

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
HISTORY OF
NAMED CHAIRS

Sketches of Donors and Donations

PROFESSORSHIPS
OF THE
FACULTIES OF MEDICINE
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH

1721 – 1992



CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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FOREWORD

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
HISTORY OF
NAMED CHAIRS

Sketches of Donors and Donations

1771 – 1992

*Professorships
of the
Faculty of Medicine*

Harriet Ryan Albee Professorship 1988

THE Harriet Ryan Albee Professorship honors the founder of The Channing Home, an infirmary for patients with pulmonary tuberculosis which took its name from its original location on Channing Street in Boston. Established in 1857, the home outlived its usefulness after the disease was brought under control, and in 1958 it closed its doors. Funds from the sale of the building provided income which the trustees used to support research and teaching in infectious diseases at Harvard until 1972, when they voted to disband and transfer their assets to the Medical School. When combined with funds accumulated from previous annual contributions, their gift was sufficient to endow the William Ellery Channing Professorship. The trustees requested that the remaining funds, amounting to approximately \$95,000, be used to establish a fellowship in Mrs. Albee's honor and expressed the hope that this fund might also "eventually grow into a professorship."

By 1988 additional gifts from interested individuals and pharmaceutical companies, together with accumulated income and transfers of capital funds, brought the fellowship fund close to the \$1 million required to endow a chair, and on 8 June 1988 the President and Fellows voted to establish the Harriet Ryan Albee Professorship in the Medical School.

For an account of Harriet Ryan Albee and the Channing Home, see William Ellery Channing Professorship.

Elliott Dan Kieff
Harriet Ryan Albee Professor
1988 –

American Cancer Society Research Professorships 1962

ON 22 May 1913 a group of ten doctors and five laymen met at the New York Harvard Club to formalize a widely-felt concern about early detection and treatment of cancer. The medical contingent consisted of a dermatologist, a pathologist, four gynecologists, and four surgeons, three of whom were Harvard men: Clement Cleveland (A.B. 1867, M.D. Columbia 1871), Charles Langdon Gibson (A.B. 1886, M.D. 1889), and George Emerson Brewer (A.B. Hamilton 1881; M.D. 1885).

Out of this meeting the American Society for the Control of Cancer was born, its purpose “to disseminate knowledge concerning the symptoms, treatment and prevention of cancer; to investigate conditions under which cancer is found; and to compile statistics in regard thereto.” In 1944 a much enlarged Society underwent a major reorganization and redefinition of purpose. The name was changed to the American Cancer Society and the board of directors, numbering 56 members, was equally divided between laypersons and professionals. Most significant for Harvard and other research institutions was the increased emphasis on determining the origin and causes of cancer. In *Crusade*, his history of the American Cancer Society, Walter S. Ross notes that the Society “initiated, in 1945, the first nongovernmental national United States program of biomedical research against cancer, by funding accredited investigators, both scientific and clinical, in recognized, responsible institutions across the country.” From that date onward the Society has devoted 25% of its total budget to research. Over the years Harvard faculty have initiated research of varying complexity and duration which the Society has funded, and in recognition of this generous support the Medical School began in 1962 to give the title “American Cancer Society Professor” to heads of major Society-sponsored University research programs. Walter Gilbert and Raymond Leo Erikson of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences also had the title. The professorships have no permanent endowment.

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Edward E. Harlow
American Cancer Society Professor (Molecular Genetics)
1992 –

Thomas Peter Stossel
American Cancer Society Professor (Clinical Research)
1987 – 1992

Raymond Leo Erikson
American Cancer Society Professor (Cellular and
Developmental Biology)
1983 –

Jonathan Roger Beckwith
American Cancer Society Professor (Microbiology and
Molecular Genetics)
1980 –

Walter Gilbert
American Cancer Society Professor (Molecular Biology)
1972 – 1982

Luigi Gorini
American Cancer Society Professor (Microbiology and
Molecular Genetics)
1962 – 1974

John Emory Andrus
Professorship of Genetics
1980

FUNDS to endow the John Emory Andrus Professorship of Genetics were given by the Surdna Foundation in 1980 in response to the request of Dr. Daniel Tosteson, Dean of the Harvard Medical School. Dean Tosteson's appeal took note of the fact that Harvard became the first major center of genetics research and teaching after the recognition of Mendel's work in 1900, but had failed during the development of biochemical genetics in the 1940s to coordinate the efforts of individual faculty members who were doing important work at Massachusetts General Hospital, Children's Hospital Medical Center, and other teaching hospitals.

The establishment of the Center for Human Genetics in the 1960s enabled teachers affiliated with other units in the Medical School to offer coordinated instruction at the introductory, intermediate, and postdoctoral levels as well as in continuing education programs, but in 1980 Dean Tosteson proposed bringing these activities together in a full Department of Genetics. Such a move, he felt, was "essential in attracting the exceptional group of teachers and researchers required to bring to the field the prominence it deserves." To provide the impetus for such a department, Dean Tosteson specifically requested a gift of \$1 million to establish a named professorship.

The chair is named for John Emory Andrus, the founder of Surdna, which previously endowed the Julia Dyckman Andrus and Helen A. Benedict chairs, supported the funding of two other Medical School professorships, and made major contributions to teaching and research as well. See the Julia Dyckman Andrus Professorship for fuller details about Surdna gifts to Harvard and for a biography of John Emory Andrus.

Philip Leder
John Emory Andrus Professor
1980 –

Julia Dyckman Andrus

Professorship of Pediatric Surgery

1967

ON 28 June 1967 the Surdna Foundation of New York gave the President and Fellows of Harvard College \$1 million for the Medical School with the understanding that if the President and Fellows approved, \$600,000 of the sum would be set aside to establish an endowed professorship “for the salary or other support” of the academic activities of a member of that faculty who “shall serve in fields of medicine or surgery related to advancing the health of children.”

Because Julia Dyckman Andrus, the late wife of the foundation’s originator, had herself been an orphan and much concerned all her life with the welfare of children, the trustees of the Surdna Foundation requested that the professorship be named in her honor. Mrs. Andrus was of Swiss extraction and was journeying to the United States at the age of three with her father when he suddenly died, leaving her without family, friends or money, and not even knowing her original name. She was adopted by the Dyckman family of Yonkers, New York, and as Julia Maria Dyckman married John Emory Andrus, a former school teacher who had just begun a promising business career as a manufacturing chemist.

John Andrus was born near Pleasantville, New York, on 16 February 1841, the son of a Methodist clergyman. The product of a country school, young Andrus was earning his own living by the time he was seventeen, and by saving his wages as a farmhand and a book agent he managed to pay his way through Wesleyan University. After graduation in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, but he contracted pneumonia and received a medical discharge. During the war years he taught school in Bergen, New Jersey; he also served as principal of the Schuylerville (New York) Academy during the academic year 1865-66. The following fall, however, he entered the pharmaceutical business with two partners in the firm of Reed, Carnick & Andrus, which was dissolved in 1877. He then organized in Yonkers the New York Pharmaceutical Association and served as treasurer and later president of the new manufacturing enterprise. In 1890 with his brother and another partner he formed the Arlington Chemical Co., of which he was treasurer, and in 1894 the Palisades Manufacturing Co., of which he was president. Both were Yonkers firms. All three companies eventually came into one corporate organization, although retaining their separate identities, with Andrus heading the merged firm which sold its pharmaceutical products directly to the medical profession.

As a result of his success in the pharmaceutical field, Andrus began to enlarge his outside financial interests and became a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Co., the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. He also invested in mining, lumber, and real estate, in hotels and office buildings. From 1914 to 1933 he was chairman of the finance committee and from 1908 to 1931 chairman of the executive committee of the New York Life Insurance Co.

In his sixties Andrus began to be interested in politics; he was elected Republican mayor of Yonkers in 1903. A year later he ran for Congress and was elected representative of the 19th District, served four successive terms, and was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He declined to run a fifth time and retired from politics in 1913. As a Methodist he was a staunch supporter of church causes, but the institution nearest his heart was Wesleyan University, which he served as trustee for nearly 45 years and as treasurer for a decade (1892-1902). Andrus Field at Wesleyan is named in his honor, and he received an honorary LL.D. from his alma mater in 1912.

In 1917 Andrus established the Surdna [Andrus spelled backward] Foundation with an endowment of \$2.5 million and at his death on 26 December 1934, at the age of 93, he left 45 percent of his large estate to increase the foundation's endowment. By the late 1960s the foundation had an endowment of more than \$100 million. Andrus's purpose was to provide lasting support for the Julia Dyckman Andrus Memorial Home for orphan children which he had established as a tribute to his wife. The Surdna Foundation continues to maintain this home and hospital and in extension of this work makes grants for the welfare of children. In the two decades between 1961 and 1981 the Foundation gave or pledged to the Medical School a total of nearly \$8 million, including funds for three fully endowed chairs named for Julia Dyckman Andrus, Helen Andrus Benedict and John Emory Andrus, as well as contributions to the Ridley Watts and Edward D. Churchill chairs, and the John E. Andrus Teaching and Research Fund which helps to provide unrestricted income for "new ventures . . . or flexibility in funding . . . basic departments" of the School.

As to Andrus's appearance and character, the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* records: "A picturesque and colorful figure, Andrus was a man of simple tastes and frugal habits, spending little on himself. Until he was eighty-five he regularly visited his offices in the financial district of New York City four times a week, making the tedious trip by streetcar and subway. He was, however, exceedingly generous to his church and to charity, and he anonymously carried on certain philanthropies in Yonkers for years . . .

"While his personal thrift was the subject of occasional ridicule, Andrus was generous, kind-hearted and considerate of others, and what he did was actuated by the highest conceptions of duty and honor. His business sagacity was phenomenal, yet he remained completely unaffected by the wealth he accumulated."

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After his death his daughter, Mrs. A. Newell Benedict (Helen Whittier Andrus; see Helen A. Benedict Professorship of Surgery), continued her father's active interest in the work of the Surdna Foundation and served as its president until her death in 1968. Even in her eighties, she was still much interested in the affairs of the foundation at the time of the grant to Harvard in memory of her mother.

The terms of the gift to Harvard were stated in a letter from Leonard A. Blue, secretary of the Surdna Foundation, on 28 June 1967:

In making this gift, the Directors voted that at least one-half be used in the field of Pediatrics, and we shall be pleased to have the President and Fellows of Harvard College allocate that amount (or \$600,000 if they so determine with your approval) to establish an endowed Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine for the salary or other support of the academic activities of a member of that faculty who shall serve in fields of medicine related to advancing the health of children

We intend the President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the approval of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to control the Professorship Fund, and its income. So long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Medical School and The Children's Hospital Medical Center, we shall be pleased to have the incumbent of the Chair serve at the Center, but the Professorship and the Fund may be assigned to other departments or areas of instruction or research in the Medical School if by reason of changed circumstances this would better serve the purposes of the School, the advancement of medicine and our intention to aid children.

Moses Judah Folkman
Julia Dyckman Andrus Professor
1968 –

William Applebaum Professorship 1981

THE William Applebaum Professorship traces its origins to 1966 when William Applebaum, member of the Faculty of Business Administration and former assistant general manager of Stop & Shop Supermarkets, set up a trust for the benefit of the Medical School. According to the provisions of the trust:

... Whenever the distributions ... reach the amount needed to establish a professorship in the Harvard Medical School ... such professorship [shall] be established as “The William Applebaum Professorship.”

Applebaum went on to specify that income from trust distributions might be used “for the benefit of the Harvard Medical School or accumulated to accelerate the date of the establishment of the professorship.” He gave the President and Fellows still more latitude in stating that the funds might at their discretion be used in some other “more advantageous way for the purposes of the Harvard Medical School,” but in that event “the name of William Applebaum should be suitably memorialized.”

Distributions from the Applebaum bequest, most of which came to Harvard in 1980, amounted to some \$745,000, but the professorship fund grew rapidly, thanks to accumulated income and departmental transfers, and the required \$1 million endowment was reached in 1985. However, in 1981 Dean Tosteson requested early activation of the chair on the grounds that 75% of full endowment was already in hand (\$732,000 from the bequest plus \$22,000 accumulated income) and that funds from the Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital were already supporting the proposed first incumbent and might continue to support him until the chair was fully endowed. With this understanding the President and Fellows voted on 16 March 1981

to establish and activate the William Applebaum Professorship at the Medical School and to name Franklin H. Epstein the first incumbent.

Accumulated income from the endowment along with contributions from the stabilization reserve brought the professorship fund to the desired goal of \$1 million in 1986.

William Applebaum had no prior connection with the Medical School, and his bequest came as a surprise to the administration. He had earlier been treated at Massachusetts General Hospital for acute pancreatitis, and his gift may have

been the gesture of a grateful patient. Or it may have been prompted by a latent interest in medicine preserved after a year in college as a pre-medical student. Applebaum was born in Poland on 24 April 1906, son of Esther Volk and Lipa Applebaum, a merchant who in 1920 brought his family to the United States and settled in the Midwest. The son enrolled at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1926, but after a year exploring the possibility of a career in medicine, he left off his schooling and spent a year of intermittent travel and work as a ranch hand. The leave resulted in a new academic interest, and when Applebaum returned to the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1928 it was as a geography major. He received his A.B. in 1931, had two years of graduate study (one at the University of Cincinnati followed by another at his Minnesota alma mater), and in 1933 went to work as a market research analyst for Kroger Co., the Cincinnati-based supermarket chain. Applebaum became chief of his department in 1935, and three years later moved to New England as director of marketing research for Stop & Shop, Inc.

With the advent of World War II, Applebaum enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and saw active duty in the Office of Strategic Services from 1942 to 1945. Discharged with the rank of captain, he continued in the Marine Corps Reserve and advanced in rank to major before resigning his commission in 1957. Meanwhile, he had returned to his former position at Stop & Shop. He became assistant general manager and was elected to the company's board of directors in 1949.

Though continuing as a director for the rest of his life, Applebaum gave up the management position in 1953 to devote his attention to the work of a consultant. He had already served (1948-1952) as consultant for research and development for the National Security Council and was on various advisory committees under the Department of Agriculture. In 1954 he joined the Harvard Business School staff as visiting consultant on food distribution and, after six years, became lecturer on food distribution and marketing. His Harvard appointment ended in 1968, but during his fourteen-year association with the School he was a major contributor of case studies in food retailing. Among the manuals he wrote in collaboration with Professors Malcolm P. McNair and Walter J. Salmon and other faculty colleagues were: *Cases in Food Distribution* (1964), *Store Location Strategy Cases* (1968), *Strategy Problems of Mass Retailers and Wholesalers* (1970), and *Shopping Center Strategy* (1970).

Applebaum's first full-length book, a two-volume product of his graduate studies, was published in 1932 under the title, *Secondary Commercial Centers of Cincinnati*. His writings while at Stop & Shop included *The Supermarket Speaks* (1949), *What Price Success* (1955), and, as co-author, *Why Supermarkets Add and Discontinue Items* (1956). He contributed also to *American Geography: Inventory and Prospect* (1954), *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (1961), and to the journals *Professional Geography* and *Economic Geography*.

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Applebaum moved to Florida in 1972 and served for two years as Director of Practicums and Case Development at Nova University in Fort Lauderdale. He died in Florida on 24 September 1978.

Franklin Harold Epstein
William Applebaum Professor
1981 –

Edith M. Ashley Professorship 1965

TWO chairs in the Medical School—one in Orthopedic Surgery and one in Ophthalmology—resulted from the bequest of Edith M. Ashley, a quiet and inconspicuous woman who died in Boston on 28 November 1960. Miss Ashley left her property (slightly less than \$3 million) in trust to the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund Incorporated “primarily for the aid of blind and crippled persons,” and the committee decided to use it partly to support service programs and partly to endow a professorship or professorships in Orthopedics or Ophthalmology. At a meeting on 28 March 1962 the Committee agreed to contribute to an Edith M. Ashley Fund at Harvard annual installments of at least \$50,000

for the support of the Edith M. Ashley Professorship at the Harvard Medical School, until such time as the principal . . . reaches a total of \$500,000.

It is understood that all income credited to this Fund on Harvard’s books will be capitalized each year during such period. It is also understood that the President and Fellows of Harvard College will appoint on 1 July 1963, or as soon after that date as it can properly be done, an Edith M. Ashley Professor, the first incumbent to be in the field of Orthopedic Surgery.

It is hoped that the Ashley Professor will center his activity at the Massachusetts General Hospital for as long as the present or similar affiliation exists between the Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is recognized, however, that changed circumstances may make it desirable to alter the above provision and if the relationship between the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Medical School should change significantly or terminate, or the scope or direction of the work should alter, or if in the judgment of the Dean of the Medical School the Professorship may be more effective at some other affiliated Teaching Hospital, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the Ashley Professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research as they decide would then better serve the purposes of the Fund and the School and the advancement of medicine in preventing crippling disease and blindness.

The President and Fellows formally accepted the Committee’s offer on 21 May 1962 and voted, as of 30 June,

to establish in the Medical School the Edith M. Ashley Fund for the support of a professorship bearing the same name, and . . . to authorize the Dean of

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

the Faculty of Medicine to proceed, on 1 July 1963 or as soon thereafter as he may properly do so, with the activation of the Edith M. Ashley chair and the selection of the first incumbent, it being agreed that such first selection shall be made in orthopedic surgery.

A year later (on 6 May 1963) the Corporation approved the dean's request to use income from the Ashley Fund temporarily in support of the John B. and Buckminster Brown Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery. The Ashley professorship was activated in 1965 with the appointment of Melvin Jacob Glimcher, and full endowment was reached in 1969. The Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund then turned its attention to the second group of Miss Ashley's beneficiaries and voted to use an additional \$300,000 of income from her bequest toward a chair in Ophthalmology (see David G. Cogan Professorship).

Edith M. Ashley was the daughter of Homer Ashley, an employee of the American Express Company. For the early part of her life she lived simply and modestly with her family in Boston's South End, not far from the Bradford Hotel. Even after she inherited a considerable fortune from an aunt and uncle in Connecticut she continued a quiet life, eventually becoming a permanent resident of the Copley Plaza Hotel.

For many years Miss Ashley had a checking account with the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and one of the bank officers, Harold M. Miller of Wellesley, was assigned to be helpful to her. As the years passed she entrusted more and more of her private affairs to him and finally decided to set up a trust fund at the bank for the care of her property. Her interest in the poor, the aged and the infirm was expressed in generous gifts during her lifetime and in the provisions of the will which Miller and J.B. Angevine (LL.B. 1915) of Hutchins & Wheeler helped her to frame.

Henry Jay Mankin
Edith M. Ashley Professor
1972 –

Melvin Jacob Glimcher
Edith M. Ashley Professor
1965 – 1971

K. Frank Austen Professorship in Medicine 1990

THE K. Frank Austen Professorship in Medicine honors the Theodore Bevier Bayles Professor and his work in immunology and rheumatology, especially, in the words of the donor, “his contributions toward clarifying the processes underlying rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and certain bowel, skin and kidney disorders.” Endowment for the chair was the gift of the Lexington, Kentucky, hospital management firm, Humana, Inc., through its charitable foundation. Four annual installments beginning in 1987 brought the principal in the professorship fund to the required \$1.5 million in 1990, and the chair was activated in 1991 with the election of Michael Barry Brenner as first incumbent. By the terms:

The initial incumbent of the K. Frank Austen Professorship shall work in the Department of Medicine of the Harvard Medical School and the Department of Rheumatology and Immunology at Brigham and Women’s Hospital. Subsequent incumbents shall be appointed in this field of medicine or medical science so long as it remains viable to the teaching and research programs at the Medical School and the Brigham and Woman’s Hospital. The focus should continue to be on the molecular and cellular events of the inflammatory response.

So long as the present or similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Brigham and Woman’s Hospital, the K. Frank Austen Professor will serve in the latter institution. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the trustees of the Brigham and Women’s Hospital. If the affiliation between the two institutions should terminate or so substantially change that the intent of the donor cannot be reasonably fulfilled, then the President and Fellows, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the professorship to the department or area of instruction within the Faculty of Medicine most closely related to the interests of the donor.

Karl Frank Austen was born on 14 March 1928 in Akron, Ohio, the son of Karl and Bertle Jehle Austen. A graduate of Amherst College (A.B. 1950), Austen earned his M.D. at Harvard in 1954. Internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital were followed by two years in the U.S. Army Medical Corps where Austen gained the rank of captain in the Division of Immunology-chemistry. In 1958 he returned to Massachusetts General Hospital for a year as senior resident in medicine, then spent three years in postdoctoral research for

the U.S. Public Health Service, working with Dr. John H. Humphrey in the Department of Immunology at the National Institute for Medical Research in London.

Returning once again to Massachusetts General Hospital as chief resident in 1961, Austen became head of the hospital's pulmonary unit in 1964. During this same period he progressed from assistant in medicine to assistant professor at the Harvard Medical School. In 1966, the year in which he became associate professor, he transferred his affiliation to the Robert Breck Brigham Hospital where, as physician-in-chief, he led one of the country's outstanding clinical, research, and teaching programs dealing with immunology and rheumatology. While at the R.B. Brigham Hospital Austen collaborated with Elias James Corey (Sheldon Emery Professor of Organic Chemistry) and others in synthesizing leukotrienes, thus opening the door to later discoveries of ways to block diseases such as asthma and arthritis in the early stages of development. In 1980, when the hospital merged with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Boston Hospital for Women, Austen became chairman of the Department of Rheumatology and Immunology at the new Brigham and Women's Hospital and continued his pioneering studies in a new location. Meanwhile, he advanced to full professor in the Faculty of Medicine in 1969, and in 1972 became first incumbent of the chair named for his mentor, Theodore Bevier Bayles (qv).

Much of Austen's published work has been in the form of articles reporting the results of his research in professional journals. His full length books include *Eosinophil in Health and Disease* (1980), *Mast Cell Activation and Mediator Release* (1984), and chronicles of a number of international professional symposiums such as *Biochemistry of the Acute Allergic Reactions* (1989).

Michael Barry Brenner
K. Frank Austen Professor
1991 –

W. H. Baker Professorship of Gynecology 1927

THE donor of the Baker chair, William Henry Baker (M.D. 1872) of Waltham, Massachusetts, was one of the first American specialists in the field of gynecology, that branch of medical science concerned primarily with the diseases, reproductive physiology, and endocrinology of women.

Born in Medford, Massachusetts, on 11 March 1845, the son of the Reverend Abijah R. Baker, D.D., a Congregational clergyman, and Harriet Woods Baker, whose father, Reverend Leonard Woods, was president of Andover Theological Seminary, William Baker attended Atkinson Academy in New Hampshire and graduated from that school at the age of seventeen in 1862. He appears to have thought rather seriously about attending Harvard College, for the Faculty admitted him provisionally to the freshman class entering in the fall of 1862 (the College Class of 1866). However, perhaps for financial reasons, he did not register but instead went into business in New York where he made sufficient money in a few years to realize his "cherished ambition" to study medicine.

Baker's years as a Harvard medical student (1868-1872) coincided with the Eliot revolution at the Medical School, which must have been an exciting place for an eager student like Baker, with more of a share of maturity than most of his classmates. He graduated in 1872, but not so soon that he did not come under the helpful guidance of Dr. Francis Minot, who almost but not quite was the first Professor of Diseases of Women. The question of Minot's elevation to this post caused a sharp conflict between the Faculty and the Corporation, with the Faculty (not too pleased by the Corporation's initiative) insisting that the Diseases of Women ought to be taught by the professor of Obstetrics. The Faculty advocated a change of title for the professor of Obstetrics and Jurisprudence, dropping the term Jurisprudence and substituting "Diseases of Women and Children." The Corporation decided differently and elected Minot a professor "of the Diseases of Women." The Overseers, however, failed to give their consent to the election. To compromise the issue the Corporation finally appointed Minot assistant professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children. He held this post from 1871 until 1874 when he was appointed Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Young Baker could scarcely have been unaware of these attitudes and events as he went through surgical internship, first at the Boston City Hospital and then at the Woman's Hospital (49th Street and Lexington Avenue) in New

York, where his association with Sims, Emmet, Peaslee, and Thomas inspired him to take up gynecology as a specialty. About 1874 he was appointed to the staff at the Boston Dispensary and in 1875, both he and James Read Chadwick (A.B. 1865) became clinical instructors in the Diseases of Women, a sign that this branch was now recognized as a subject worthy of special attention. During this period, by gifted teaching and great tact, Baker was able to demonstrate, despite the doubts of older members of the profession, that gynecology could be taught in a public clinic without offense to propriety and public taste.

The same year that he took up his Harvard teaching duties (1875), Baker set about raising funds for a Free Hospital for Women, which he founded with very modest backing in a dwelling house on East Springfield Street, close to the City Hospital. Over the years of his busy practice, he made the development of the Free Hospital for Women a leading objective of his life and by the careful cultivation of private patients and friends and by his “winning personality” he secured the funds that made it possible to move the hospital to a location on Pond Street, Brookline, where it eventually became a division of the Boston Hospital for Women (with the Lying-In Hospital), and is now a part of Brigham and Women’s Hospital.

Baker was named assistant professor of Gynecology at Harvard in 1882 and professor of Gynecology in 1888. Chadwick continued as an instructor and as Baker’s colleague until 1887, the year before Baker’s elevation to a full professorship. With Baker to push for it, Gynecology was one of the new subjects introduced as electives in the fourth year beginning with the curricular reform of 1888. During the thirteen or more years that Baker was giving leadership to the development of a department of Gynecology he gathered around him an impressive group including Charles Pratt Strong, Francis H. Davenport, John W. Elliot, Orlando W. Doe, John Baker Swift, George H. Washburn, and Walter Lincoln Burrage. In 1895, after 20 years as Harvard faculty member and clinical instructor—his department was by that time a well-established reality—Baker decided to retire from his Harvard teaching post, but he continued to serve as surgeon-in-chief and trustee of the Free Hospital until 1907, thus completing a 32-year period of association with the hospital he founded. Even after becoming “Surgeon Emeritus” of the hospital, he maintained a private practice (in association with his son, Harold Woods Baker, S.B. 1903, M.D. 1906), until shortly before his death from heart disease, on 16 November 1914.

By his will, which reflected the long struggle for proper recognition of his specialty, William H. Baker provided that after the death of his widow, Charlotte A. Baker, funds should be transferred to Harvard University

to establish a Chair in Gynecology in the Harvard Medical School to be known as the “W. H. Baker Chair of Gynecology” and towards that purpose have set aside certain securities which are deposited in my box at the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company in an envelope marked “For the endowment of a Chair in Gynecology in the Medical Department of Harvard

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

University” and have deposited with the New England Trust Company certain moneys to my credit as “Trustee of Harvard Medical School Fund.” I hereby direct my trustees upon the death of my said wife, Charlotte A. Baker, to add to the securities which they will find in such envelope and the amount of said deposit other securities and cash so that the sum total of the whole, taking the securities at their then market value, shall amount to the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, and transfer and pay over the same to the President and Fellows of Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass., to establish said “chair in Gynecology” in the Harvard Medical School, such Chair to be totally unassociated with the Chair of Obstetrics or of Surgery, the income only to be used.

The Baker bequest came to Harvard in 1926 and the chair was established by vote of the Corporation on 28 March 1927.

Robert Charles Knapp
W. H. Baker Professor
1975 – 1993

George Van Siclen Smith
W. H. Baker Professor
1942 – 1967

William Phillips Graves
W. H. Baker Professor
1927 – 1932

Theodore Bevier Bayles Professorship of Medicine 1972

FEW bonds are stronger than the thankful feelings which under ideal conditions mark the affectionate relationship of the patient toward the physician. A striking evidence of this was the action of a grateful couple whose munificent gift enabled Harvard to create a professorship of medicine in honor of Theodore B. Bayles, M.D. 1936.

The donors were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah K. Lilly III of West Falmouth, Massachusetts, who transferred common stock and cash totaling \$1 million to Harvard to institute the chair. Josiah Lilly was the grandson and grand nephew of the founders of Lilly Pharmaceuticals and for a time was a director of the Lilly Endowment. Writing to President Derek Bok on 9 December 1971, Lilly explained:

It is my specific intention and request that the incumbent of the Theodore Bevier Bayles Professorship serve at the Robert B. Brigham Hospital as long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Robert B. Brigham Hospital. The President and Fellows of Harvard College, together with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, with the advice of the Trustees of the Robert B. Brigham Hospital, shall name from time to time the particular department or discipline of medicine that this chair shall represent, although it is my intent that the incumbent shall devote himself to further the study and treatment of arthritic, rheumatic and related diseases The income . . . may be used for the direct and indirect expenses associated with the activities of the Professor.

The holder of the chair may from time to time hold any academic full-time professorial rank [and] shall have equal status with the Chiefs of Medicine of other Harvard teaching hospitals and direct administrative access to the administration of Harvard Medical School . . . as long as the incumbent is Chief or Chairman of the Department of Medicine at the Robert B. Brigham Hospital or holds a comparable position with any other hospital with which Harvard Medical School is affiliated.

The understanding was that if the relationship between the Medical School and the Hospital should terminate, the professorship might be assigned to another department or area of instruction or research in the Medical School.

Lilly went on to say, "Both Mrs. Lilly and I have direct personal interest in the work being done by Dr. Bayles in the study and treatment of arthritis We wish, however, to avoid any personal publicity and insofar as possible to

keep our participation anonymous” In deference to the couple’s wishes, all public announcements of the gift referred only to the “anonymous donor.”

Departing from usual procedures, Harvard agreed to activate the Bayles Professorship in January 1972, while Dr. Bayles was still active as associate clinical professor of Medicine and visiting physician at the Robert B. Brigham Hospital. (He became full professor in 1975.)

Born in Bayonne, New Jersey, in 1911, Theodore Bayles attended Rutgers University (B.S. 1932) and Harvard Medical School (M.D. 1936). After an internship at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, he returned to Harvard in 1939 as research fellow and, apart from a tour of duty in the Army Medical Corps during World War II, devoted his entire career to Harvard. At Robert Breck Brigham he soon became a recognized authority on arthritis and other joint diseases. At the time of his death in 1979, his colleague and first incumbent of the chair, K. Frank Austen (M.D. 1954), physician in chief at Robert B. Brigham Hospital, wrote of him: “He was a dedicated physician of the old school He established lifelong relationships with his patients. And they were intensely loyal to him As a researcher he was a major early force in the development of a critical, scientific approach to the understanding of arthritis. It was largely through his efforts that Robert Breck Brigham Hospital developed one of the first clinical research units for the purpose of attempting to understand the defects exhibited by patients with arthritis He also organized one of the first clinical research teams for evaluation of the disease and of the therapeutic options. Thus, under his guidance, Robert Breck Brigham Hospital was responsible for introducing many early medical and surgical managements for treatment.”

Said to be the nation’s only hospital devoted solely to treatment of arthritic, rheumatic, and related diseases, the Robert Breck Brigham Hospital moved from its location on Huntington Avenue in 1982 and now occupies a unit of the Harvard-affiliated center known as the Brigham and Women’s Hospital near the Medical School quadrangle.

K. Frank Austen
Theodore Bevier Bayles Professor
1972 –

Baruj Benacerraf Professorship in Pathology 1987

THE Baruj Benacerraf Professorship in Pathology is the gift of the trustees of Dana-Farber Cancer Institute “to manifest their long-standing interest in advancing research and teaching in pathology, and to honor the outstanding scientific achievements of Baruj Benacerraf.” The chair resulted from the Institute’s capital fund campaign and is one of five established in accordance with an agreement described under the Richard and Susan Smith Professorship. Benacerraf received the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1980 and, at the time the chair was established in his name, was Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology and chief executive officer of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. According to the terms:

The Baruj Benacerraf Professorship shall be established as a permanent, named professorship, without limit of time, in the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard and shall be situated at the Institute. It is the intention of the Trustees that the Benacerraf Professor shall serve as a senior scientist, engaged in investigating disease mechanisms and process, at the Institute.

The incumbent of the Benacerraf Chair will be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon recommendation by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, based on the action of the Search and Review Committee on which the President and Treasurer of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, or their appointed alternates, will sit.

Baruj Benacerraf was born on 29 October 1920 in Caracas, Venezuela, where his Sephardic Jewish father, Abraham, was engaged with his brothers in textile importing and resale. The boy’s mother, Henriette Lasry Benacerraf, was of French-Algerian descent and was happy to return to her beloved France in 1925 when the father decided to open a purchasing office in Europe. Young Baruj thus had his preliminary education in Paris at Lycee Janson, but political events in Europe forced the family to return abruptly to Caracas in the early spring of 1939 and young Baruj had to forgo the baccalaureate examinations at Lycee Janson and resume his studies the next fall at Lycee Francais in New York City, where his parents sent him to complete his degree. After receiving the B. es L. in June 1940, Benacerraf entered Columbia University with advanced standing and earned the B.S. in chemistry in 1942. There followed three years at the Medical College of Virginia where he received his M.D. in 1945.

Meanwhile, in 1943 Benacerraf gained American citizenship and was drafted into the U.S. Army for training as a medical officer. He continued his studies at

Virginia as before, the only difference being that he now wore the Army uniform. A year's internship at Queens General Hospital in New York completed his medical training but he continued in the Army Medical Corps until 1948 when he was discharged with the rank of captain.

Once more a civilian, Benacerraf had to choose between a career in medical practice or in scientific research. Deciding after careful consideration on the latter, he entered the laboratory of Elvin Kabat, immunochemist at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Two years with Kabat convinced him that he had "both a vocation and an ability for medical research," as he noted in his autobiography, *Son of the Angel*. Accordingly, in 1950 he returned to Paris to Broussais Hospital to study the effects of antihistamines on hypersensitivity phenomena in the laboratory of Dr. Bernard Halpern. His time in Paris was fruitful, even though interrupted by affairs in Caracas. After his father suffered a debilitating stroke, but with a minimum expenditure of time, Benacerraf succeeded in arranging the business so that he could continue to manage it with no more than periodic brief visits to Caracas.

In 1956 Benacerraf accepted an offer to go to New York University as assistant professor of Pathology. He remained there for twelve years, advancing from assistant to associate to full professor in 1960. Changing course again in 1968, he became chief of the Laboratory of Immunology at the Institute of Infectious Diseases, a unit of National Institutes of Health. Two years later Dean Robert H. Ebert offered him an irresistible invitation to head and modernize the department of Pathology at the Harvard Medical School. "The job was manageable," Benacerraf thought, but, "I would have new challenges to face and more serious responsibilities to discharge than I had ever envisioned. I was not sure that I was up to the task at the age of 50 . . . I had always expected that when I reached 50 years of age, I would decrease my activities rather than take on larger ones . . . I knew that I would have to rebuild my research program, to recruit and train new personnel . . . But I guess I must be one of those who, after an initial reaction of fear and hesitation, always rise to face a new exciting challenge if it is presented properly."

Given the alternatives of election at Harvard to the more venerable Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy (established in 1853) or the Fabian Professorship of Comparative Pathology (established in 1896), Benacerraf chose the latter. It had been vacant for 26 years, and its most recent incumbent, Rene Jules Dubos, was a pathologist whom Benacerraf greatly admired. Benacerraf attended his first Harvard faculty meeting, over which President Pusey presided, in the summer of 1970 and received an honorary A.M., as is customary with new professors who do not already hold a Harvard degree. "It was a very hot afternoon," Benacerraf recalled, "and the Faculty Room was neither air-conditioned nor adequately ventilated. I was extremely warm and sweated profusely in my light summer suit. I was all the more impressed by President Pusey who appeared as cool as a cucumber in his formal dark suit, without a drop of sweat on his brow. I reflected on the many generations of New England

upbringing that would be needed to achieve such an appearance of impassivity and disregard for the discomfort of one's environment."

On the tenth anniversary of his coming to Harvard Benacerraf had word that he, along with Jean Dausset and George D. Snell, had received the 1980 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology "for their discoveries concerning genetically determined structures on the cell surface that regulate immunological reactions." In his presentation speech Georg Klein of the Karolinska Institute stated that the three scientists were "responsible for turning what at first appeared as an esoteric area of basic research on inbred mice into a major biological system of greatest significance for the understanding of cell recognition, immune responses, and graft rejection."

The Nobel Prize brought fame to Benacerraf, and he was much sought after. One opportunity offered to him—the presidency of the Memorial Sloan Kettering Institute—was particularly attractive, but Harvard and the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute countered with an offer of "the presidency of their institution, a position which would permit me to remain simultaneously chairman of the department of Pathology and to continue to direct my laboratory [at the Medical School]. I accepted gratefully their offer."

The Sidney Farber Cancer Institute was organized in 1947 as the Children's Cancer Research Foundation. It took the name of its founder after his death in 1973. In 1980, when Benacerraf took charge, it consisted of three facilities (the Charles A. Dana Hospital and Research Center, the Jimmy Fund Building, and the Michael Redstone Laboratories) and was operating on current gifts. Benacerraf gave immediate priority to the task of creating an endowment and contributed his Nobel Prize money to that end. Among other significant donors to the fund drive was the Charles A. Dana Foundation which gave its name to the Institute in 1984. Benacerraf served as president at Dana-Farber until his retirement in June 1991, when he also became Fabyan Professor Emeritus. In January 1992, however, he was back at Dana-Farber as chairman of the board of trustees.

In addition to hundreds of publications in professional journals, Benacerraf wrote *Textbook of Immunology* (1979) and *Immunogenetics and Immune Regulation* (1982). He has also received many awards, including, in 1990, the National Medal of Science. This latest award prompted William J. Cronin to write a profile of Benacerraf for the 9 November 1990 issue of the *Harvard University Gazette* which concluded: "Benacerraf's gentle manner and cherubic face mask a relentless taskmaster who always demands the best of himself and those around him. 'I am fundamentally an elitist,' he says softly. 'I believe we must set the highest standards for ourselves and demand them of those we teach. People have a far greater capacity to achieve than they realize unless they stretch themselves and are motivated by others. This is particularly true of those who are given the opportunity to provide insights that benefit mankind. Of those who are given a lot, a lot must be expected.'"

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Stuart Franklin Schlossman
Benacerraf Baruj Professor
1990 –

Helen Andrus Benedict
Professorship of Surgery
1975

IN 1975 the Surdna Foundation gave \$1 million to Harvard “to establish a professorship in General Surgery within the joint Harvard-MIT Program in Health Sciences and Technology at the Massachusetts General Hospital.” The chair, named for Helen Andrus Benedict, was the second of three professorships which the Foundation gave to the Harvard Medical School over a period of fourteen years. The history of the Surdna Foundation and its founder, John E. Andrus, is summarized under the Julia Dyckman Andrus Professorship, established in 1967. The third chair, named for John E. Andrus, was activated in 1980.

Helen Whittier Andrus was born in 1888, the daughter of John E. Andrus, from whom she inherited much of the fortune he made in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. She married a chemical company executive, A. Newell Benedict, and with the help of advisers from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company took over the management of the Surdna Foundation after her father’s death in 1934. A shy, retiring woman, Mrs. Benedict conducted the Foundation’s business from her home in Yonkers, New York, until her death in 1969 at the age of 81. Under her guidance the Foundation provided funds to establish the Andrus Memorial Home for the Aged in Hastings, New York, as well as the Andrus Children’s Home and St. Johns Riverside Hospital, both in Yonkers., and gave large gifts for education, medicine, and cultural and social concerns.

John Francis Burke
Helen Andrus Benedict Professor
1976 – 1993

William Berenberg Professorship in Pediatrics 1990

THE William Berenberg Professorship in Pediatrics is one of a number of Medical School named chairs that originated in the capital fund drive of a Harvard-affiliated hospital and was established in honor of an outstanding member of the hospital staff. In this instance, Children's Hospital sought gifts from former patients, colleagues and friends of the emeritus professor and physician whose career was devoted to work with handicapped children. At the conclusion of the Hospital's \$40 million campaign in 1990 David S. Weiner, Hospital president, and Daniel C. Tosteson, Medical School dean, agreed to terms which stated:

The initial incumbent of the William Berenberg Professorship shall work in the field of pediatrics at Children's Hospital and shall also be a Professor of Pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School. Subsequent incumbents shall hold similar appointments in this field of medicine or medical science so long as it remains viable to the teaching and research programs at the Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital.

So long as the present or similar affiliation exists between Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital, the William Berenberg Professor will serve in the latter institution. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the President and Trustees of the Children's Hospital. Should the affiliation between Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital terminate or so substantially change that execution of these terms is no longer possible, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may appoint a Berenberg Professor to serve in a department or area of interest in a way that most closely meets the original wishes of the donors.

The chair was activated in the fall of 1990 when the capital in the professorship fund was slightly in excess of \$750,000, but the Hospital trustees agreed to provide the professor's salary and related benefits from other sources until subsequent gifts and capitalization of income brought the fund to full endowment. It was understood that the fund would be renamed the William Berenberg Teaching and Research Fund, should the goal of \$1.5 million not be reached by 1 October 1995. At the end of the academic year 1991-92 the principal came to \$810,463.83.

William Berenberg, son of Louis and Eva Shapiro Berenberg, was born on 29 October 1915 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, but at an early age moved with his family to Chelsea and was educated in the Chelsea public schools. In the fall of 1932 he entered Harvard as a day student, finding opportunity nevertheless to participate in basketball and baseball and in the social service enterprises at Phillips Brooks House. He earned his A.B. in 1936 as a concentrator in biochemical sciences with medicine as an intended vocation. There followed four years in Boston University Medical School, which granted him the M.D. in 1940.

Berenberg found a permanent niche at Children's Hospital where he first served as pathology intern. Working later with Bronson Crothers (qv) on the problems of children affected with cerebral palsy, he devised one of the first team approaches to the treatment of handicapped children. In 1952 the Hospital administration asked him to set up the Children's and Infant's Medical Division and in 1953 made him head of the division. From 1969 to 1974 he was the Hospital's associate physician in chief.

Meanwhile, Berenberg had joined the Harvard faculty in 1943 as assistant in Pediatrics and had developed an active private practice. Reporting to his Class in 1951, the year in which he became clinical associate, he wrote: "I seem suddenly to find that time has pushed me across the bridge so that I am now one of the 'older' men on the faculty, when only yesterday I was a recent addition. My bibliography contains the usual things research medics write and numerically is a compromise between the 'publish or perish' admonition of academic life and the one voiced in Ecclesiastes, that 'of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.' "

Ten years later, reporting at the time of his 25th Class Anniversary, Berenberg mentioned his slow progress to his "present position" as assistant clinical professor. "Some place along the line I was attracted to pediatrics, a field which I first taught, then did research in, finally practiced, and now find that somehow I am both willing and able to participate in all three of those areas The pleasure of pediatrics to me is self-obvious in helping a growing organism to nurture itself and reach productive maturity. Its drawbacks stem from the extraordinary demands of the new mother to whom I should truly commend George Herbert's sage advice of 'Go not for every grief to the physician, nor for every quarrel to the lawyer, nor for every thirst to the pot.' "

Berenberg became clinical professor in 1967 and gained tenure as Professor of Pediatrics at Children's Hospital in 1971. In 1979 a second career emerged when he became a member of the faculty of the Harvard-M.I.T. Division of Health Sciences and Technology. There he was put in charge of the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center which, under his direction, developed tools such as the universal communicator and techniques such as gait analysis that effectively revolutionized the care of handicapped children. Of this experience Berenberg wrote in 1981: "The work is exciting, hopefully productive and

intellectually challenging. I remain convinced that the age of advanced technology which has descended on us will prove to be a blessing for the innumerable handicapped children and adults throughout the world.”

Berenberg’s association with the research center continued until 1983 and his active teaching until 1988 when he became professor emeritus, but he continued to be an effective consultant to other pediatricians. At festivities announcing the establishment of the Berenberg professorship in 1990, the chair’s first incumbent, Frederick Horr Lovejoy Jr., recalled his training at Children’s Hospital where “it did not go unobserved” that when the Hospital’s leading pediatricians were baffled by a case, they called on Berenberg to apply his “uncanny diagnostic skill.”

In addition to teaching, research, and pediatric practice, Berenberg participated actively in a great number of professional associations and humanitarian organizations. To name a few, he served at various times as chairman of the Research Advisory Council and vice president for Medical Affairs of the United Cerebral Palsy Association. He was also chairman of the Massachusetts chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics and was centrally involved in such groups as the Boston Milk Commission, the National Center for Health Services, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a member of many professional groups, including the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, the American Academy of Neurology, the American Pediatric Society, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

Early in his career Berenberg received a presidential citation for wartime research in the Office of Scientific Research and Development. A few years later he received the Jacobi Award for Medical Research and still later, in recognition of his work with handicapped children, a series of awards including the Distinguished Research Award of the United Cerebral Palsy Association (1959) and the Presidential Award of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy and Developmental Medicine (1987).

Frederick Horr Lovejoy, Jr.
William Berenberg Professor
1990 –

George Packer Berry Professorship 1964

THE name of George Packer Berry (1898-1986) will be forever associated with one of the busiest, most fruitful periods in the history of medicine. At Harvard, as at other large centers of medical care and research, it was a time of tremendous growth—growth in physical plant, in assets, in faculty numbers and research power, in postdoctoral study and postgraduate programs, and growth in the scope of interrelated institutions.

One of the most impressive achievements of Dean Berry's tenure—he came to Harvard in 1949 and retired in 1964—was a great increase in endowment for faculty salaries and particularly for the long-range funding of new chairs. While he was dean the number of tenure positions on the faculty more than doubled, and the School's endowment rose from \$19.8 million to \$73 million. His tireless effort brought forth in 1956 the Harvard Medical Center, a corporation composed of seven privately supported institutions related to Harvard, and this in turn provided a base for the \$58 million Program for Harvard Medicine which the Corporation approved, at Dr. Berry's insistence, in 1960. This campaign succeeded in finding funds for the construction and endowment of the Countway Library—a monument not only to the donor's purpose but to the dean who brought it to reality—and more than \$50.5 million for the endowment of new chairs in the basic sciences. Perhaps even more important for the future was the organization and planning which took place under the aegis of the Affiliated Hospitals Center, Inc., a group formed at Dean Berry's urging to plan for rebuilding and rearranging the teaching and research facilities of the Peter Bent Brigham and the other major hospitals in the vicinity of the School in a new hospital complex.

The first full-time dean of the Medical School, George Berry came to Harvard by a circuitous route. He was born in Troy, New York, the son of Reverend George Titus and Carrie Electa (Packer) Berry, but most of his boyhood was spent in Englewood, New Jersey. Of those days, Thomas Stilwell Lamont, former Overseer and Fellow of Harvard College, recalled:

“We were boyhood neighbors in Englewood, and I have the happiest memories of the Berry family. George and I were friends and playmates in the same grade of the same public school. For five years or more in the first decade of the century we walked together to school in the village and returned home again, a mile up the hill which forms the western slopes of the Palisades of the Hudson.

“Even before he reached his teens George showed an interest in biology. It was he who imparted to me some knowledge of procreation long before my parents dared tell me of the bees and the flowers. I can well remember the day when amidst the buzzing hum of seventeen-year locusts George explained to me something about the generative process of these unusual pests! . . . Even as a boy he was direct, alert and with an imaginative and inquiring mind.”

From the local school in Englewood, George went on to the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and then to Princeton, where his father, grandfather, and many other relatives had graduated. Although he had some idea that he might seriously study and possibly teach English literature, in his sophomore year he took general biology under Edwin Grant Conklin, and this experience so quickened his intellectual interest in science that it was a turning point in his life. It led to his serving as Conklin’s undergraduate laboratory assistant and to his graduation from Princeton in 1921 with highest honors in biology and membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

From Princeton the road went on to medical training and internship at Johns Hopkins University, where Berry “used to make his classmates as mad as thunder because he never *appeared* to work as hard as the rest of them, but you just had to ask him a question and out came the answers,” as his roommate Dr. George G. Finney remembered. The years in Baltimore saw his marriage in 1923 to Elizabeth L’Estrange Duncan, the birth of their daughter Caroline Elizabeth (later Mrs. Cloyd Laporte), and the sudden tragic death of Mrs. Berry in 1926. Berry was left with a small daughter and only the healing power of work to repair the terrible loss.

In 1929 he left Baltimore for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City. There he became one of the first to demonstrate that the virus causing one disease can be changed into the virus causing a different disease. In 1932 another move took him to the University of Rochester where he served as professor of Bacteriology and head of the department as well as associate professor of Medicine. One of his former Rochester students, Dr. Mary S. Calderone, the family planning advocate, had warm recollections of Dr. Berry as a teacher:

“His phenomenal grasp of whatever subject he was lecturing on was skillfully masked by the liquid ease with which he presented the subject The deceptive casualness . . . was a strong asset, for by disarming the listener it made him all the more receptive I am convinced that the highest art of teaching consists in conveying attitudes and skill even more than facts—which can always be looked up later. Of all the teachers I have ever had, George Berry stands out in my mind as the prototype of this kind of a teacher.”

Inevitably, however, Berry was drawn into administrative responsibility, initially as assistant dean in 1942, then—after service in the Naval Reserve during World War II—associate dean in 1947. Two years later he took the big step to Harvard.

In assessing Dean Berry's achievements at Harvard it is important not to overlook his great influence in medical education and the raising of medical standards throughout the United States. He was president of the American Association of Immunologists in 1939-40. He was long a moving force in the Association of American Medical Colleges, serving as a member of the Council for a decade, and later becoming vice president and president of the Association. One of his major contributions was the formation of a number of teaching institutes which explored the current condition and possible restructuring of medical education. From this study came Dr. Berry's famous report *Medical Education in Transition* which defined goals for academic medicine in the United States.

Like most good teachers, Berry was profoundly concerned with ways to improve the education of physicians and medical scientists, and he maintained great interest in undergraduate programs and in new schemes for simplifying medical training. Among his many outside activities—which filled “countless hours of his many-houred day”—was his service to medical philanthropy. He was a member of the Medical School Grants Advisory Committee of the Ford Foundation and a trustee of two other major foundations—the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation and The Commonwealth Fund. Before, during and after Berry's term as dean these latter two foundations had regularly contributed substantial sums to the support of the Medical School's work. In 1964, in recognition of his services and “Harvard's leadership in medical education,” the board of directors of The Commonwealth Fund asked that one of the two professorships which the Fund was planning to give to Harvard “be named for Dr. George P. Berry and . . . be initially in the Department of Physiology.” (The second chair, initially in Biological Chemistry, was named for Edward S. Harkness, qv.) The understanding was that either of the two professorships “may be assigned to other basic science departments in the Medical School if in the future such action appears to Harvard to be desirable.” In the same year, alumni and friends of George Berry also established two other endowments in his honor—one a scholarship fund, the other a teaching and research fund in the basic medical sciences. In 1968 the Berry professorship was reassigned to Neurobiology.

Edward Arthur Kravitz
George Packer Berry Professor
1986 –

David Hunter Hubel
George Packer Berry Professor
1967 – 1982

Herrman Ludwig Blumgart

Professorship of Medicine

1962

FRIENDS and associates of Herrman Ludwig Blumgart, “wishing to express their great esteem and affection for him, began in 1958 to raise funds to establish a named chair in his honor in the Faculty of Medicine. Within three years the drive for \$500,000 was successfully completed, and on 6 November 1961 the President and Fellows voted ”to activate the Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professorship of Medicine as of 1 January 1962“—the year of Dr. Blumgart’s retirement. ”It is our intention and request,“ the donors wrote,

that the Blumgart professorship be held by the Physician-in-Chief of the Beth Israel Hospital for as long as the present, or a similar, affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Beth Israel Hospital Should [that relationship] change or terminate, or the scope and direction of the work at the hospital alter, the President and Fellows . . . on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine may assign the Blumgart Professorship to such other department or area of instruction and research in the Medical School as they feel would then better serve the advancement of medicine and the purposes of the School.

Although the departments of medicine at the Beth Israel and Brigham and Women’s hospitals were combined in a single academic department in 1980, the terms of the merger specified that ”a deliberate effort will be made to maintain the unique features and distinct flavors of the two hospitals,“ and the relationship of Beth Israel to Harvard remained unchanged. The head of the newly consolidated department has acted also as physician-in-chief at both Beth Israel and Brigham and Women’s hospitals. Eugene Braunwald simultaneously held the Blumgart chair and the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic (qv).

Herrman Ludwig Blumgart was born in Newark, New Jersey, on 19 July 1895, the son of David and Sophie Hiller Blumgart. A graduate of Harvard College with an S.B. in 1917, he trained at Harvard Medical School, receiving the M.D. in 1921. His Harvard associations continued with an internship at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and an assistantship at Boston City Hospital’s Thorndike Memorial Laboratory under Francis W. Peabody and later George R. Minot. When the new Beth Israel Hospital was built in 1928 Blumgart, then aged 32, was made the first head of its Department of Medicine. He found ”this combination of teaching, research, and taking care of the sick . . . wholly satisfying“ and the department prospered under his leadership. In 1946 he was

appointed full professor and physician-in-chief and director of medical research at Beth Israel Hospital. His retirement in 1962 brought to a formal close nearly 40 years' association with the Medical School and 34 years with the Beth Israel. For hundreds of Medical School students, he was the first link in their professional education in medicine for he customarily presented the opening clinic to members of the first-year class.

Working as an assistant in the Thomdike Memorial Laboratory Blumgart devised a method of injecting a solution of radioactive salt into the left arm and measuring the time required to reach the right arm. Knowing the exact route to be followed provided the most accurate means then known of measuring blood velocity. In the decade between 1952 and 1962, Blumgart and his associates developed a method of successfully relieving suffering from angina pectoris, or congestive heart failure, by reducing the activity of the thyroid gland through the administration of radioactive iodine. This method, used successfully in more than 1,500 patients, produced a lower metabolism which in turn lessened the strain on the heart and relieved both shortness of breath and heart pain.

"Much of the important work in this world," Blumgart said to a *Boston Globe* reporter in March of 1938, "is accomplished by people with heart disease who live at a moderate tempo. To use the parable of the automobile, there may be knocks and squeaks in the engine, but used discreetly and skillfully, it may provide entirely adequate service to its owner for many years and may actually survive many more smoothly running engines subjected to reckless abuse."

When Blumgart retired, Harvard honored him not only with a named professorship but with an honorary degree of Doctor of Science. His citation read: "Distinguished physician, Harvard teacher, imaginative experimentalist; his ear is ever attuned to the heartbeat of mankind." He died in Cambridge in March 1977 at the age of 81.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Robert Morris Glickman
Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professor
1990 –

Eugene Braunwald
Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professor
1980 – 1990

Franklin Harold Epstein
Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professor
1973 – 1980

Howard H. Hiatt
Herrman Ludwig Blumgart Professor
1963 – 1972

John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery 1915

BUCKMINSTER Brown provided by will in 1891 a \$40,000 trust fund, income from which eventually was “to be applied to the foundation of a professorship . . . to be called the John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery” at Harvard. By the terms of the bequest \$25,000 was to be reserved for the support of Brown’s wife while she lived, and \$15,000 was to be used immediately to establish the John B. and Buckminster Brown Endowment for the Furtherance of Instruction in Orthopedic Surgery. Brown stipulated that

the interest of this fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars may either be allowed to accumulate and added to the principal, or else it may be used towards defraying the expenses of an instructor in Orthopedic Surgery [until the time when the entire \$40,000 should become available].

The President and Fellows established the professorship in 1915. In 1916 the endowment was increased by a testamentary gift of \$10,696.66 from Brown’s sister, Rebecca W. Brown.

The chair memorializes father and son, two pioneers in American orthopedics. John Ball Brown (1784–1862) was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, the son of Dr. Jabez Brown. He received his early medical instruction through studies in Salem with Dr. Moses Little and Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, the son of the Harvard president and the recipient of the first Harvard medical degree, an honorary M.D. awarded in 1783. After four years of practice in Dorchester, John B. Brown returned to Boston and in 1813 received an M.D. from Harvard. Appointed surgeon and physician to the Boston Almshouse in 1817, he joined the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital when it was first organized. His interest in orthopedics came to prominence after 1838, when he introduced to this country the “new specialty” already known in Europe and founded the Boston Orthopedic Institution, the first infirmary of its sort in Boston. Dr. Brown performed the first subcutaneous tenotomy in America and was said to have great mechanical ingenuity in inventing and using special surgical apparatus.

John B. Brown married Rebecca, the daughter of Dr. John Warren, who was a leader in the establishment of the Harvard Medical School and first Hersey Professor of Anatomy. Their son, Buckminster (1819–1891), said to look very

much like his distinguished grandfather Warren, followed in his father's footsteps. He received his M.D. at Harvard in 1844 and went to London, Paris, and Germany for studies in orthopedics, returning to Boston to develop a career in association with his father. Himself crippled by the spinal deformity of Pott's disease, he practiced medicine for 50 years. He was a surgeon at the House of the Good Samaritan and was especially skilled in treatment of the club foot.

"Patience characterized Buckminster Brown's work, his favorite quotation being 'Genius is the talent for taking pains,' " wrote his friend and colleague, Walter Burrage. C.C. Foster, his assistant for ten years, said of him, "His mechanical ability was very great and his surgical dexterity equally remarkable. His operating and his whole handling of a case were characterized by a certain delicacy and finish that I have seen in no other man's work."

The elder Brown contributed occasionally to medical journals on subjects relating to his specialty, and in 1850 joined with his son in publishing *Reports of Cases Treated at the Boston Orthopedic Institution*. The son also published a number of reports on his own work, including *Treatment of Cretins and Idiots, Cases in Orthopedic Surgery* and *Femoral Aneurism Cured by Direct Compression while the Patient Was Taking Active Exercise*.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Clement Blount Sledge
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor
1978 –

Joseph Seaton Barr
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor
1947 – 1964

Frank Roberts Ober
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor
1937 – 1946

Robert Bayley Osgood
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor
1924 – 1931

Robert Williamson Lovett
John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor
1915 – 1924

Bullard Professorship of Neuroanatomy 1962

THE Bullard Professorship of Neuroanatomy and the Bullard Professorship of Psychiatry were established in 1962 upon recommendation of the dean of the Faculty of Medicine as a result of the bequests of William Norton Bullard and his wife, Mary Reynolds Bullard. With his mother and his brothers and sisters Dr. Bullard had endowed a professorship in memory of his father in 1906 (see Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology). The testamentary gifts of William Norton and Mary Reynolds Bullard came to Harvard in 1960, both designated

- (a) for increasing the salary of the Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology, [and]
- (b) for research, investigation, study and teaching under said Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology in accordance with the letter founding said professorship

The combined endowment, in excess of \$1.8 million, was sufficient at the time to establish two additional professorships and to support the intended research.

William Norton Bullard was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1853, the son of William Story and Louisa Norton Bullard. After graduating from the College in 1875 and the Medical School in 1880, he practiced in Boston until 1912 when he retired from professional life. A pioneer in the development of neurology as a branch of medicine, Dr. Bullard was physician and neurologist at Boston City Hospital, Carney Hospital, and Children's Hospital, and one of the founders of the Monson State Hospital for Epileptics at Palmer, Massachusetts. The Bullard Laboratory at Boston City Hospital is named in his honor.

Besides being a skillful physician, Dr. Bullard was an informed student of the history of medicine and enjoyed avocationally the study of botany and of Latin. He was said to have "read from the ancient classics every day until the last year of his life." He died in Boston in 1931.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Elio Raviola
Bullard Professor of Neuroanatomy
1989 –

Sanford Louis Palay
Bullard Professor of Neuroanatomy
1962 – 1989

Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology 1906

FOUNDED in 1906 with a gift of \$50,000 from William Story Bullard's widow, Louisa Norton Bullard, and their children, the Bullard Professorship is dedicated to the memory of an "East India Merchant, of Boston, who was for twenty-three years a Trustee of the McLean Asylum, to record his unfailing interest in the relief of sufferers from nervous or mental disease, and his belief in benefits from future scientific research." The donors specified:

This professorship shall embrace study, research, investigation and teaching in relation to disease of the nervous system, whether functional or organic, and shall include not only the affections ordinarily classed under Neurology but all mental diseases and disturbances, both those classed under Psychiatry and any others that may exist. The methods and detail of work under this professorship are not restricted. It should include any form of research and investigation which may lead to the increase of knowledge of nervous or mental disease. It comprises the comparative study of these diseases in animals and other living forms.

In 1889 Bullard had himself given Harvard \$20,000 for three fellowships—one in memory of the senior Henry Lee, for the study of political economy; one honoring Lee's associate Ozias Goodwin, for the study of constitutional or international law; and the third in memory of Henry Bromfield Rogers (A.B. 1822) for the study of ethics in its relation to jurisprudence or to sociology. In 1891 he also gave an additional \$15,000 for three fellowships honoring George Cheyne Shattuck (A.M. Hon. 1807), John Ware (A.B. 1813, M.D. 1816), and Charles Eliot Ware (A.B. 1834, M.D. 1837).

William Story Bullard (1813[?]-1897) made his fortune in the East India trade. Left fatherless at an early age, and obliged to help support his mother and brothers, he became in his early teens an apprentice in the counting room of Henry Lee (1782-1867), one of the most experienced of Boston merchants, who specialized in goods imported from Calcutta. Bullard quickly showed aptitude in the business and was assigned to Lee's ships as supercargo. Toward the end of 1839, when Lee relinquished some of his mercantile activities but "concluded to hold on to my commission concerns in India," he relied heavily on his son and on Bullard. Four or five years senior in the business to Henry Lee Jr. (A.B. 1836; see Henry Lee Professorship of Economics in the Arts and Sciences volume), Bullard gradually became the leading member of the firm. In 1842, soon after the elder Lee retired, the two younger men formed a partnership under

the name Bullard & Lee, and when Henry Lee Jr. turned to the field of financial investment and trust administration in 1852, Bullard stuck with the import trade until the Civil War. After the war he retired gradually from business and devoted himself to charitable and family affairs.

From 1849 to 1872 Bullard was a member of the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation and as such served on the visiting committee of the hospital's mental health division, the McLean Asylum (later McLean Hospital, functioning as an affiliated institution since 1980). Bullard's interest in public health is reflected in the letters of his brother-in-law, Charles Eliot Norton (A.B. 1846), who wrote from London in 1868 about the reports of the Director General of Public Health which dealt with "many matters in which you have taken a long interest . . . the conditions and nourishment of the poor. . . hurtful and hurtfully conducted occupations, and . . . hospital hygiene."

Bullard has been described as representative of "the vanished class of Boston shipping merchants whose sagacity, integrity and public spirit gave them an important place in the life of the little city." Yet he had "a note of sentiment and intellectual power in his character, which distinguished him from the class he otherwise represented." He was "punctilious . . . in his courtesies and refinements, withdrawn by taste and a certain gravity of purpose from purely social intercourse" and was "'the helper and friend of mankind' in his attitude toward life."

Strong impetus for the Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology came from William Story Bullard's eldest son, William Norton Bullard (A.B. 1875, M.D. 1880; see Bullard Professorship of Neuroanatomy). He made additional anonymous gifts to the professorship fund in 1909, 1915 and 1919, and when he died in 1931 left almost \$2 million in a residuary bequest for the same purpose. The bequest came to Harvard in 1960, after the death of William Norton Bullard's widow, Mary Reynolds Bullard, who left to Harvard more than \$800,000 of her own estate to add to the professorship fund. As a result of this extra endowment, two more Bullard chairs were created in 1962, in Neuroanatomy and in Psychiatry (qv). Since 1969, when a second incumbent was appointed to the chair in Neuropathology, Bullard funds have supported four professors in the Medical School.

Two other Medical School endowments stem from the Bullard family. A cousin, Stephen Eliot Bullard (Medical School 1890-1892) gave funds for research in cancer and tic-doloureux in memory of his brother John Eliot Bullard and his brother's wife, Elsie M. Bullard, who became his own wife after John's death in 1896. William Norton Bullard's sister, Katherine Eliot Bullard, left part of her residuary estate to Harvard "for the advancement of research in neurological development" (see further, Bullard Professorship of Psychiatry). Another part of her bequest supports the Charles Bullard Professorship of Forestry in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Edward Pierson Richardson, Jr.
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology
1984 – 1988

Joseph Boyd Martin
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology (Neurology)
1978 – 1984

Richard Leon Sidman
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology
1969 –

Raymond DeLacy Adams
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology
1954 – 1977

Stanley Cobb
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology
1926 – 1954

Emil Ernest Southard
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology
1909 – 1920

Bullard Professorship of Psychiatry

1962

IN 1959 and 1960, when life interests expired and the bequests of Katherine Eliot Bullard and her brother William Norton Bullard became available, a third Bullard bequest—that of William’s wife, Mary Reynolds Bullard—also came to Harvard. All three gifts had a common purpose, i.e. to support “study, research, investigation and teaching in relation to disease of the nervous system, whether functional or organic.” These three principals had contributed in 1906 to endowment for the Bullard Professorship of Neuropathology (qv) and the bequests of the brother and his wife, amounting to approximately \$1.7 million, were designated as additions to the professorship fund. The sister divided her bequest between two endowments—one in memory of her brother Charles (see Charles Bullard Professorship of Forestry in the Arts and Sciences volume), the other “for the advancement of research in neurological development, and to be a memorial of my late brother Stephen.” The share allocated to the Stephen Bullard Memorial Fund amounted to \$710,000.

With some \$2.4 million in new funds to be used in the field of neurology, Dean Berry saw an opportunity to strengthen and expand “research activities originally defined as pertaining to the Bullard Professor, but now extending in range and in content far beyond the ability of any single individual to direct or control,” as he wrote to Oscar M. Shaw of Ropes and Gray in May 1961. Having ascertained from counsel that there were no legal restrictions to using the Bullard fund (1906) for more than one professorship, he asked for and received authorization from the President and Fellows to proceed with recommendations for additional professors. In 1962 the Corporation established two new chairs under the Bullard name, one in Neuroanatomy (qv) and this one in Psychiatry, in support of which they later assigned income from the Stephen Bullard Memorial Fund.

Of the five children (four sons and a daughter) in the family of William Story and Louisa Norton Bullard, Stephen was the second oldest. Born in 1855 in Princeton, Massachusetts, he earned the Harvard A.B. in 1878 and went on to the Law School. But, as noted in the 50th Anniversary report of the Class of 1878:

“Illness compelled him to leave in the middle of his second year. From 1880 to 1882, he traveled in Europe, in an effort to regain his health. His search was not successful and the remainder of his life was passed very quietly in Boston and

Lenox. In the fall of 1907 he had a slight attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered. He died at his home in Boston on September 29, 1909.

“Although an invalid for so many years, and unable to attend our Class reunions, Bullard always took a keen pleasure in what we were doing and in the affairs of the College. His interest in the general news of the world never flagged, even after he was compelled to give up an active part. He was always generous to those in distress and a true and loyal friend.”

Katherine Eliot Bullard was the youngest of the family. Born in Boston in 1866, she died at her home on Commonwealth Avenue on 8 December 1920. In its obituary notice, the *Boston Evening Transcript* reported: “Her home always had been here, except in the summer seasons, which were spent in Lenox, where the Bullard estate is known as ‘Highwood.’ Miss Bullard was a member of King’s Chapel and was interested in the charitable and other parish work of the church, and another great interest in her life was the Municipal League. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts and its educational place in the community had enlisted her full support and it is recalled that her late brother, Francis Bullard, left the museum a notably fine collection.”

Miles Frederick Shore
Bullard Professor of Psychiatry
1975 –

Jack Richard Ewalt
Bullard Professor of Psychiatry
1962 – 1976

Paul C. Cabot Professorship of Medicine 1965

THE Paul C. Cabot Professorship is a monument to one of the great Harvard men of his generation—the Treasurer of the University for seventeen years (1948-1965) under whose stewardship the Harvard investment portfolio advanced from a market value of some \$200 million to more than a billion dollars.

The professorial fund in Cabot's honor was raised in the 1960s during the Program for Harvard Medicine by a small committee of Cabot's friends, led by Sidney J. Weinberg (LL.D. 1959), partner in Goldman Sachs, New York investment bankers. The major contributors were George F. Bennett (A.B. 1933), Cabot's business partner and successor as Treasurer; John L. Collyer, chairman and chief executive officer of the B.F. Goodrich Company; Charles D. Dickey, member of the Yale Corporation, and vice president of J.P. Morgan & Company; Thomas G. Fogarty, president of Continental Can; Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Company; Gilbert W. Humphrey, chairman of the board of M.A. Hanna Company; and Charles G. Mortimer, president and chief executive officer of General Foods.

In voting to establish the Paul C. Cabot chair, the Corporation accepted the understanding of Weinberg's committee set forth in a letter, dated 8 February 1965:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, shall determine from time to time the particular department or division of medical science or, in the clinical area, the clinical department or division to which this professorship shall be assigned. . . . Either an associate professor or a professor may be appointed as incumbents of this chair.

Paul Codman Cabot was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on 21 November 1898, the son of Henry Bromfield Cabot (A.B. 1883, LL.B. 1887) and Anne McMaster Codman Cabot (qv). He prepared for college at Country Day School in Newton, which his father had helped to found, and entered Harvard in 1917. Bright, lively, popular, and well connected, he graduated with no special difficulty in 1921, although his college career was interrupted by war service at Plattsburg and Camp Zachary Taylor. Uncertain as to his direction after graduation, he entered the Graduate School of Business Administration. Here he was elected to the editorial board of the *Business Review* and took his degree with distinction in 1923, ranking second in his class. In the summer

months, between his years at the Business School, Cabot worked in the credit department of the First National Bank of Boston and he joined the bank's staff after leaving the Business School.

In those days, Cabot has recalled, there were few legal restrictions on the amount of money a bank could loan to an individual and he was horrified to discover that the First National paid small attention to the marketability of collateral deposited against a personal loan. As a result, Cabot began a close study of stock prices and earnings as a guide to security, marketability and future potential. He soon reached the conviction that "the single most important factor, other than the honesty of management, is the amount and direction of . . . earnings." With his interest in common stocks aroused, he was sent to London for nine months in 1923-1924 and became fascinated with the principle and operation of the so-called Scottish or open-ended investment trust, developed by Robert Fleming. Such trusts would borrow money in Britain at 5 or 5.5 per cent and then loan it to American enterprises by the purchase of their bonds (particularly railroad bonds) which paid much higher rates. Cabot returned to the United States intrigued by the idea of applying the principle to the American market. His studies of common stocks and his acquaintance with Edgar L. Smith (author of *Common Stocks as a Long-Term Investment*) convinced him that there was a sounder, less speculative opportunity in common stock investment than in bonds and money obligations where depreciation is a constant factor. While still working for the First National, Cabot often exchanged views with two other common stock enthusiasts, his first cousin, Richard C. Paine, A.B. 1917, and an intimate friend, Richard Saltonstall, A.B. 1920 (qv). Eventually the trio set up a joint pool in 1923 into which they put a total of \$100,000, the capital to be invested and each participant to have the right to withdraw at market value his original investment.

Although the Cabot group did not receive universal encouragement from the financial experts whom they consulted before starting their venture, it proved to be an unusually favorable moment for the initial shareholders of State Street Investment Corporation, an open-ended mutual investment company that basically bought equities rather than bonds. The market for common stocks was rising. By 1925 there were five shareholders, but it was still a closely held corporation. In 1927 the principals began selling shares and the ownership increased to 95 individuals. From such small beginnings was built a national industry with worldwide ramifications.

From the start, Cabot was a voice of conscience for the new investment trust business. First in a speech, then in correspondence, public testimony, and finally, in a magazine article, he urged self-policing and argued that "the honesty and ability of the management are paramount and that good practices can be completely vitiated by dishonest and unsound investments." The chief abuses of investment trust management, he contended, were caused by dishonesty, inattention, inability, and greed. He urged a policy of "complete information" to

eliminate bad practices, and “honest, constant, expert, and unbiased management.” As for the problems of declining security prices, Cabot argued that “the investment-trust manager should be a financial expert similar in his profession to a doctor of medicine.” The doctor is most needed when people are sick. So with the investing public. “Almost anyone can make more money than the average investor in good times and lose less in poor times.” Such prudential views gave him considerable national influence and helped sway the direction of the regulatory legislation which eventually was required to protect the public interest in investment trusts.

Cabot’s success with State Street and his many connections with Harvard soon attracted the attention of the Harvard Treasurer’s office, and Charles Francis Adams (Treasurer 1898-1929) asked Cabot and State Street to advise him on common stock policy. This was the beginning of a long official association between Cabot and Harvard which continued under Henry Shattuck (Treasurer 1929-1938) and William H. Claflin (Treasurer 1938-1948).

Cabot’s election to the treasurership in 1948 marked a sharp change in the management of Harvard’s money. Previously the Treasurer’s office had been relatively small and staffed by its own investment specialists. With Cabot’s advent, Harvard moved its entire treasurer’s operation into close proximity with the State Street Research and Management Company, which thereafter by contractual arrangement provided research, supervision, and accounting facilities to Harvard.

In Cabot’s seventeen years as Treasurer there was phenomenal growth in the size of Harvard’s “portfolio”—from a market value of \$200 million in 1948 to a market value of more than \$1 billion in 1965. This increase, Cabot emphasized, was “due simply to investment performance.” It was the trend to common stocks, the rising market, the taking and saving of realized gains, the encouragement of departmental balances, good and careful management, and the emphasis on an increased level of alumni giving, particularly on an annual basis, which contributed to the spectacular result.

Cabot preached constantly the virtue of prudent investment policies, of developing the “undistributed” income account to make possible the declaration of a fairly stable rate of return on the endowment funds, of continuing the policy of “every tub on its own bottom,” which discouraged deficits. His sense of what was right and appropriate always motivated his actions. For both himself and for Harvard there was a moral commitment to act properly, prudentially, responsibly. Widely respected as a careful trustee and a sagacious speculator, beloved for his quick wit, hearty laugh, and abundant common sense, he was characterized by President Pusey in the 1966 citation accompanying his honorary doctorate of laws as “a business leader astute, direct, high principled; few of her sons have so well served this university.”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Stanley James Adelstein
Paul C. Cabot Professor (Medical Biophysics)
1989 –

Bert Lester Vallee
Paul C. Cabot Professor (Biochemical Sciences)
1965 – 1989

William Bosworth Castle Professorship of Medicine 1969

IN 1962, the year that William Bosworth Castle celebrated his 65th birthday, day, gifts amounting to \$91,200 came from corporations, alumni, and friends toward a professorship in his name. Within five years continued giving through the Program for Harvard Medicine, together with departmental transfers and consistent capitalization of the income, brought the endowment to more than the required \$500,000, and in 1969 the William Bosworth Castle Professorship of Medicine was activated with the appointment of Sidney Harold Ingbar. By the terms of the endowment

the incumbent of the William Bosworth Castle Professorship of Medicine shall serve at the Boston City Hospital for so long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Boston City Hospital. If the relationship between the Boston City Hospital and the Medical School should change or terminate, or the scope and direction of Harvard's activities at the Hospital should alter, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Medicine, may assign the William Bosworth Castle Professorship to such other department, or area of instruction, or research, in the Medical School as they decide would then better serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of medicine.

The income from the Castle Fund may be expended each year, or may be held for use in future years, or may be added to the principal of the Fund. The incumbent of the Chair may be a professor or associate professor, but he shall be known as the William Bosworth Castle Professor (or Associate Professor) of Medicine.

The younger Castle entered Harvard with the Class of 1918, but after three years left to enroll in the Medical School. Although he enlisted in the United States Medical Reserve Corps in 1917, he was discharged in 1918 without having been called to active duty, and he received his M.D. in 1921. After eighteen months as "medical house pupil" at Massachusetts General Hospital, Castle became assistant and then instructor in Physiology at the Medical School. By 1925 he was sure that clinical medicine was to be his field and he returned to hospital work (as he wrote) "under the leadership of Dr. Francis Peabody, the first director of the recently opened Thorndike Memorial Laboratory of the Boston City Hospital. The heart of this laboratory was a special research ward for the care and study of patients under comfortable but carefully supervised

conditions. It was the first such facility for general clinical research established in a municipal hospital in this country and it was supported jointly by the City of Boston and Harvard University. For me and a small group of full-time young staff members it provided the beginning of a great opportunity to learn medicine and to discover the mechanisms and sometimes a better management of disease.”

At the Thorndike Dr. Castle became interested in hematology, especially the anemias and nutritional disturbances, finding strong support for his study from both Dr. Peabody and his successor in the directorship of the laboratory, Dr. George Minot. Minot shared with Murphy and Whipple the 1934 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for discovery of the beneficial effects of liver feeding in counteracting pernicious anemia; under Minot’s leadership Castle and his associates developed the country’s first injectable liver extract for practical treatment. While Castle was in Puerto Rico in the winter of 1931-1932 as director of the Rockefeller Foundation Commission for the Study of Anemia he discovered that the extract was also highly effective in the treatment of sprue, and that “therapy with iron resulted in a rapid cure of the anemia of hookworm disease even without the removal of parasites.”

As a result of his research, Dr. Castle published many professional articles on such subjects as pernicious anemia, radium poisoning, and sickle-cell anemia. He contributed a chapter on diseases of the blood in *A Textbook of Medicine* (1955) as well as a chapter on the Thorndike Laboratory in *A History of Boston City Hospital 1905-1964*. He served as president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation (1940-41) and of the Association of American Physicians (1959-60), and from 1936 to 1958 was president of the Children’s Art Centre.

At the Medical School Dr. Castle advanced to a full professorship in 1937. He directed the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services at Boston City Hospital from 1940 to 1963 and became the third director of the Thorndike Laboratory in 1947, serving in that capacity until 1963, the year he retired. Castle was appointed first incumbent of the George R. Minot Professorship (qv) when it was established in 1957, and from 1963 to 1968 held the honorary title of Francis Weld Peabody Faculty Professor of Medicine (qv). “These appointments brought great satisfaction to me,” Dr. Castle wrote in 1969 for his 50th Class Reunion report, “because the chairs were created in order to honor the names of my beloved teachers and distinguished predecessors in charge of the Harvard Medical Unit Deep and lasting has been my satisfaction from association with the many fine men and women who have worked together to uphold Harvard’s high standards of patient care and medical scholarship at the Boston City Hospital.”

The William Bosworth Castle Professorship continued in association with Boston City Hospital until 1973, when city finances precipitated a decision on the part of the hospital administration to consolidate the separate services operated by Harvard, Boston University, and Tufts, and to place responsibility for staffing the single service with Boston University. “The actions of the Board thus effectively brought to a conclusion the 110-year association with Harvard,

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

which had existed since Boston City Hospital opened its doors in 1864,” Dean Robert H. Ebert wrote in his annual report for 1972-73. “For those who have spent their lives building and preserving the excellence of the Harvard services at the hospital, these are difficult times, and the termination of a proud tradition is a profound emotional loss as well as a professional one.”

The Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and related clinical and research activities were transferred to Beth Israel Hospital in 1973, and the Castle Professor is now assigned to that hospital.

Sidney Harold Ingbar
William Bosworth Castle Professor
1978 – 1988

Charles Sprecher Davidson
William Bosworth Castle Professor
1974 – 1977

Sidney Harold Ingbar
William Bosworth Castle Professor
1969 – 1972

Benjamin Castleman Professorship 1975

THE Benjamin Castleman Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine was established by Corporation vote on 3 February 1975 in anticipation of gifts from friends and associates of the Shattuck Professor of Pathology and pathologist in chief at Massachusetts General Hospital. The endowment was a joint effort of the Medical School and its affiliated Hospital, each institution agreeing to contribute half of the \$1 million then required. At the time of the vote the School had received \$185,000 in gifts and pledges toward the professorship and the Hospital had earmarked for the purpose its \$500,000 Lenore R. Fuller Trust. However, the trust was subject to Mrs. Fuller's life interest and the time of its availability was uncertain. Consequently the chair was established with a proviso:

that the necessary \$315,000 is raised to bring the present Castleman Fund in the Medical School to \$500,000 and that during the period after Harvard's share of the fund has been raised and until the Fuller Trust is available, the Massachusetts General Hospital will agree to pay one-half of the incumbent's salary.

Thus activation of the chair was postponed. Gifts for Harvard's share of the endowment came in steadily but slowly, and in February 1982, even though the principal came only to some \$210,000, the President and Fellows agreed (in view of Castleman's terminal illness) to activate the chair, with the reiterated proviso:

that the Castleman Professor's salary will not be paid from any Castleman funds until the Massachusetts General Hospital has committed \$500,000 to the Castleman Professorship fund from the Lenore Fuller Trust, and with the further proviso that the Massachusetts General Hospital agrees to these terms.

Two weeks before his death on 29 June 1982, Castleman attended the ceremony announcing the election of his successor at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Robert T. McCluskey, as first Castleman Professor. As of 30 June 1992, the professorship fund stood at \$496,127.42, just \$4,000 shy of its goal, but the Fuller Trust was still not available, and McCluskey's salary still came from general funds in the Medical School and the Hospital.

Benjamin Castleman was born in Everett, Massachusetts, on 17 May 1906, the eldest of three Harvard-educated sons of Samuel and Rose Michaelson Castleman. After graduating from Dorchester High School he entered Harvard

with the Class of 1927 and received his A.B. with the firm intention of pursuing a medical career. For training he attended medical school at Yale University. Following his third year as a medical student, he spent the summer in the Department of Pathology at Massachusetts General Hospital, an experience he later recalled as “fortuitous.” Working under the direction of Dr. Tracy B. Mallory that summer “turned out to be the incident that led to an exciting and productive career,” and he was happy with the subsequent discovery that pathologists could “really name their own ticket” and need not treat common colds and imagined illnesses.

After receiving the M.D. in 1931, Castleman returned to Massachusetts General Hospital for his internship and residency and in 1935 became simultaneously assistant pathologist at the Hospital and instructor in Pathology at the Medical School. By 1953 he had become chief of the Hospital’s Department of Pathology and clinical professor of Pathology in the Medical School. In 1970 he was elected Shattuck Professor of Pathology. Although he retired, in the formal sense, in 1972, he continued until his death at age 76 “to teach, consult, write and perform ad hoc tasks for Harvard Medical School and the hospital.”

Early in his career, while still a resident, Castleman made his first major contribution to his field with the publication of “The Pathology of the Parathyroid Gland in Hyperparathyroidism,” a treatise which, with his later work, *Tumors of the Parathyroid Glands* (1955), led to the cure of the disease through surgical procedures. Subsequent contributions to pathology included the study of thymic tumors, investigations of pulmonary embolisms and infarctions, and analysis of kidney biopsies in relation to hypertension. Castleman was also one of a number of investigators who described new diseases and lesions, one of which, giant lymph node hyperplasia, is popularly styled “Castleman’s disease.”

The doctor’s chief claim to fame in the medical world, however, was his faithful, long-term preparation for the *New England Journal of Medicine* of weekly reports called “The Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital” or “Cabot Case Records.” (The clinico-pathological conferences that formed the basis of the reports were a method of medical education first used by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, hence their name. See further, Richard Clarke Cabot Professorship in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume.) From 1951 to 1974 Castleman edited these discussions of difficult cases that had been diagnosed in his department. “Imagine . . . the gargantuan task of preparing manuscripts and submitting them without fail and on time for 23 years,” his publishers wrote in 1974, “a total of about 1,200 manuscripts comprising about 2,000 case reports.” During World War II Castleman supplied the nine service commands in the Army with case record material which most of the army medical units used to conduct their own clinico-pathological conferences. During the 1960s he performed the same kind of service for medical schools in developing countries.

In his approach to pathology Castleman took his cue both from Richard C. Cabot and Tracy B. Mallory, from whom he learned always to keep in mind the patient whose specimen he was studying. As Alan Schiller, chief of the

Massachusetts General Hospital autopsy service, put it in 1982: “Dr. Castleman’s greatest contribution to medicine, aside from all his achievements and writings, was to teach by example. Whenever he looked at a slide he would ask how old the patient was and what he did. He always wanted to know more about the patient.”

In a faculty memorial minute recorded on 29 May 1982, Castleman’s colleagues wrote: “Ben Castleman was a genial, outgoing and optimistic man. He had strong convictions about his profession and did not hesitate to voice them forcefully. He . . . made a deep imprint on the many physicians with whom he came in contact and has left behind a rich legacy of contributions to medical knowledge.”

The Lenore R. Fuller Trust, which comprises half of the endowment for the Castleman chair, was the gift of Alvan T. Fuller Jr. who contributed \$500,000 to the Hospital in 1966 with the understanding that the income would go to his wife for the remainder of her life. Earlier, in 1959, he was instrumental in contributing an identical sum to the American Cancer Society from the Alvan T. Fuller Foundation. This gift was used to endow a chair in honor of Fuller’s parents. See further the Alvan T. Fuller and Viola D. Fuller - American Cancer Society Professorship of Radiology.

Robert Barnes Colvin
Benjamin Castleman Professor
1993 –

Robert T. McCluskey
Benjamin Castleman Professor
1982 – 1993

William Ellery Channing Professorship of Medicine 1973

THE William Ellery Channing Professorship of Medicine was established in 1973 when trustees of The Channing Home decided to liquidate and transfer their net assets to Harvard University. The chair might more appropriately be named for Harriet Ryan Albee who in 1857 opened a nursing home for sick and destitute women in the otherwise vacant parsonage of the Federal Street Church, where William Ellery Channing had been minister. Because the parsonage stood on Channing Street, the infirmary initially took the name “Channing Street Home,” but 50 years later, after two moves to larger quarters, it was incorporated simply as “The Channing Home.” This was its only real connection with William Ellery Channing.

In 1958, terminating more than 100 years of caring for women (and in its later years men) ill with pulmonary tuberculosis, the Channing Home closed its doors because “it became crystal clear to the members of the Channing Board . . . that with the increased means to treat tuberculosis, especially with the advent of chemotherapy, the Home was no longer required.” The building was sold to its near neighbor, the New England Deaconess Hospital, and income from the resulting endowment provided continuing support for teaching and research in infectious diseases at Harvard’s Channing Laboratory. At their final meeting on 31 December 1972 the trustees voted that, after the Home’s dissolution, the net assets should go to Harvard “for the purpose of establishing the William Ellery Channing Professorship of Medicine and the Harriet Ryan Albee Fellowship at the Medical School,” the objective being to continue the teaching and research of infectious diseases. In a letter to Dean Robert H. Ebert, notifying him of the board’s action, John C. Storey, chairman, expressed “the fond hope of the members and trustees that the fellowship might eventually grow into a professorship. The life of Harriet Ryan Albee was a most dramatic example of Victorian Boston’s dedication to high ideals and provides an appealing background for raising funds.” Their hope was realized fifteen years later with the establishment in 1988 of the Harriet Ryan Albee Professorship of Medicine (qv), using for endowment the fellowship fund which then had a principal approaching \$1 million.

Harriet Ryan was born into a life of poverty occasioned by a crippling accident to her father and a house fire which destroyed the family’s possessions. While Harriet worked as maid, seamstress, and eventually hairdresser, her

mother cared for sick people whom she took into her own home. Thus Harriet's interest in the needs of the destitute for nursing care was almost inevitable; her dedication and self-sacrifice in carrying out that interest were remarkable. A few years after opening the home she married John Albee and went with him to New Castle, New Hampshire, where he was a Unitarian minister, but she returned each winter to Boston to direct the Channing Home. Mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, she contracted tuberculosis from the patients she had tended for fifteen years and, becoming herself a patient in the Channing Home, died in 1873.

William Ellery Channing (A.B. 1798) was minister of the Federal Street Church (now the Arlington Street Church) in Boston from 1803 until his death in 1842. Powerful spokesman for liberal Christianity and a standard bearer of the Unitarian movement, he made his particular contribution as organizer of the Berry Street Conference of Ministers who in 1825 formed the American Unitarian Association. An arresting preacher, Channing was forced by frail health to resort more and more to writing as a vehicle for his ideas, and it was through the press and his connections with New England writers that he exerted his widest influence. Although not formally a member of the Abolitionist Party, he sympathized with the abolitionist cause, and his publications did much to pave the way for emancipation.

Dennis Lee Kasper
William Ellery Channing Professor
1989 –

Edward Harold Kass
William Ellery Channing Professor
1973 – 1988

William F. Chatlos Professorship of Ophthalmology 1980

THE William F. Chatlos Professorship of Ophthalmology traces its origins to the establishment in 1974 of Harvard's Berman-Gund Laboratory for the Study of Retinal Degenerations. Located at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, the laboratory received initial and continuing support from the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation and is named for Bernard Berman and George Gund (A.B. 1961), the two foundation officers who were instrumental in raising funds to equip the laboratory. In November 1978 Gund came to the Medical School with the foundation's offer to endow a tenured full professorship of Ophthalmology at Harvard University to be named for William F. Chatlos and to be held by the director of the Berman-Gund Laboratory. Terms negotiated over the ensuing twelve months were approved by Corporation vote on 21 January 1980, as follows:

The first William F. Chatlos Professor of Ophthalmology, in addition to his responsibilities for teaching, research and patient care, shall also serve as Director of the Harvard Medical School's Berman-Gund Laboratory for the Study of Retinal Degenerations. Thereafter, whenever deemed appropriate by the Dean of Harvard's Faculty of Medicine, future William F. Chatlos Professors of Ophthalmology shall also serve as Director of the Harvard Medical School's Berman-Gund Laboratory for the Study of Retinal Degenerations

Should in the sole judgment of the Dean of Harvard's Faculty of Medicine the entire field of hereditary retinal degenerations be substantially resolved, then the William F. Chatlos Professorship of Ophthalmology is to continue in the field of ophthalmology at Harvard University. At that time, however, Harvard shall have the sole authority to determine the field of ophthalmology in which this Professor would serve.

It was understood that the Chatlos Professor "shall be primarily committed through his or her professional interests and activities to the elucidation of the mechanisms involved in hereditary retinal degenerations and establishing means for their prevention or cure." Appropriately, Eliot Lawrence Berson, who had been directing the laboratory from its beginning, became first William F. Chatlos Professor in 1982.

William F. Chatlos, the New York City contractor for whom the professorship is named, flourished in the 1920s and 1930s as home builder and real estate developer. He first came to public notice in 1923 when he announced plans to

build a housing development in Forest Hills, Long Island. In 1926 *The New York Times* reported that he had formed a corporation to erect standard seven-room houses on buyer-owned land at a cost favorable to the white collar worker. “My plan is to build houses the same as Mr. Ford builds automobiles,” Chatlos said at the time. “All materials will be purchased in large quantities, which will enable us to get the best market price.”

Two years later Chatlos built a development of six-room Dutch Colonial houses which within three years grew to a self-sustaining community and—with help from the builder—was incorporated as the village of Williston Park, Long Island. In 1931 he again announced a plan to construct on the owner’s lot a standardized 26-foot square dwelling he called “The Happiness Home.” He was also the builder and owner of a number of ten- to fifteen-story apartment buildings in mid-Manhattan.

Chatlos died in Florida in 1977, having some 25 years earlier established a charitable foundation in support of higher education, religious associations, hospitals and health agencies, social services, international relief, and child welfare. His grandson, William J. Chatlos, served first as vice president and later president of the William F. Chatlos Foundation. Himself a victim of retinitis pigmentosa, the grandson also served as trustee of the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation.

Eliot Lawrence Berson
William F. Chatlos Professor
1982 –

Cheever Professorship of Surgery 1969

IN 1963 the Cheever family and their friends initiated in the Medical School a fund termed “The David Williams Cheever and David Cheever Fund for Surgery,” the purpose of which was to endow a professorship in surgery. It was stipulated that income from the fund might be diverted to “such purposes in the Surgical Department of the School as will best serve to develop their ability to care for patients, teach, and do research” if the principal was not sufficient to establish a professorship by 1 July 1970. However, additional gifts and reinvestment of income brought the fund to an appropriate amount by 1969, and in that year the President and Fellows voted to change the name of the fund to “The Cheever Professorship of Surgery” and to appoint William Vincent McDermott Jr. first incumbent of the chair.

The professorship honors two members of the family outstanding for their service in the field of medicine, David Williams Cheever (1831-1915) and his son, David Cheever (1876-1955), both admired surgeons and teachers associated with the Medical School. They were direct descendants of Abijah Cheever (1760-1843) who after Revolutionary War service as surgeon on board the privateer *Tartar* returned to complete requirements for Harvard’s medical degree in 1785 and then engaged in surgical practice in Boston. Abijah’s son, Charles Augustus Cheever (1793-1852) received his medical degree from Harvard in 1816 and went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he too practiced surgery, and became the leading surgeon of that city.

David Williams Cheever, the son of Charles Augustus Cheever and Adeline Haven Cheever, was born in Portsmouth in 1831. He graduated from Harvard College, as did his father and grandfather, in 1852, and went on to earn an M.D. from the Medical School in 1858. His career as a member of the teaching staff began in 1860 when he accepted the position of “demonstrator of Anatomy,” and continued until 1893 when he retired as professor of Surgery. In 1864 Cheever was appointed visiting surgeon at Boston City Hospital, the youngest on the staff of the newly founded institution. His record of service at the hospital spanned almost 40 years, inasmuch as he continued as president of the hospital staff after resigning from active hospital work in 1895. The early years of his retirement were a busy time, for he was a Harvard Overseer from 1896 to 1908 and continued annually to give lectures of his own choosing to students in the Medical School. Although handicapped by cataracts toward the end of his life, he maintained a keen interest in both school and hospital until his death in 1915.

David Williams Cheever was known internationally for his many “bold, original or unusual operations” and for the unfailing attention he gave to post-operative care of his patients. As a teacher he impressed his students with the plain practical facts that formed the basis for his teaching, the justness of his decisions, and the continued interest he showed toward his students after graduation. He established a scholarship fund for first-year students in the Medical School and a fund to benefit graduates of the surgical department at Boston City Hospital.

Cheever “heartily approved of the suggestion that the Harvard Medical School should demand and provide a hospital service as one of the requisites of graduation” and actively supported the 1871 reorganization of the Medical School when a graded course of instruction and examination was inaugurated. A frequent contributor to the medical journals and author of a textbook on surgery, Cheever was a member and former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Surgical Association. He was one of the earliest advocates of cremation and was instrumental in establishing a crematory at Mt. Auburn Cemetery while he was a trustee there. Cheever credited his many achievements to his ability to concentrate, summing up his career in these words: “one thing; only one thing; always one thing. A doctor; only a doctor; always a doctor. One school; one hospital; one pursuit; one profession. That has been my rule and my course.” Cheever’s biographer, Dr. George Gay, wrote that “beneath his calm, modest exterior was a will of iron and a determination that brooked no defeat.”

David Cheever, son of David Williams Cheever and Anne Nichols Cheever, was born in Boston on 25 June 1876. When he entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen he was already intent to follow in the tradition of his forebears. After graduating in 1897 he entered the Medical School where, in his own words, he “enjoyed both the scientific and humanistic side of the work” and felt that he was “in the right pew.” He earned his M.D. in 1901, interned in surgery at Boston City Hospital, and joined the surgical staff there after a trip abroad for study and “medical sightseeing.” When the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital was founded in 1913 he became a member of its surgical staff and continued on that staff until his retirement in 1939. Concurrently he taught Surgical Anatomy and Surgery at the Medical School, starting in 1908 as demonstrator of Anatomy. He became associate professor of Surgery in 1922. On the occasion of his 25th reunion in that same year, Cheever wrote: “Mine seems to me to be one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest profession, and the combining of teaching young men with the study of the science and the practice of the art of medicine seems to offer one of the most satisfying expressions of human activity.”

David Cheever served as president of the Boston Surgical Society, the New England Surgical Society, and the American Surgical Association. He was also president of the Boston Medical Library and a member of many other professional organizations, but he was most proud of his associations with Harvard where, as he noted in his 50th Class report, “six generations of Cheevers in

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

direct descent have graduated . . . and for 86 years there has always been one on the medical faculty.” He was a secretary of the Medical Alumni Association and in 1936 was vice president of the Harvard Alumni Association. His Harvard service culminated with six years (1940–1946) as an Overseer and a term as chairman of the Overseers’ Committee to Visit the Medical School. It was during his chairmanship that the admission of women students was debated and approved by the Medical School faculty. Dr. Cheever, respected as “a retired surgeon and gentleman of the old school,” found himself among the conservative few who cast a negative vote when the proposal came up for approval by the Board of Overseers.

David Cheever married Jane Wells Sargent in 1907 and had four sons and one daughter. All four sons went to Harvard; one, Francis Sargent Cheever, carried the family medical tradition into the fifth generation and, after retiring as dean of the School of Medicine and vice chancellor of Health Professions at the University of Pittsburgh, served three years as director of admissions at Harvard Medical School and led a reevaluation of the School’s admissions policies. David Cheever died in Boston in 1955.

Sidney Levitsky
Cheever Professor
1989 –

William Vincent McDermott, Jr.
Cheever Professor
1969 – 1987

Edward D. Churchill
Professorship of Surgery
1974

A \$250,000 gift from the Surdna Foundation provided seed money for the Edward D. Churchill Professorship Fund which was established at the Medical School in 1970. A year later a committee of 40 surgical colleagues and friends of Dr. Churchill, with John W. Raker (M.D. 1941) as chairman, accepted the challenge to raise the balance necessary to reach \$800,000 (the amount then required to endow a chair) for a professorship in the Department of Surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital. The committee set ten years as the period for reaching their goal but, according to the terms for the fund, the chair could “be activated prior to that time if the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital or other donors wish to guarantee the salary and expenses of the incumbent in an amount not less than the income on \$800,000.” Thus the first incumbent was appointed in 1974. He was William Gerald Austen (M.D. 1955), former student and close friend of Dr. Churchill and originator of the drive to endow the chair. (For information about other contributions to the Medical School from the Surdna Foundation, see Julia Dyckman Andrus Professorship of Pediatric Surgery.)

The terms of the professorship also stipulate, in case the affiliation between the Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital should substantially change or terminate, that

the President and Fellows . . . may assign the Professorship to such other department or area of instruction within the Faculty, of Medicine as they decide would best serve the purposes of the Faculty and the advancement of medicine. If the academic needs should substantially change, the chair also may be assigned to other Harvard faculty departments within the Massachusetts General Hospital The holder of the chair may hold any academic full time professorial rank but the chair in each case shall be known as the Edward D. Churchill Professorship.

Edward Delos Churchill was born in 1895 in Chenoa, Illinois, and did his undergraduate work at Northwestern University. After receiving his M.D. from Harvard in 1920 and interning at Massachusetts General Hospital he spent three postgraduate years at Harvard as a Dalton scholar, then went abroad on a Moseley traveling fellowship. He returned to Massachusetts General Hospital in 1927 and a year later moved to Boston City Hospital as associate professor of Surgery and director of its Harvard Surgical Service. Frustrated in his attempts to develop a surgical research laboratory with standards comparable to those of

the Thorndike Laboratory in clinical medicine, he returned to Massachusetts General in 1930 to work with Dr. E.P. Richardson. The next year, when Richardson became disabled from a stroke, Churchill took over his work as chief of the West Surgical Service, succeeding to the John Homans Professorship of Surgery and carrying out Richardson's plan for a full-fledged department of Surgery at the hospital. Except for a period of service as colonel and surgical consultant to the North African-Mediterranean Theater of Operations in World War II, Churchill spent the rest of his career at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital. Harvard awarded him an honorary S.D. in 1961, and he retired from his professorship in 1962. He died in 1972 while walking in the woods near his summer home in Strafford, Vermont.

Churchill's reputation as a thoracic surgeon was internationally established while he was still in his 30s. As noted in the Medical Area newsletter announcing the new professorship, his contributions to surgery were extensive, ranging from "pioneer work in endocrine disease and surgery of the heart and lungs to development of surgical principles for the management of the wounded in war and study of the changing patterns of medical care appropriate to mature and developing nations." But his colleagues felt it was in the role of teacher that Churchill achieved his greatest satisfaction, leaving a lasting imprint of his character and philosophy on hundreds of students, many of whom went on to make their own outstanding contributions to the teaching and practice of surgery.

William Gerald Austen
Edward D. Churchill Professor
1974 –

Stanley Cobb Professorship of Psychiatry and Psychobiology 1961

STANLEY Cobb (1887-1968) is remembered as the founder of “the strongest school of contemporary neurology in the United States.” When he retired from the Medical School in 1954 the occasion was marked by the establishment of a fund in Dr. Cobb’s name

to support the activities of a professor in the field of psychiatry and the sciences basic to it If at some future time the President and Fellows . . . together with the Dean of the Harvard Medical School, decide that psychiatry and medicine have become so closely allied that they are indivisible, then this Chair of Psychiatry may be used to cover the wider field.

The idea for a teaching fund to serve as a memorial to Cobb’s life and accomplishment originated with his brother-in-law and long-time associate, Henry S. Forbes, who led the effort to enlist Cobb’s friends in the project and himself gave liberally to it. By 1961 the necessary funds were obtained and on Commencement Day of that year President Pusey announced that the Corporation had voted to establish the Stanley Cobb Professorship.

Stanley Cobb was born in Brookline but spent most of his boyhood in Milton where his parents (John Candler and Leonore Smith Cobb) had their home. Roaming the open acres of this quiet suburban town, he developed an early interest in natural history and biology which led eventually to a career in medicine. Cobb entered Harvard with the Class of 1910. Although he moved in popular social circles, he was basically a dedicated student, avidly pursuing his interest in genetics and heredity, taking a laboratory course in zoology with George Howard Parker, embryology with Edward Laurens Mark, and cryptogamic botany with Roland Thaxter.

Having taken his degree cum laude in biology, Cobb was ready for Medical School in 1910 and in that competitive atmosphere early distinguished himself as one of the “prosectors” in anatomy. After receiving his M.D. in 1914 he went to a surgical internship at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital under Harvey Cushing, who was then pioneering in the effects of manipulating and resecting parts of the human brain. “Cobb’s work with this great surgeon,” Harold Wolff wrote later, “sharpened his awareness of man’s animality: his earthiness and limitations This never-to-be-forgotten sense of man’s earthbound nature colored all his later teaching and formulations and tempered his interpretations of mental and spiritual events.”

Following the internship came marriage in 1915 to Elizabeth M. Almy and a move to Baltimore for three years of teaching and postgraduate study at the Johns Hopkins Medical School with Adolf Meyer, then America's most distinguished psychiatrist. After a brief interruption for war service, principally in Baltimore, but always in neurological work, Dr. Cobb with his wife and three children returned to Boston where Cobb accepted an assistantship in Neurology at the Medical School and a clinical position with the outpatient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Two years later, in 1921, he became assistant professor of Neuropathology and "took to teaching . . . in earnest." In 1923 the Rockefeller Foundation offered him a traveling fellowship and he spent the next two years abroad with his family, studying the anatomy and physiology of the brain in London, Paris, Berlin and Oxford.

Carl A.L. Binger, Cobb's friend and classmate in college and medical school, found him greatly changed on his return, "freer, more learned, and deeply moved by the ancient wonders he had seen." For Cobb the return, as he wrote in his 25th Anniversary Class report, was "quite a jolt; everybody seemed so hurried and worried, but I soon got into harness like the rest and organized a Neurological Unit for the Harvard Medical School at the Boston City Hospital. After four years of planning and building . . . the new institute was opened in 1929 and ran well for five years with many collaborators and students."

Cobb's promotion to an associate professorship came in 1923. Three years later he succeeded Dr. Elmer Ernest Southard as Bullard Professor of Neuropathology, the chair Cobb held until 1954. This post, his friend Harold Wolff commented, "permitted him great latitude in exploring and teaching the kindred disciplines of neuroanatomy, neuropathology, clinical neurology and psychiatry His earlier contributions did much to define the neurophysiology of the human nervous system His next major topic . . . had to do with brain circulation He was the first to show that increased brain function is linked with increased brain blood flow The next aggregate of contributions had to do with epilepsy Dr. Cobb scored a 'first' in demonstrating that . . . a given type of retinal stimulation can so disturb excitation as to induce epileptic seizures Then came telling contributions on the significance of deficiency of the vitamin B complex in disease of the nervous system. Much that was attributed to the effects of ethyl-alcohol was shown to follow insidious starvation and deprivation of vitamin B."

The Cobb era in neuropsychiatry at Harvard coincided with a remarkable period peopled by an extraordinarily gifted group of dedicated scientists—among them Walter Bradford Cannon, Harvey Williams Cushing, James Bourne Ayer, and William Gordon Lennox. One can aptly cite Cobb's own statement about his years of training that "inspiration comes from men, not from academic subjects; choose a master and do anything that will keep you close to him!"

Cobb left the Boston City Hospital in 1934 to develop teaching and research in psychiatry at the Massachusetts General Hospital where he remained as chief

of psychiatric services until 1954. Along with his teaching and interconnections with patients, associates, and students from different parts of the world, Cobb continued to publish books and papers. His lifetime work—"on subjects pertaining to the brain, how I think it works, or why it doesn't work"—was reported in five books, about 230 monographs, and numerous lectureships. Perhaps his most widely read volumes were *The Foundations of Neuropsychiatry* (1932)—"so simple and so fundamental, it is still to be surpassed in its wisdom"—and *Borderlands of Psychiatry* (1943). With William Lennox he wrote the classic monograph on epilepsy (1928) and his work with Lennox and Tracy Putnam eventually led to the introduction of the drug Dilantin in the treatment of this ailment.

As a psychiatrist, Cobb was not an analyst but he recognized the contributions that psychoanalysis was making to medicine, and his broad attitude toward the place of psychiatry in medicine endured throughout his professional life. He continually argued that the physician must know something of the psyche in order to practice medicine intelligently, and that medical schools have a "plain duty . . . to teach much more practical medical psychology." He was responsible in large measure for a changed curricular attitude at Harvard in this regard.

Cobb refused to entertain the notion that neuropathology and psychiatry could be divided into two compartments. For him each patient was an individual with "goals, motives, and strivings" conditioned by his "genetic, developmental and historical past." The mind, he maintained, is the living brain in action, and the brain is subject to physical and chemical change just as any other cell or tissue of the body. Yet there is no evidence the brain is like an electronic computer. "Mere complexity of organization does not bring life with it," nor does increased size and number of neurons explain the mind's development. "It is the integration itself, the relationship of one functioning part to another, which is mind and which causes the phenomenon of consciousness."

Fifty years after graduation from college Cobb synthesized a lifetime of questioning and exploring the human brain and its processes into two short paragraphs. He wrote: "My credo is: *first*, no biological process takes place without a change of structure; *second*, whenever the brain functions there is organic change; and *third*, the brain is the organ of the mind. Therefore, all function is organic, and mind and body are one. This is the monistic point of view Monism leaves room for such concepts as order and directiveness, which we cannot yet explain.

"In the field of religion I have also become more definite. In all humility, facing the vastness of the universe, I believe that the *directiveness* which I see in the evolutionary drive toward making whole organisms and whole societies, is God It is enough immortality for me if I may become even a very small part of advancing wisdom, hoping that I have done my bit to make the world a better place"

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Ming T. Tsuang
Stanley Cobb Professor
1993 –

Peter Booth Dews
Stanley Cobb Professor
1962 – 1993

David G. Cogan Professorship of Ophthalmology 1974

THE bequest of Edith M. Ashley, who died in Boston on 28 November 1960, resulted in the creation of two Medical School professorships during the decade that followed. The first chair, named for the donor, was established in 1962 and designated for Orthopedic Surgery. The second, established in 1969, was known simply as “Professorship in Ophthalmology” until 1974 when it was named in honor of David Glendenning Cogan (M.D. 1932) on the occasion of his retirement as Henry Willard Williams Professor of Ophthalmology. See Edith M. Ashley Professorship for an account of the donor and the bequest she assigned to the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund.

As early as 1962 the idea of companion chairs became the subject of informal conversations between George Packer Berry, dean of the Medical School, and Wilbur J. Bender, director of the Permanent Charity Fund, and on 14 March 1964 the dean wrote to Bender: “At the Harvard Club yesterday, we reviewed again the tremendous gains to be had—nationally as well as locally—by endowing a professorship of ophthalmology. We talked about this originally several years ago because Miss Edith M. Ashley stipulated in her will that she wished to provide for the aid of blind and crippled persons. Her interest could not possibly be carried out more effectively, it seems to me, than by strengthening our efforts in teaching, research and patient care in Harvard’s Department of Ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, where the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology is located. Harvard has been engaged in these activities at the Eye and Ear since 1866, the Howe Laboratory having been put at the Infirmary in 1932.

”Because I believe we are in full accord, no more need be said. You gave me the impression that you will get in touch with us when you believe the time is ripe.“

The appropriate time for action came during the year 1969-70 when annual contributions to the chair in Orthopedics reached the sum then required for full endowment. At a meeting on 27 January 1969 the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund agreed to use additional income from the Ashley bequest for a \$300,000 grant (payable over a period of five years) toward a professorship in Ophthalmology; a year later they approved adoption of the terms ”as well as the naming of the chair for Dr. David G. Cogan upon his retirement in a few years.“ Meanwhile the Medical School had approached Sarah Mellon Scaife and

her daughter in Pittsburgh and had obtained from them a gift of \$300,000 to add to the endowment of the Cogan chair.

It is the intention of the donors that the incumbent devote himself to teaching and research in the field of ophthalmology; that income from the Fund may be used for the salary and related expenses of the professor, including without implied limitation pensions, research, books and secretarial expenses; and that any income not expended in a given year may be held for later use, or may be added to the principal of the Fund. It is intended that the incumbent of the Professorship be the Director of the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology.

Because of the rapidity with which the medical sciences are progressing the donors recognize that it may be wise and necessary in future years to change the intention and suggestions herein set forth. If such should be the opinion of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Professorship may be assigned to another area of instruction and research, provided that the income is used to serve the broad purposes of the prevention and treatment of blindness and/or crippling diseases.

David Glendenning Cogan, son of James Joseph and Edith Ives Cogan, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on 14 February 1908. After graduating from Dartmouth in 1929 he entered Harvard Medical School and received an M.D. in 1932. He served a year's internship in the clinics of the University of Chicago Medical School and a residency at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary before opening a private practice in Boston in 1934. Six years later Cogan was named director of the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology, and in 1943 he received simultaneous appointments as associate surgeon at the Infirmary and associate professor of Ophthalmic Research at the Medical School. Advancement in the two institutions went hand in hand until 1963 when Cogan, still directing the Howe Laboratory, became chief of ophthalmology at the hospital and Henry Willard Williams Professor of Ophthalmology and chairman of the department in the Medical School. He gave up his administrative appointments in 1968, but continued teaching and research until 1974 when he retired both as professor and as laboratory director. After 1974 he served as chief of the neuro-ophthalmic section of the National Eye Institute.

Under Cogan's leadership the Howe Laboratory conducted basic research in various areas including biochemistry, physiology, neuro-ophthalmology, optics, toxicology, and applied research especially on glaucoma and cataracts. Together with V. Everett Kinsey, Cogan himself carried out studies on corneal permeability, and at the close of World War II went to Japan with S. Forrest Martin to study eye injuries resulting from radiation. He published *Neurology of the Ocular Muscles* in 1946 (revised in 1958), *Neurology of the Visual System* in 1966, and *Ophthalmic Manifestations of Systematic Vascular Disease* in 1974. He served as editor-in-chief of *Archives of Ophthalmology* from 1960 to 1966 and continued as consulting editor until 1970.

Cogan's talents and interests were not confined to research, however. In 1946 he introduced Harvard's first basic science course in ophthalmology and correlated principles of science with clinical manifestations in a teaching method that served long afterward as a model for similar courses. Cogan broke with tradition when he continued to direct Howe Laboratory after becoming chairman of the department in the Medical School, but, as Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule point out, his acceptance of the two positions "effectively integrated the Department and the Howe Laboratory Thus he embodied the integration of research and teaching with patient care, his emphasis and special interests being in that order. Clinically, his interests centered on medical ophthalmology and neuro-ophthalmology, rather than on ophthalmic surgery."

Cogan died on 9 September 1993, age 85.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel Myron Albert
David G. Cogan Professor
1983 – 1992

Walter Morton Grant
David G. Cogan Professor
1974 – 1982

Jerome Paul Richie
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1987 –

Ruben Foster Gittes
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1981 – 1987

Francis Daniels Moore
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1976 – 1980

John Hartwell Harrison
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1965 – 1975

William Grossman
Herman Dana Professor
1984 –

Anne Buckingham Young
Julianne Dorn Professor
1991 –

Joseph Boyd Martin
Julianne Dorn Professor
1984 – 1988

Elliott Carr Cutler

Professorship of Surgery

1965

THE idea of naming a chair in surgery for Elliott Carr Cutler (A.B. 1909, M.D. 1913) originated among his former pupils and associates at the time of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital's 50th anniversary, but the impetus for its establishment came from Cutler's youngest brother, Robert (A.B. 1916, LL.D. 1922), later special assistant for national security affairs under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

After making an initial gift and pledges totaling \$75,000, Cutler, then president of Old Colony Trust, honorary chairman of the hospital's Board of Trustees, and vice president of the Harvard Medical Center, conducted a campaign which brought the fund to the required \$500,000 within two years, and on 5 April 1965 the President and Fellows voted

to establish the Elliott Carr Cutler Professorship of Surgery at the Harvard Medical School, and to assign to the support thereof the Fund heretofore known as the Elliott Carr Cutler Fund for Surgery (1963) . . . and to designate the Fund hereafter as the Elliott Carr Cutler Professorship Fund.

Regulations for administering the fund stipulated:

The income of the Fund may be used for the salary and related expenses of the incumbent of the Chair, including pensions, research, books, secretarial expenses, and other purposes related to or in connection with the work of the Professor

The holder of the Chair may be from time to time a full, associate, or assistant professor, but the Chair shall in each case be known as the Elliott Carr Cutler Chair of Surgery.

The regulations further provided that unspent income might be added to the principal, and that the fund might be assigned to another area of instruction or research in the Medical School should the affiliation with Peter Bent Brigham Hospital come to an end. Since 1975, when the Peter Bent Brigham and Robert B. Brigham hospitals and the Boston Hospital for Women were merged, the Cutler professorship has been associated with Brigham and Women's Hospital.

Elliott Carr Cutler was born 30 July 1888 in Bangor, Maine, the second of five sons of George Chalmers Cutler and Mary Wilson Cutler. The family moved to Brookline, Massachusetts, while Elliott was still an infant, and he received his primary schooling in Boston. After graduating from Harvard College with the Class of 1909 he entered the Medical School where he learned

“the value of precise work, making and recording careful observations, and taking time to study a medical problem in all its aspects.” He earned an M.D. in 1913, interned at the newly opened Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, was resident surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital for a year and spent another year at the Rockefeller Institute, before the United States entered World War I.

During the war Cutler acquired further surgical experience in the Harvard Unit Fifth Base Hospital and at the war’s end returned to the Brigham as resident surgeon. In 1921 he became associate in Surgery, serving also (from 1922) as director of the surgical laboratory and chairman of the Department of Surgery in the Medical School. The highlight of these years was his pioneering work in thoracic surgery, marked by his performance in 1923 of the first successful operation on a heart valve. Cutler became professor of Surgery at Western Reserve Medical School in 1924 and spent the next eight years in Cleveland, where he inaugurated new teaching and clinical methods, opened research laboratories, and played a large part in planning, building, and organizing the new Lakeside Hospital.

In 1932 Cutler returned to Harvard to succeed Harvey Cushing as Moseley Professor of Surgery and Surgeon-in-Chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and in 1933 gained prominence among surgeons for providing relief from angina pectoris by removal of normal thyroid glands. In 1939, with his associate Robert Zollinger, Cutler published the *Atlas of Surgery*, a manual soon widely used as a medical textbook.

Cutler continued his outstanding contributions to medical history during World War II. His plan for mobilizing doctors and equipping Massachusetts hospitals for disaster relief was copied across the nation. He helped to organize the Harvard Unit Fifth General Hospital and in 1942 himself returned to active duty as chief surgical consultant, European Theater of Operations, where he was among the first to place surgeons close to the battle areas so as to be readily available to the wounded. For this and other notable achievements he received military awards from Great Britain, France, Norway, and the U.S. and earned a reputation as “one of the most wonderful surgical ambassadors the world has ever known.”

Elliott Cutler was described by his colleague and former student, George H. A. Clowes, as “above medium height, of a lean, wiry build. His sharp features were topped by well-combed blond hair. The genuine interest he felt for his students and others who came into contact with him was manifested by the twinkle in his piercing blue eyes. A generation of students and house officers remember him typically as dressed in a scrub suit covered by a long white coat.”

His colleagues noted, in a memorial minute for the Faculty of Medicine, that his “achievements as a surgeon were solid and consistent, rather than brilliant or spectacular. His operative technic was meticulous and delicate, with avoidance of trauma The good results in his general surgical clinic were in part due to his careful preoperative evaluation of the patient’s overall condition, accurate planning for all steps in the surgical procedure, and a personal attention

to the patient in the postoperative period. His experimental work of thoracotomy, cardiac surgery, and the production of lung abscess in the laboratory have led directly to the more extensive work of his pupils in curative cardiovascular surgery

"As a teacher, Dr. Cutler's contributions were great and his example one to be emulated. . . . The Laboratory for Surgical Research was one of his favorite projects. Money was secured by personal effort to support and enlarge it, and as a result an overwhelming demand from the students gave the elective course in 'Dog Surgery' almost the attendance of a required course."

Loyal to Harvard from undergraduate days, when he was captain and stroke of the 1909 varsity crew, Cutler was permanent secretary of his Medical School Class, Overseer (1927-1932), president of the Harvard Club in Cleveland, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs (1936-1937) at the time of the Tercentenary celebration, and president of the Harvard Alumni Association (1940). "Hard work brings much joy," he wrote to his classmates in 1914, "and to love one's profession, as the medical profession alone can be loved, brings more than a secret and lasting satisfaction." In 1934, for his 25th reunion, he wrote, "If fullness [of life] is a measure of happiness, I should be extremely happy," words that would have been equally appropriate for his 30th and 35th anniversaries. Cutler died of cancer on 16 August 1947 at the age of 59.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel Myron Albert
David G. Cogan Professor
1983 – 1992

Walter Morton Grant
David G. Cogan Professor
1974 – 1982

Jerome Paul Richie
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1987 –

Ruben Foster Gittes
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1981 – 1987

Francis Daniels Moore
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1976 – 1980

John Hartwell Harrison
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1965 – 1975

William Grossman
Herman Dana Professor
1984 –

Anne Buckingham Young
Julianne Dorn Professor
1991 –

Joseph Boyd Martin
Julianne Dorn Professor
1984 – 1988

Herman Dana Professorship of Medicine 1984

THE Herman Dana Professorship of Medicine originated in 1969 as a fund “for the support of research in cardiology and related subjects now being conducted by Dr. A. Stone Freedberg [A.B. 1929] at the Beth Israel Hospital.” The donor of the \$50,000 fund, Herman Dana (A.B. 1918), further specified:

When Dr. Freedberg shall have retired or otherwise ceased to be engaged in such research, then the entire fund . . . shall be used toward the establishment at the Harvard Medical School of a Professorial Chair in Medicine with emphasis on the fields of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Disease to be named the “Herman Dana Professorship of Medicine.” The incumbent of said Chair shall be situated at the Beth Israel Hospital as long as the present or similar relationship continues between the Harvard Medical School and the Beth Israel Hospital.

I intend to provide in my will that annual payments shall be made to said Professorship Fund until such time as the fund together with all accretions and income shall reach the sum of \$600,000, the amount now required to establish a Chair, at which time such annual payments under my will shall cease.

Dana died on 7 March 1969, soon after arranging for his gift to Harvard. But, thanks to his testamentary provisions and accumulation of income and departmental transfers, the principal reached the desired amount in 1984 and the chair was activated with the election of William Grossman as first incumbent.

Born in Boston on 3 December 1898, Herman Dana was the son of Etta Finn and Myer Dana, a Lithuanian emigrant who came in the early 1890s to try his fortunes in America. Starting as a salesman of fifteen-cent spools of thread which he sold on the installment plan, the elder Dana later became involved in real estate. By 1910 when he invested in a new retail store complex in Boston’s Hyde Park area, he was firmly established in a lifelong business. A philanthropist as well as a successful entrepreneur, Myer Dana was a staunch supporter of the new Beth Israel Hospital. In 1918, the year in which his son Herman graduated from Harvard College, the father began a two-year term as president of the board of the Hospital which the son described in his *Early Days of the Beth Israel Hospital 1911-1920*.

Herman Dana completed his college education in the midst of World War I, and for a few months between commencement and armistice he served as an apprentice seaman in the U.S. Naval Reserve. There followed another six

months as a shoe manufacturing employee before he decided to join his father's real estate venture. "That has since been my sole career," he reported to his classmates in 1968. It was also the career of his younger brother Lester and of Lester's son and grandson. Herman's sister Gertrude had a hand in the business, too, and the entire family were staunch in support of Beth Israel Hospital and of Harvard. In 1945 the brothers honored their parents with the establishment of the Myer Dana and Etta Dana Fund for Research in Gastroenterology at Beth Israel Hospital. A Myer Dana and Etta Dana Scholarship Fund was the mother's gift in 1954 to aid "needy and deserving students in the College, Medical School, or Law School. It is my particular desire," Mrs. Dana stated, "that the current and now traditional and liberal policies of the University be followed and that these awards shall be made without regard to race, color or creed." A year later Herman Dana established in his own name a scholarship fund exclusively for students in Harvard College.

But the University and the Hospital were not the only beneficiaries of Dana's philanthropy and civic interest. While he organized the Friends of Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel Foundation, he also helped to found the American Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and was donor of the Herman Dana Division in Child Psychiatry at the University's Hadassah Rothschild Center. He was honorary life trustee not only of Beth Israel Hospital but also Combined Jewish Philanthropies, and he was on the board of Boston's Hebrew Teachers College and Hebrew Free Loan Society.

In addition to his history of Beth Israel Hospital, Dana published *The Story of Myer Dana Memorial Chapel* (1954), an account of the chapel in Adath Jeshurun Cemetery in West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Between July and December 1966 he wrote a review of Samuel Liptzin's *The Jew in American Literature* and two articles that appeared in *The Jewish Advocate*: "A Layman Looks at Judaism" and "Jewish Disunity—A Further Comment." When he wrote his report for his 50th Class Anniversary, Dana referred to Benjamin Franklin's willingness to repeat his life "from its beginning" and said, "Were I offered the opportunity of such a repetition I should prefer to forgo it unless [quoting Franklin] 'the advantages authors have in the second edition to correct some faults of the first' were available to me."

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel Myron Albert
David G. Cogan Professor
1983 – 1992

Walter Morton Grant
David G. Cogan Professor
1974 – 1982

Jerome Paul Richie
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1987 –

Ruben Foster Gittes
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1981 – 1987

Francis Daniels Moore
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1976 – 1980

John Hartwell Harrison
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1965 – 1975

William Grossman
Herman Dana Professor
1984 –

Anne Buckingham Young
Julianne Dorn Professor
1991 –

Joseph Boyd Martin
Julianne Dorn Professor
1984 – 1988

Julianne Dorn Professorship of Neurology 1984

WHEN David F. Dorn brought his wife, Julianne, from their home in Denver, Colorado, to Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of a hereditary neurological disease, he became deeply interested in Dr. Joseph B. Martin's research in the genetic disorders of the nervous system. As chief of the Hospital's Department of Neurology and Bullard Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School, Martin was program director for a number of studies seeking a better understanding of Tay-Sachs and Huntington's diseases and such spinocerebellar degenerations as Friedrich's ataxia. As explained in the Medical School publication, *Focus* (1 October 1981), "these disorders are characterized by progressive cell deterioration or cell death, leading to impaired physical, emotional and cognitive function, as well as greater susceptibility to infections. " In a multi-disciplinary approach Martin and his team were using the techniques of molecular biology, neuropharmacology, and neurochemistry to search for genetic markers for the diseases and to find medications to relieve their symptoms. Martin was able to treat Mrs. Dorn, but many disease-related problems remained unsolved.

David F. Dorn was born and raised in Bradford, Pennsylvania, in what for many years had been the center of the American oil industry. The first American drilled well began producing oil in nearby Titusville in 1859. But the Dorn family were interested not so much in oil production as in oil exploration, and their business, incorporated in 1916 as Forest Oil Corporation, took them well beyond Pennsylvania and eventually prompted a move of headquarters to Denver. Dorn was president of the corporation when he and his wife, who was also a native of Bradford, made their trek to Boston in the winter of 1980-81.

Impressed by the degree of understanding of nervous disorders which Dr. Martin and his colleagues had already achieved and moved by the possibilities that lay ahead, Dorn determined to honor his wife by annual gifts of \$100,000 contributed in her name in support of Dr. Martin's work. But after conversations with the neurologist and with Medical School Dean Tosteson and his Dean for Resources, Alan C. Olsson, Dorn was persuaded that the best way to meet the twin objective of honoring his wife and furthering research in neurology would be through endowing a chair in her name. Dorn achieved this new objective in two years (1982-1984) by contributing through the Glendorn Foundation (the company charitable foundation established in 1953 expressly for medical research) equal installments of \$500,000. Over the next three years he

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

contributed an additional \$1 million for a permanent David and Julieanne Dorn Neuroscience Endowment Fund. Terms governing the use of the professorship endowment stipulate that the income is to be

used for the salary and related expenses of the professor and other purposes connected with the work of the professorship, including neurological research. During such times as the chair may be vacant, the head of the department may utilize those gifts and/or income to support neurological research in the department.

Appointments to the chair will be made in the Department of Neurology at the Massachusetts General Hospital, so long as the present relationship exists between the MGH and the Harvard Medical School. Appointments shall be made by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Appropriately, in 1984 as soon as the chair was fully endowed, Dr. Martin was elected first Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology. Ironically, he left after four years to become dean of the Medical School at the University of California, Berkeley.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel Myron Albert
David G. Cogan Professor
1983 – 1992

Walter Morton Grant
David G. Cogan Professor
1974 – 1982

Jerome Paul Richie
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1987 –

Ruben Foster Gittes
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1981 – 1987

Francis Daniels Moore
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1976 – 1980

John Hartwell Harrison
Elliott Carr Cutler Professor
1965 – 1975

William Grossman
Herman Dana Professor
1984 –

Anne Buckingham Young
Julianne Dorn Professor
1991 –

Joseph Boyd Martin
Julianne Dorn Professor
1984 – 1988

A. Werk Cook Professorship 1987

THE A. Werk Cook Professorship originated in 1986 when Jane Bancroft Cook made the initial contribution toward endowment for a chair at the Medical School in memory of her husband, Andrew Werk Cook, A.B. 1934. According to the terms of the professorship

The initial incumbent of the A. Werk Cook Professorship shall serve at the Steele Laboratories of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Subsequent incumbents shall serve at the Steele Laboratories so long as work carried on by that unit remains viable to the teaching and research programs of the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital

Income from the endowment, when fully funded, shall be used to support or supplement the support for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship. If there is no incumbent, the income may be used by the Medical School to support academic activities consistent with the original intent of the donor, may be held for later use or may be added to the principal endowment of the fund.

The terms also allowed for early activation of the chair when the fund reached \$750,000, provided the incumbent's academic salary and fringe benefits were guaranteed by the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. There was a further provision that the fund may be redesignated for teaching and research should full endowment of \$1.5 million not be achieved by 1 January 1992.

The donor of the chair, Jane Bancroft Cook, was born in Boston on 15 May 1912, the youngest child of Hugh Bancroft (A.B. 1897), former president of Dow Jones & Company, Inc., publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*, *Baron's Weekly*, and a number of other financial newspapers. After their parents' deaths—Bancroft in 1933, his wife in 1949—Jane and her older sister Jessie inherited major interests in Dow Jones and its affiliated enterprises and began active participation as directors of the firm. When Jessie died in 1982 at the age of 73, the then chairman of Dow Jones, Warren H. Phillips, noted that she was “as strong a contributor to the growth and reputation of Dow Jones as she was assiduous in avoiding the limelight.” The same could surely be said of her sister, Jane.

Both women were keenly interested in therapeutic radiology. The Cox Building, which houses the Department of Radiation Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital, was Jessie's gift in memory of her husband, William C. Cox. An entire floor of the building is named the Edwin L. Steele Laboratory

for Radiation Biology, Jane's gift in memory of her first husband. The A. Werk Cook Professorship completed a trio of handsome contributions in support of a new and rapidly developing area of medical treatment.

Andrew Werk Cook was the son of Eugenie Bruce Werk and Andrew Edwin Cook. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on 7 January 1911, he attended Middlesex School and entered Harvard with the Class of 1934. Although he concentrated in sociology, he had in mind a business career even as an undergraduate, and in the late fall of 1934 he found work in Chicago as a serviceman for A.B. Dick Co. Within seven years he had become assistant to the president. When war threatened, Cook enlisted in the Naval Reserve, and in January 1942 went on active duty as lieutenant, j.g. at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Two years later he was sent to California to learn the duties of beachmaster, and he served with the amphibious forces during the invasions of Saipan, Leyte, Lingayen Gulf, and Iwo Jima. After a tour of duty with the occupation forces in Japan, he retired from the Navy with the rank of commander.

Returning to civilian life in Cincinnati, Cook joined the family firm, M. Werk Company, as vice president in charge of sales. The company, one of Cincinnati's earliest manufacturers of soap, candles, and glycerine, was founded in 1832 by Cook's maternal ancestor, Michael Werk, who was also engaged with his sons in the manufacture of domestic wines. Cook advanced to president of the company in 1949, but two years later sold the business and became a rancher in Woody Creek, Colorado. By 1969 he was established in the real estate business in Sarasota, Florida. He married Jane Bancroft Steele (his third marriage, her second) in 1966, and the couple spent their summers in Cohasset along with other members of the Bancroft family. Cook died in Cohasset on 13 June 1980.

Rakesh K. Jain

A. Werk Cook Professor (Radiation Therapy)
1991 –

Peter W. Vaupel

A. Werk Cook Professor (Radiation Biology)
1987 – 1989

Philip H. Cook Professorship of Radiology 1967

BY his will Philip H. Cook (A.B. 1899, M.D. 1903) left a residual bequest amounting to \$432,787.94 which came to Harvard in 1955 for the establishment of a fund to provide income for teaching and research in radiology. “It is my hope,” Dr. Cook wrote,

that [the] President and Fellows may consider it advisable to use said income to establish a Chair to be called the Philip H. Cook Professorship of Radiology, but it is not my intention to impose this as a condition of this bequest. If such a Chair is established, I do not insist that the incumbent be a full Professor, and it is my desire that the income of the Fund be used either for the salary of the incumbent or for the support of his work. In case the President and Fellows shall decide, at any time after the fund has existed for twenty years, that teaching and research in the field of radiology is no longer advisable, I direct that the income be used in such other field of medicine, preferably related to radiology, as shall seem most advisable to said President and Fellows.

In January 1967, by which time the capital in the fund approached \$850,000, the President and Fellows voted to assign the income to the support of the Philip H. Cook Professorship of Radiology and named Herbert L. Abrams as first incumbent of the chair.

Although born in Portland, Maine, on 2 February 1878, Philip Howard Cook spent the greater part of his life in Worcester, Massachusetts. After graduation from Harvard College in 1899 and the Medical School in 1903 he went to Worcester for an internship in the Worcester City Hospital and stayed there to open his own office the following year. For eleven of his fifteen years in practice as a general physician Cook was physician to outpatients at the hospital, where he also “ran the x-ray machine,” but by 1919 the use of x-ray had developed to such an extent that he resigned his other positions in order to give full time to radiology and radium work. For the rest of his active career he served as radiologist at Worcester City and Memorial Hospitals and as consulting radiologist for the Worcester State Insane Hospital. “In January” he reported to his classmates in 1939, “having reached the age limit, I was promoted to the consulting staff of my largest hospital. From now on I hope for less responsibility and more recreation—especially travel, hitherto impossible. With George Stobbs as my legal, and Max Savage as my spiritual adviser I am pretty well protected against

troubles both in this world and the next, and I contemplate the future with equanimity—except for the administration of Washington.”

While Cook appears to have been deeply troubled by the long tenure of the Roosevelt administration, he does not seem to have let his worries interfere with his medical activities and extracurricular interests. During his lifetime he published numerous articles on radiology in local, interstate, and national medical journals. He was at various times president of the Worcester District of the Massachusetts Medical Society, chairman of the section on radiology and physiotherapy in the state society, and president of the New England Roentgen Ray Society. Besides his professional papers, Cook wrote articles for the Worcester Historical Society and published papers in *American Neptune* on his favorite extracurricular subject, the American merchant marine. Other non-professional interests included travel—to England, Yucatan, the Caribbean, South America—and a vacation home on an island in Casco Bay. Unmarried, Cook died in Worcester on 25 March 1954.

B. Leonard Holman
Philip H. Cook Professor
1988 –

Herbert Leroy Abrams
Philip H. Cook Professor
1967 – 1986

Bronson Crothers Professorship of Neurology 1961

THE Bronson Crothers Professorship of Neurology originated in 1961 with an anonymous gift of \$450,000 to the Children's Hospital Medical Center. Setting a precedent which Dean George P. Berry hailed as of incalculable value, the hospital trustees transferred the gift to the Harvard Faculty of Medicine for an endowed professorship which they believed "would provide the best means for the improvement of teaching, research, and patient care at the Children's Hospital Medical Center and the Harvard Medical School." In a letter to President Pusey in June 1961 Dean Berry wrote that "this example should serve to bind more closely together our federation with the teaching hospitals." He characterized the gift as "a reflection of our long and increasingly friendly association with The Children's Hospital and a talisman of its continuance in the foreseeable future."

The gift fell short of the amount then required to endow a chair, but the hospital trustees were eager to activate a professorship in neurology "at the earliest moment" and agreed to pay \$25,000 annually toward the professor's salary until the principal accumulated to \$500,000. Noting the donor's wish to keep the fund continuously at the hospital, the trustees stipulated that

in the event that the proposed chair becomes vacant for a period of more than one year, the income from the professorship fund or an equivalent amount be provided by the Medical School for expenditure on academic activities at The Children's Hospital Medical Center in a manner to be agreed upon by the Trustees and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

The terms of the gift also provided, in the event of a change or termination in the relationship between hospital and school, for the professorship to be assigned "to such other department or area of instruction or research in the Medical School as . . . would then better serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of medicine." It was understood that at least the first incumbent of the chair would serve simultaneously as neurologist-in-chief at the Children's Hospital. Dr. L. Lahut Uzman, who died four months after his appointment as first holder of the chair, was succeeded by Dr. Charles F. Barlow both as Crothers Professor and neurologist-in-chief at the hospital.

Bronson Crothers was born in Elmira, New York, on 10 July 1884, the son of Samuel McChord Crothers and Louise Bronson Crothers. His minister father had served a number of different churches during his early career, but for most

of Bronson's childhood he had a parish in St. Paul, Minnesota. The boy was ten years old when Samuel became minister of the First Parish in Cambridge (Unitarian) and the family made its final move to Massachusetts.

Bronson attended Cambridge Latin School, graduated from Harvard College with the Class of 1905 and went on to Harvard Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1910. After interning at Massachusetts General and Children's hospitals, he returned to St. Paul to set up a private practice, but, as he reported to his classmates in 1915, "though the spirit is willing the patients are few." (At that time Crothers noted that he had published a few "unimportant" articles in medical journals and was a member of various "inconspicuous" medical societies.) In the fall of 1915 he joined the British Expeditionary Forces as a member of the Second Harvard Surgical Unit and became "as much of a soldier as a doctor behind the lines can be." Commended for heroism by both king and prime minister, Crothers was "not above dashing back into a burning hospital to rescue a nurse's false teeth forgotten in hasty flight." In 1917 he transferred to the U.S. Army Medical Corps and after the armistice remained on duty as consultant with the Army of Occupation until July 1919.

Crothers spent a year pursuing the interest in neurology that had been awakened during his war service, and in October 1920 accepted appointment as neurologist at Children's Hospital. He joined the Medical School faculty in 1923 as instructor in Neurology, became instructor in Pediatrics in 1926, and by 1944 had become clinical professor of Pediatrics. Crothers achieved emeritus status in 1952 after 32 years of Harvard teaching. At the same time he continued his private practice and served as neurologist at Children's Hospital where he organized and developed a separate neurological division. Although he claimed the many articles he published were unimportant, they were the vehicle of a major contribution to the understanding of epilepsy and cerebral palsy. Dr. Crothers campaigned vigorously against the accepted obstetrical procedures of his day which often resulted in injuries to the fetal nervous system.

He was one of the first to enlist the help of other professions in dealing with patient personality problems. "I have become convinced," he wrote in *A Pediatrician in Search of Mental Hygiene* (1937), "that it is impossible to deal wisely with children handicapped by disorders of the nervous system, unless the educational and emotional elements of each situation are carefully considered. Both as a practitioner, and as a teacher of medical students, I have recognized with increasing clearness, that pediatricians are, as a rule, quite unaware of many of the stimulating and highly significant contributions of the psychologist, psychiatrist, psychoanalyst, the teacher and social worker in regard to children."

Dr. Crothers shied away from public notice and was embarrassed to receive or give praise. But he was generous in his support of others, and both colleagues and students were loyal to him. His close friend and associate, Randolph K. Byers (M.D. 1921), wrote: "His desire to be of service to people, often in the deep distress of recognizing and providing for the needs of neurologically

handicapped children, was possible because of his great sympathy for the parents as people, and his ability to make them see their children's problems as a chance to provide happiness in terms the children could understand." On the whole Crothers did not allow administrative duties to interfere with his medical work, although he did consent to serve as president of the Boston Society for Neurology and Psychiatry and the Academy of Cerebral Palsy.

Noting that Crothers' "gruff exterior masked a personality gifted with insight, humility, humor and gentleness adequate to endear him to his young patients and to earn the respect even of those who disagree with him," the *Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin* found it "very fitting that Dr. Crothers' image be perpetuated in [this] professorship, a monument to his intelligence, honesty and courage." He died at his summer home in Sorrento, Maine, on 17 July 1959.

Charles Franklin Barlow
Bronson Crothers Professor
1963 –

Lutfu Lahut Uzman
Bronson Crothers Professor
July 1962 – Nov. 1962

Harold and Ellen Danser Professorship 1990

THE Fiftieth Class Reunion gift of a Harvard graduate and his wife resulted in the establishment of the Harold and Ellen Danser Professorship Fund in 1987. Both husband and wife had survived life threatening diseases and they chose this means of expressing gratitude to their physician, Grant V. Rodkey (M.D. 1943), associate clinical professor of Surgery in the Medical School and surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. By the terms of the gift:

The initial incumbent of the Harold and Ellen Danser Professorship shall work in the Department of General Surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Subsequent incumbents shall be appointed in this field of medicine or medical science so long as it remains viable to the teaching and research programs at the Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital.

So long as the present or similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Harold and Ellen Danser Professor will serve in the latter institution. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital

Income from the endowment, when fully funded, shall be used to support or supplement support for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship. If there is no incumbent, the income may be used by the Medical School to support academic activities consistent with the original intent of the donors, may be held for later use, or may be added to the principal of the endowment fund.

Contributions to the professorship fund were spread over the long term, but the chair was activated in 1990 with the understanding that Massachusetts General Hospital would provide the incumbent's salary and expenses until full endowment was achieved. At the end of June 1992 the principal came to some \$565,000.

Harold Wesley Danser Jr. was born on 8 June 1915, the son of an investment banker whose career brought him and his family from Long Branch, New Jersey, to Boston while the children were young. The son prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Harvard with the Class of 1937. As an undergraduate he took a special interest in physics and biochemistry, but for a career he chose initially to follow his father's example, and for several years after

receiving his A.B. was a member of the Boston investment firm, Southgate & Co.

With the outbreak of World War II, however, Danser's career took a turn toward industry. As production manager at Submarine Signal Co. he began to make use of his knowledge of science in addition to his business experience, and in 1946 he and several associates formed an independent company, Ultrasonic Corp., to study principles of generating intense supersonic energy and applying it in industry. To Danser, as he reported to his classmates in 1952, being president of the company "proved a fascinating occupation, not alone in unfolding new industrial scientific applications for sonic energy, but more recently encompassing the design and manufacture of guided missile navigational computers for the military as well."

When it was time to write his 30th Class Anniversary report, Danser was using his dual talents as senior partner of Shareholder Consultants, working with various company executives to develop long-range financial programs in industry. Ten years later, however, the emphasis was again on manufacturing, specifically the production of notebooks, tablets, and printed forms for use by students, artists, engineers and accountants. In 1972 Danser told his classmates about a serious illness from which he was recuperating, having sold his paper business in 1970 and served briefly as associate publisher of *Wall Street Transcript*.

Danser married Ellen Spencer (his second marriage) in June 1969 and, following his illness, the couple settled into retirement in Meredith, New Hampshire. But with restored health, total leisure began to pall and Danser again went into business as publisher of office forms, this time in partnership with his wife. Under the corporate names of Elan Publishing Co. and Elan Products they found a ready market for professional workbooks, score pads, plan books and similar stationery items, and they prospered. At age 72, Danser reported that he was about to retire from this "unique and flourishing business," but, he said, "my endeavors have proved challenging and completely satisfying during the past five decades. Beginning with entry into Harvard in the fall of '33 through graduation in the spring of '37, then serving on an MIT team developing sonar and radar during the war years, and more recently publishing professional workbooks, I have never felt that I was 'working,' but rather, I perceived that I was caught up in an absorbing, stimulating, and exciting game. Life has been financially as well as psychically rewarding."

Andrew Louis Warshaw
Harold and Ellen Danser Professor
1990 –

Charles S. Davidson Professorships in Medicine 1981

THE Charles S. Davidson Professorships in Medicine honor the former William Bosworth Castle Professor and reflect his interest in establishing Harvard teaching and research programs in internal medicine in Cambridge. While serving as associate director of the Harvard Second and Fourth Medical Services at Boston City Hospital, Davidson arranged for his house officers to rotate on the Mt. Auburn Hospital Medical Service. The year was 1954. For the hospital, it marked the first step toward becoming a university-affiliated teaching unit. Davidson also played a central role in the arrangements which led to formal affiliation between the Medical School and Cambridge Hospital in 1965. Appropriately, the professorships which bear his name are intended for the chiefs of medicine at the two hospitals.

The chairs draw their support from the Charles Sprecher Davidson Fund, initiated in 1973 with gifts solicited by one of the Medical School's most zealous fund raisers, Maxwell Finland (S.B. 1922, M.D. 1926; George Richards Minot Professor, 1963-1968; see further Maxwell Finland Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology). Specifically, Finland requested:

... the income only of this fund to be used for the support, in whole or in part, of either a fellowship or a faculty position in the Department of Medicine of the Harvard Medical School at one of the hospitals or other medical institutions in Cambridge used for teaching and research [by] the Harvard Medical School. The recipient is to be named C.S. Davidson Fellow, or C.S. Davidson (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor or) Professor of Medicine, the title being appropriate to the rank and depending on the amount of the income generated by this fund together with the amount(s) which the host institution(s) in Cambridge undertake(s) to provide as a supplement to the income from this fund.

At the same time another Finland-initiated fund, un-named but designated for teaching and research at the Mt. Auburn Hospital, was slowly building, and on 3 June 1981 the Corporation voted to transfer the principal of this second endowment to the Davidson Fund,

... it being understood that the Davidson Fund as now merged would be used toward the support of two five-year term Charles S. Davidson Professorships in Medicine, with additional support to be guaranteed by the Mt. Auburn Hospital and the Cambridge Hospital for a senior professorial appointee in the Department of Medicine at each hospital and further that

when the principal of the Davidson Fund reaches one million dollars or more a permanent Davidson Professorship of Medicine will be established.

The merging of the funds brought the principal to \$910,274.28. The first million of endowment was achieved the following year. By June 1992 subsequent gifts and departmental transfers along with capitalized extra income had provided a third of the endowment for the second chair, and the fund has continued to build.

Charles Sprecher Davidson, namesake son of Charles Sprecher and Mary Blossom Davidson of Berkeley, California, was born on 7 December 1910. He earned his A.B. at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1934 and his M.D. at McGill University in 1939. In 1941, after internship and residency at San Francisco Hospital, he came to Harvard as research fellow at Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and assistant resident physician in Boston City Hospital. There followed the customary academic progression in the Medical School, culminating in a full professorship in 1969 and election as William Bosworth Castle Professor in 1974. Concurrently, Davidson progressed also at Boston City Hospital, becoming visiting physician and associate director of the Second and Fourth Harvard Medical Services and of the Thorndike Laboratory in 1964. He would have stayed at Boston City Hospital indefinitely had not the Hospital trustees been forced in 1973 to reduce the Hospital's teaching facilities to a single unit and to terminate its hundred-year affiliation with Harvard (see further, William V. McDermott and Maxwell Finland professorships). In the massive relocations which followed, Davidson moved to Massachusetts Institute of Technology where, along with his Harvard appointment as Castle Professor, he became visiting professor of Medicine and program director of the MIT Clinical Research Center. At age 67 he became Castle Professor emeritus, but continued at MIT as senior lecturer in Health Sciences and Technology, and remained, as he had been for some twenty years, an active consultant in Medicine at Mt. Auburn and Cambridge Hospitals.

In his research, Davidson was concerned with studies of hemophilia, pernicious anemia and nutritional disorders, but his primary interest was the pathophysiology and treatment of liver diseases. In a digest of the many contributions to medicine coming out of the Thorndike Laboratory, Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule (see *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years*) mentioned the work of Davidson and his colleagues who in 1952 "showed decisively that administering nitrogenous compounds, particularly ammonia, induced hepatic coma in patients with cirrhosis." The doctors' discoveries aided the development of effective procedures—for example, dietary protein restrictions and the use of antibiotics—in the treatment of such patients and led to the publication of Davidson's *Liver Pathophysiology: Its Relevance to Human Disease* (1970), and two later books which he edited: *Problems in Liver Disease* (1979) and *Guidelines for Detection of Hepatotoxicity* (1979).

As associate director of the Harvard Medical Services at Boston City Hospital, Davidson was responsible for the clinical instruction of hospital interns

and residents as well as students working toward the M.D. In the twenty years that he served in this capacity (according to a tribute in the November-December 1977 issue of *Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin*, he became known for his “assiduous efforts to select the highest quality house staff, as well as for the devotion and concern he showed towards house staff and clinical clerks as their teacher, counselor and friend.” He was described as “a selfless man, committed to teaching and to excellent patient care” by Robert Lawrence, a former student who became chief of medicine at Cambridge Hospital in 1980 and in 1982 inaugurated one of the Davidson professorships.

Throughout his career Davidson was involved in activities beyond the Medical School and Boston City Hospital. Early on he was a member of the Commission on Liver Disease of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board and of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association. Beginning in 1951 he served for eighteen months as Chief of Clinical Research at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Later he was a member of the Surgeon General’s Advisory Committee on Internal Medicine and Sub-committee on Liver for the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, and a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of United Health Foundation, Inc. From 1964 to 1966 he was president of the Medical Foundation, Inc. and in 1972, during a year’s leave from Boston and Cambridge responsibilities, he was scholar in residence at the Fogarty International Center of the National Institutes of Health. Partial retirement gave him time, after 1974, to become active in conservation efforts at his home community, Truro, Massachusetts, where he has served as chairman of the Truro Conservation Commission and trustee of the Truro Conservation Trust.

Ronald Alfred Arky
Charles S. Davidson Professor (Mt. Auburn Hospital)
1982 –

Robert Swan Lawrence
Charles S. Davidson Professor (Associate Professor,
Cambridge Hospital)
1982 – 1990

Henry Isaiah Dorr
Professorship of Research and Teaching
in Anaesthetics and Anaesthesia
1936

HENRY Isaiah Dorr, Philadelphia dentist, physician, and authority on Anesthesia, was approaching his 75th birthday when he entered into an agreement with the President and Fellows to set up a trust fund for himself and his wife if she should survive him. By indentures dated 15 February 1917 and 3 June 1918, he transferred securities valued at \$100,000 to Harvard with the stipulation that the income be paid to him or his widow while she lived, and that

thereafter the College [should] use the net income for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a chair to be forever known as the "Dr. Henry Isaiah Dorr Chair of Research and Teaching in Anaesthetics and Anaesthesia," for the benefit of the medical and dental students of the College and suffering humanity. The word "chair" contemplates a full professorship, but pending the appointment of a full professor the chair may be occupied for a reasonable probationary period by any prospective candidate for such professorship. The incumbent of the said chair shall be a man of eminence, properly qualified to carry on the work and researches for which the chair is established, giving to this work that amount of his time which is specified in such agreement as he may make with the College. The College covenants for itself and its successors and assigns to furnish to the occupant of the said chair ample laboratory facilities for the carrying on of his work, without charge therefor either to the occupant of the said chair or to the trust fund, and also to see that the income received shall be expended in the best possible manner for the purposes above set forth.

The President and Fellows in turn agreed "never to merge or pool any interest or investment of this fund with those of any other fund or of the College, but shall ever hold this fund separately invested."

Dorr reserved the right while he lived to approve any sale or reinvestment of the securities, most of which were railroad mortgage and gold bonds, and requested that after his death "all investments shall be made in securities of a character similar or superior to those hereby assigned and set over, the safety of the principal to be always the first consideration in making investments and reinvestments rather than a higher return of income therefrom." He also stipulated that the income of his gift, should Harvard fail to maintain the chair, be offered in turn to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, or a medical school of equally high standing, and if none of

these should elect to maintain the professorship, the income “shall be payable to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia, to be known as the Doctor Henry Isaiah Dorr Gift, and to be used for the benefit of dumb animals.”

Dr. Dorr lived until 1927, and his wife Sarah J. Dorr died some two years later. Early in 1931 President Lowell appointed a committee to consider use of the Dorr bequest, with Edward D. Churchill, then chief of surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital (see Edward D. Churchill Professorship of Surgery) as chairman. By 1936 the committee was ready to recommend that Henry K. Beecher (M.D. 1932) be appointed instructor in Anaesthesiology for a trial five-year term. In that same year Beecher established the Anaesthesia Laboratory of the Harvard Medical School at the Massachusetts General Hospital—the first laboratory devoted exclusively to the study of anesthesia and related problems. Beecher was so successful that at the end of the five years the Dorr Fund Committee unanimously recommended his appointment as Dorr Professor of Research in Anaesthesia. The President and Fellows named him first incumbent of the chair in February 1941.

There is little on record about the life of Henry Isaiah Dorr. When he enrolled at the Harvard Medical School in 1869 he gave as date of birth 28 December 1843 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and named his parents John Dorr and Lydia Clark Dorr. When he died in Winchester, Massachusetts, on 24 April 1927, the obituary noted his birth year as 1844 and gave his father’s name as Jonathan.

While still in his teens, Dorr enlisted as a private in the Civil War. Possibly he took college courses during the four years between the close of the war and his enrollment in the Medical School, but there is no record of him in any of the post-war Harvard College classes, and admission to medical school in those days did not require any previous college work. He took courses in medicine and dentistry at Harvard during the year 1869–70, then transferred to the Philadelphia Dental College where he received the D.D.S. in 1876. In 1883 the Jefferson Medical College, also in Philadelphia, awarded him an M.D. At the time of his retirement he was professor of Anaesthesia in the School of Dentistry at Temple University, and in 1924 Temple, to whom he had given \$50,000 for dental research, awarded him an honorary Sc.D.

It is clear that Dr. Henry Isaiah Dorr was a forerunner of the modern study and practice of anesthesiology as a separate discipline—a science then only a few decades old—even though his contributions to the field were not the sort to win him a place in standard biographical dictionaries. In their history of the Medical School, *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years* (1977), Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule note that Edward D. Churchill “was able to lead the way [in the development of anesthesiology], in part, because of his vision, but also because Harvard had the good fortune to have received the Dorr endowment.” Dorr’s gift provided funds for the first endowed chair in anesthesia, a chair that remained, at least into the 1980s, one of only a few in the world.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Richard John Kitz
Henry Isaiah Dorr Professor
1970 –

Henry Knowles Beecher
Henry Isaiah Dorr Professor
1941 – 1970

Eben S. Draper Professorship of Psychiatry 1977

THE Eben S. Draper Professorship of Psychiatry originated in the bequest of Eben Sumner Draper (1893-1959; A.B. 1915), banker, manufacturer, and politician. In his will Draper stipulated:

All my property of every nature whatsoever, including any property over which I may have a power of appointment at the time of my death, I give, devise, bequeath and appoint to the President and Fellows of Harvard College to be held as a permanent fund to be known as "The Eben S. Draper Fund" and the income only to be used by the Harvard Medical School for study and research in all kinds of mental diseases, including both psychiatric study and treatment of such diseases and analytical research in the field of such diseases.

When the bequest finally came to Harvard in 1973, after the expiration of life interests, it amounted to more than \$2 million. For four years a part of the income supported the work of Thomas Paul Hackett, chief of psychiatric services at Massachusetts General Hospital and professor of Psychiatry. In the fall of 1976 Dean Robert H. Ebert noted that the fund was more than twice the amount needed to endow a named chair and suggested that the income would be more usefully employed if it were associated with a professorship. However, since the will mentioned "study and research" but not teaching, and stipulated "a permanent fund to be known as 'The Eben S. Draper Fund,'" there was some hesitation about "sequestering" a part of the fund in a separate professorial endowment. After much intramural discussion and consultation with legal authorities, it was agreed to leave the fund intact and to appoint Hackett "Eben S. Draper Professor of Psychiatry (on the Eben S. Draper Endowment Fund)." It was further understood that at Hackett's retirement, "or on his leaving the University, the title would lapse, to be reinstated at such time and under such circumstances as the then dean of the Medical Faculty might decide."

Eben S. Draper, son of Eben Sumner and Nannie Bristow Draper, was born in Hopedale, near Milford, Massachusetts. He was an eighth generation descendant of James Draper, who emigrated from Heptonstall, England, in the winter of 1647-1648 and settled in Roxbury. The early Draper families were adept at farming, but fifth-generation Ira (1764-1848) was of a mechanical mind, and after tinkering with threshing machines and road scrapers, he turned his attention to the manufacture of textiles. His invention of a rotary loom temple (a device for keeping cloth stretched to its correct width) proved so successful that

he had it patented and started his own manufacturing business in 1816. One by one Draper's sons and grandsons joined him, each contributing new mechanical inventions to improve the processes of spinning and weaving. Their partnership purchased the rights of other inventors and gradually the Draper Company (incorporated in 1897) became the reputed largest loom temple manufacturer in the world. In the early decades of the 20th century, as reported in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the company "supplied practically all the loom temples used in the United States."

As was the family custom, each new generation Draper learned the various aspects of the business before becoming part of the management, and Eben S. Draper, the Harvard benefactor, began working in the machine shop immediately after graduation from college in 1915. When World War I intervened he enlisted in the Coast Artillery, saw action in France, and remained with the Army of Occupation until 1919 when he was discharged with the rank of captain. During World War II he served as colonel in the Massachusetts Intelligence Service, and later, as a member of the Massachusetts National Guard, advanced in rank to brigadier general.

In his 25th Anniversary Class report Draper described himself as banker, manufacturer and trustee. Soon after his return to civilian life following World War I, he became (in 1921) trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank in Boston. Three years later he was elected director of the Milford National Bank and in 1934 became the bank's president. Meanwhile, in 1932 he became director of the Draper Corporation, serving in the latter two posts throughout his life. To judge from the emphasis given to politics in his various Class reports, however, it was his role as Republican that Draper enjoyed most. Following the example of his uncle William (member of Congress from the 11th Massachusetts District, 1892-1897; ambassador to Rome, 1897-1900) and his father (lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, 1907-1909; governor, 1910-1911), young Draper entered politics soon after his return from military service in 1919. In 1920 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in 1922 and 1924 to the State Senate. He was less successful in running for the U.S. Senate, being defeated in the primaries in 1928 and 1930, but he took pleasure in assisting in the elections of Henry Cabot Lodge as senator and Leverett Saltonstall as governor. Draper served also as president and treasurer of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, was a member of the Governor's Executive Committee on Street and Highway Safety, and was delegate at three Republican national conventions.

Draper's parents made two major contributions to the neighboring towns of Milford and Hopedale—to Milford they donated a hospital and to Hopedale a church. The son served as president of the Milford Hospital beginning in 1921 and was at various times chairman of the Hopedale Unitarian Parish standing committee and member of its investment board. From 1924 to 1930 he was a member of the Harvard Overseers' Committee to Visit the Department of Government and was concurrently a member of the Committee on Prints at

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the Museum of Fine Arts. For the year 1939 he served as trustee, appointed by Governor Saltonstall, of Massachusetts General Hospital.

Draper died in Boston on 17 April 1959. A year later his wife Hazel wrote on his behalf a report for his 45th Class Anniversary, concluding:

“During his earlier years, he enjoyed playing tennis and squash, he traveled extensively, and loved good art, music and the out-of-doors. He was a man of great integrity, and of great loyalty to his friends and employees.

”What more can be said of any man than that after an active political, civic, business and social life those who knew him loved him and he had no enemies.“

Joseph T. Coyle
Eben S. Draper Professor
1991 –

Thomas Paul Hackett
Eben S. Draper Professor
1977 – 1988

George Fabyan Professorship of Comparative Pathology 1896

IN April 1896 George F. Fabyan, successful Boston dry goods merchant, wrote to the President and Fellows expressing his wish to establish a professorship of Comparative Pathology in memory of his physician father, Dr. George Fabyan. In providing \$100,000 for the endowment, he hoped

that the income of this fund shall be applied forever, first to the payment of the salary of the Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology who shall also be a member of the Medical Faculty and appointed to office in the same manner as are other professors in that body and who shall devote his time to the duties of the Professorship, and shall not engage in private practice, without the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, and the consent of the President and Fellows, and second, if any income remain after the payment of his salary, to the procuring of materials or apparatus needed by him in giving his instructions or conducting his researches.

The subjects to which I desire this endowment to be devoted are the comparative study of human and animal diseases and the prevention and cure of diseases in both men and animals.

In case the principal of the Fund shall be at any time impaired by reason of losses or depreciation, I desire that on the next subsequent vacancy in the Professorship, the income shall be reserved and added to the principal until the impairment shall have been good.

In 1906 Mr. Fabyan gave an additional sum of \$75,000 saying

It is my hope that this sum with the increment as hereinafter provided for may, in addition to paying the salary of the George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology, furnish him with such material, apparatus and assistance (from servants or others) as may be required in prosecution of the work. A portion of the income might, even, be used for publication of work done by the Department in case such a course should commend itself alike to you and to the George Fabyan Professor.

In general I should like to have any publication of work done under this Department, wherever published, properly credited to the same.

Furthermore it is my desire that the whole fund now and hereafter be called the George Fabyan Foundation for Comparative Pathology.

It is an interesting coincidence that in the fall of that same year Fabyan's youngest son, Marshal, entered the freshman class, the first member of his family

to attend Harvard. Young Marshal received his A.B. in 1900 and, following his grandfather into the medical profession, earned his M.D. from Harvard in 1904. From 1910 to 1932 he taught Comparative Pathology at the Medical School, first as instructor, then as assistant professor, and might well have succeeded to the chair his father established had not ill health and deafness prompted him to retire early from his teaching duties.

In their history of the Medical School, *Medicine at Harvard: the First 300 Years*, Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule noted that at the time when the Fabyan professorship was established "it was generally accepted . . . that disease processes were essentially the same in animals and in man." Theobald Smith, first incumbent of the chair, established a laboratory where important studies were done on bacteriology, especially diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins and tubercle bacilli, but his policy of beginning with biological phenomena in lower forms of life and working up did not get much attention from his colleagues. For want of a suitable candidate to carry on Smith's work and that of his first successors the chair was left vacant for almost thirty years, but with the appointment of Baruj Benacerraf in 1970 the study of comparative pathology once more became significant. Meanwhile, by virtue of having capitalized the unused income while the chair was vacant, the principal in the Fabyan fund grew to more than \$1 million.

George Francis Fabyan was born in Great Falls, New Hampshire, on 26 June 1837, the son of George and Abigail Cutts Fabyan. Although he attended the academy at Gorham, Maine, and Phillips Academy, Andover, he did not go on to college but chose instead, at the age of seventeen, to go into business. Starting his career with H.L. Chipman & Co., dry goods merchants, he soon moved to the wholesale firm of James M. Beebe & Co. By the time he was 22 years old he had become a buyer for A.T. Stewart & Co., but it was his association in 1864 with John S. and Eben Wright Co. that led finally to a partnership with Cornelius Bliss and the establishment of the dry goods commission firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. With Bliss managing affairs in New York and Fabyan in charge of Boston operations, the firm soon became one of the greatest wholesale dry goods houses in the country, with interests spreading into Europe and Asia.

Fabyan did not confine himself to the business affairs of his own firm. He held office as treasurer or director of numerous New England textile firms, including the Androscoggin Mills at Lewiston, Maine, the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., and the Boston Duck Co. and was a director of Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, Old Colony Trust Co., and Merchants National Bank of Boston. Through these various enterprises he acquired a comfortable fortune which he shared generously with Harvard and other educational and charitable institutions. It was said of him that he possessed "in a marked degree the qualities of mind and character that command attention and respect, [and] was a recognized leader in the business, intellectual and cultural life of New England." He died at his home in Brookline on 18 January 1907.

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As noted earlier, Fabyan's younger son Marshal attended Harvard and taught in the Medical School for 22 years. Fabyan's older son, George, became interested in acoustical science and organized the Riverbank Laboratories in Geneva, Illinois, where World War I personnel were trained in military coding by America's leading cryptographers, William and Elizabeth Friedman. During both world wars the laboratories contributed significantly to deciphering enemy dispatches.

Peter M. Howley
George Fabyan Professor
1991 –

Baruj Benacerraf
George Fabyan Professor
1970 – 1991

Rene Jules Dubos
George Fabyan Professor
1942 – 1944

Ernest Edward Tyzzer
George Fabyan Professor
1916 – 1942

Theobald Smith
George Fabyan Professor
1896 – 1915

Leland Fikes Professorship in Pediatric Medicine 1987

THE Leland Fikes Professorship in Pediatric Medicine is the gift of the Leland Fikes Foundation of Dallas, Texas, in response to an appeal from the Medical School and the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. It is the second of several chairs whose endowment is held at the Institute according to an agreement reached in 1983 between Harvard and Dana-Farber. See Richard and Susan Smith Professorship for details. According to the terms of the gift:

The Leland Fikes Professorship in Pediatric Medicine shall be established as a permanent, named professorship, without limit of time, in the Department of Pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard. Realizing the promise of molecular biology in the advancement of science, the Foundation has expressed the preference that, at present, the Fikes Professor's activities shall focus on genetics and pediatric medicine. It is the Foundation's intent that the first Fikes Professor serve in the Division of Hematology and Oncology, a joint program of the Dana-Farber Institute and the Children's Hospital Medical Center.

The incumbent of the Fikes Chair shall be appointed by Harvard, upon recommendation of the Dean of its Faculty of Medicine.

Leland Fikes (1902-1966), Dallas businessman and philanthropist, began his career in the early days of the East Texas oil industry. Born in Oklahoma, trained in petroleum engineering at the University of Texas and in law at New York University, he entered the oil business as an independent owner and operator while in his early twenties and prospered over the years as head of a number of companies such as Fairmac Corp., Bonanza Oil, Ariba Oil, Fairland Corp. and Branco. Fikes was also known for his extensive privately owned real estate holdings, which included industrial parks, hotels, and apartment and office buildings in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, California, and Washington as well as Texas.

In 1952 Fikes and his wife Catherine established the charitable foundation to which he gave his name, and shortly before his death he contributed land in Dallas for the Wadley Central Blood Bank. Three years later the Fikes family authorized a foundation gift of \$500,000 to establish at the blood bank the Leland Fikes Research Institute for the study of cancer and blood diseases. The foundation has also supported research at the University of Texas Health Science Center and throughout its existence has emphasized medical research and education. Cultural organizations in the Dallas area, including the Dallas Museum

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of Fine Arts and the Dallas Symphony Association, have also benefited from Fikes philanthropies.

Stuart Holland Orkin
Leland Fikes Professor
1987 –

Maxwell Finland Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology 1975

WHEN Maxwell Finland (S.B. 1922, M.D. 1926) became director of the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services at Boston City Hospital in 1963, he set to work almost immediately to raise endowment funds to support the key Harvard teaching positions at the hospital. In his words, "I realized the importance of firming up the financial base of the unit if it was to provide the highest quality of physicians, teachers, and researchers. Its location in a municipal hospital left it open to neglect from city and hospital administration and also (or especially) from the Medical School. Private sources of income from grateful patients or philanthropists could not be expected."

By appealing to friends and former students and making significant contributions from his own resources, Finland was able in his first year to establish a fund for a professorship in Pathology to be named for Frank Burr Mallory (qv) and within two more years had persuaded several pharmaceutical companies to contribute major gifts toward a chair in Clinical Pharmacology. By 1968, the year of his Harvard retirement, Finland had established a third fund for the Charles Montraville and Robert Montraville Green Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Ironically, in 1973 when Harvard was forced to withdraw its services at Boston City Hospital, it fell to Dr. Finland to help the University "provide a 'safe haven' for all the services and the holders of the various chairs . . . in a new location." He found a home for the Pathology chair at Brigham and Women's Hospital and for Pharmacology at Beth Israel, but the Obstetrics professorship, which he hoped to locate in Cambridge, was not so readily placed. (See further, Charles Montraville Green and Robert Montraville Green Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology.) Nevertheless, in his retirement Finland continued his fund-raising activities, collecting gifts in honor of Charles Sprecher Davidson for term professorships affiliated with the Mt. Auburn and Cambridge City hospitals, and consistently supporting his own efforts with generous personal contributions. By 1981 there was sufficient capital in the Pharmacology fund to endow a second chair named for Otto Krayner (qv).

According to the terms agreed upon when the Clinical Pharmacology Professorship Fund was initiated in 1965:

The incumbent shall engage in teaching and research in the general field of clinical pharmacology, in any department, in any affiliated hospital, and in relation to such fields as infectious diseases, or in any speciality of medicine

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

in which the teaching and study of the action of drugs and other agents may be involved. Initially it is hoped the professor may be located at the Boston City Hospital . . .

At such time as the first incumbent of this Chair is announced or at some other time, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, shall assign a name to this fund, preferably honoring one of the Harvard Medical School's eminent physicians and teachers. Such designation shall be discussed with the donors prior to final action being taken . . .

In September 1975 the President and Fellows voted to activate the professorship and to name it for the man who had seen to its endowment. At the same time the identity of the donors, who had asked to remain anonymous until the chair was named, became known. Lederle and American Cyanamid Co. together contributed \$500,000 toward the professorship, and an additional gift of \$50,000 came from Bristol Laboratories.

Maxwell Finland was born in Russia on 15 March 1902 and died in Boston on 25 October 1987. His parents, Frank and Rebecca Povza Finland, brought him to the United States when he was four years old, and he became a naturalized citizen at age 23. After attending Wendell Phillips School and Boston English High School, Finland entered Harvard College with the Class of 1922 and earned his S.B. cum laude. Four years after graduating from the College he received an M.D. from the Harvard Medical School.

Provincial by his own admission, Finland "never lived outside of Boston since I was brought to this country . . . and I've been at Harvard since I entered our freshman class." After an internship at Boston City Hospital, Finland told his classmates in 1947, "I received an appointment as a teaching fellow in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene and as an assistant in medicine at the Medical School. Since then I've crept slowly up the academic ladder in the Department of Medicine, one rung at a time.

"My provincialism, just to stretch the connotation a bit, seems to have extended, in a general way, to my professional career as well. Whether because of inertia, or through complacency or contentment, once having come to the Boston City Hospital, I've kind of got anchored here. Practically all of my clinical and investigative work, as well as the teaching assigned to me, has been done at the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and on the Second and Fourth Medical Services, which together constitute the Harvard teaching unit in medicine at the City Hospital Not only the place where I have worked, but even the subject matter with which I have been concerned has been narrowly confined. While some of my clinical work and teaching has necessarily kept me in contact with the general field of internal medicine, my research interests have been largely restricted to the pneumonias Bits of bacteriological and immunological studies and brief looks into the pharmacological and certain aspects of the sulfa drugs, penicillin, and other antibiotics as they helped to elucidate various

aspects of pneumonia and other infections and their treatment—these constituted the bulk of my investigations. They are marked by no great or outstanding original discoveries, and the actual contributions to the sum total of knowledge and understanding which they constitute, I am sorry to have to admit, are considerably less than one has a right to expect from the output in terms of printed pages and particularly from the great amount of effort which those pages represent.“

By the time of his 25th college reunion, Finland had become associate professor of Medicine, associate physician at the Thorndike Laboratory, and chief of the Fourth (Harvard) Medical Service at Boston City Hospital. He became a full professor in 1962 and the following year was appointed George Richards Minot Professor of Medicine, director of the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services, and director of the Thorndike Laboratory.

In their history of the Medical School Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule noted that Finland was "respected internationally for his vast knowledge of the clinical and scientific problems concerned with infectious disease in man [and was] one of the world's foremost authorities on the use of, and the dangers inherent in, antibacterial agents in the treatment of disease. [He] made a major contribution to American and international medicine through the scores of Fellows working under his guidance and as his collaborators who have followed his example to become leaders in the fields of infectious diseases in such departments as medicine, preventive medicine, pediatrics, and microbiology. His widespread fame is based on his application of basic sciences to clinical research, but his other claim to fame cannot be detected in his publications. As head of a clinical service where almost all the patients came in only when dreadfully sick—20 per cent of them *in extremis*—he and his senior staff had to provide leadership and instruction in how to make sound clinical decisions quickly and with a minimum of laboratory and roentgenographic study.“

While devoted to Harvard, Maxwell Finland was even more devoted to Boston City Hospital. Unmarried, he made the hospital his home as well as his place of work, and when his Harvard appointments ended in retirement in 1968, he continued his hospital affiliation. The Maxwell Finland Laboratory for Infectious Diseases at 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston, where he made his headquarters, was named in his honor in 1979.

Peter Goldman
 Maxwell Finland Professor
 1975 –

Parker B. Francis
Professorship of Medicine
1979

THE Parker B. Francis Professorship memorializes two Harvard graduates, Parker B. Francis Sr. (A.B. 1908) and his son, Parker B. Francis III (A.B. 1943), founder and president respectively of Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation, manufacturers of compressed gases and respiratory therapy equipment. The chair is the gift of another son, John B. Francis (Class of 1941) through the Parker B. Francis Sr. and the Parker B. Francis III foundations, both of which are devoted to the promotion of education and research in the medical sciences, especially hospital administration and management, and anesthesia and pulmonary therapy. According to the terms of the gift

The incumbent of the Parker B. Francis Professorship will be known as the Parker B. Francis Professor of Medicine and will be so designated in official publications of the University. The individual appointed to this post shall have as a primary interest teaching, research, and care of patients in the field of pulmonary medicine.

It was understood, further, that the Parker B. Francis Professor would serve in the Department of Medicine at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (i.e., Brigham and Women's Hospital) and that the professorship might be assigned to other Harvard faculty departments, preferably at Brigham and Women's, "if academic needs should substantially change." The chair was activated on 17 December 1979 with the appointment of Roland H. Ingram Jr. as first incumbent.

Parker Browne Francis, son of Parker Browne and Elinor Van Amringe Francis, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on 18 June 1886. He was still a boy when his father died and his mother remarried and moved to Kansas City, Missouri, but despite spending most of his life in the Middle West, he did not forget his New England roots. He was directly descended from Richard Francis, the English emigre who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636. Parker's grandfather, Ebenezer, known as "the College carpenter," owned property along Kirkland Street and in 1836 built the house which still stands at 1 Francis Avenue, the street to which the grandfather gave his name.

Young Francis began his schooling at Boston Latin School and completed it in Kansas City at Central High School. "Having grown up in New England," he wrote later, "and never having thought much of any of the rest of the country outside of New England, my coming here was not only a satisfactory surprise, but I have learned to appreciate this important section of the United States

now more than ever.” Francis entered Harvard in the fall of 1904 and soon developed the interest in chemistry that shaped his later career. After graduation in June 1908 he worked briefly as chemical engineer with Parke, Davis and Company, then transferred to Hettinger Brothers Manufacturing Company, “a house that took in the entire range of hospital and physicians’ supplies from hypo needles to x-ray machines” (as he put it in 1914 in his second Class Anniversary report), with a view to gathering enough experience to go into business for himself. In 1913 he helped found the Kansas City Oxygen Gas Company, the first representative of the compressed gas industry west of the Mississippi, and in 1914 became its secretary. Thereafter he served successively as treasurer, vice president, and (from 1932 through 1956) president of what was later named Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation. Francis took over as chairman of the board in January 1957, but died nine months later, on 13 September 1957.

Francis described his company and its products at some length in 1948 in his Fortieth Class Anniversary report:

“Some of our gases were used during the war in the welding and cutting of metals, in the manufacture of ships, tanks, and planes, and in the repair thereof. Some of our medical gases were the principal anesthetics at base hospitals, and were also used for purposes of resuscitation and in the treatment of disease.

“Just prior to the war we had developed original oxygen equipment for high-altitude flying. Our equipment and our oxygen found its way to many thousands of planes and a large number of submarines. We take particular pride in the fact that our company furnished this equipment to the British-purchased American planes that were rushed over at the time of Dunkirk. Our equipment also was used in the English planes that tracked down the *Bismark* for several days

“Others of our gases were used in certain stages of the production of the atomic bomb, and still another was in the very middle of the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Another gas had to do with the inflation of rubber rafts that we have all heard about So our company was, as in the case of the first World War, also a highly critical industry”

To this his son added in 1958:

“Soon after its organization in 1913, Mr. Francis added to the products of the company a line of medical gases under the trademark ‘Puritan Maid’ and today these medical gases are manufactured and distributed from plants and branches in twelve American cities and through dealers pretty much over the world It was a source of great satisfaction to him that the products manufactured by his company were not mere items of merchandise but were of a highly essential nature, not only those for industrial uses but especially those for medical purposes, and he took great pride in the fact that these medical gases did so much good in the saving of lives and easing of pain. The Puritan Company is one of the oldest companies in the medical gas field in the United States, and Mr. Francis was one of that industry’s pioneers.”

Loyal to his adopted home as to his alma mater, Francis served variously as president of Mission Hills District Association of Kansas City, member of the

governing board of the city's Better Business Bureau, and trustee of the city's museum, art institute, philharmonic orchestra, and of the Midwest Research Institute. He was three times president of the local Harvard Club and a delegate at the Tercentenary celebration. In his own words: "I have had the pleasure and satisfaction of contributing to scholarships that have sent several fine boys from this part of the country to Harvard, with an occasional extra-fine athlete among them. I think more of Harvard every day of my life."

During World War I Francis was a member of the Scientific Personnel Group serving the War Department, and in World War II he was a member of the Advisory Committee for the Oxy-Acetylene industry under the War Production Board. He was also a director of a variety of professional organizations and at one time was chairman of the Gas Manufacturers' Institute.

Francis married Mary Bainbridge Love of Kansas City in 1916. Their second son, Parker Browne Francis III, born 28 May 1921, entered Harvard with the Class of 1943, but interrupted his studies at the end of his sophomore year, as he said, "to prepare myself for some type of war service in the quickest way." He was working in his father's company, in the division that produced oxygen equipment for high altitude flying, when war broke out and he enlisted in the Navy. In the physiological test laboratory at the Navy Flight Test Station at Patuxent River, Maryland, he "handled everything from low-pressure chamber work to the field testing of liquid oxygen units and other dispensing apparatus used by aircraft carriers and advanced shore stations to supply oxygen for high altitude flying on the fighting fronts." Upon his discharge in December 1945, young Francis returned to Harvard and received his A.B. in 1947, as of 1943.

Parker Francis III rejoined Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation in 1948, and nine years later became its executive vice president and chief operations officer. At the same time he became president of the newly acquired subsidiary, Bennett Respiratory Products, Inc. In time Bennett merged with Puritan and Francis took over the presidency of Puritan-Bennett Corporation. He and his elder brother John (see below) began planning a Harvard memorial for their father in the early 1970s, but after the younger brother's death on 7 April 1972, John turned the endowment effort into a joint memorial for father and brother.

Born on 15 July 1917, John Byers Francis entered Harvard with the Class of 1941, but discontinued his studies after his second year and went into business with his father, to help with "the manufacture and distribution of anesthetic gases, all of which make one sleep very tight on the operating table." Francis offered this description of the company's principal activity in his Sexennial Class report in 1947, after having served four and a half years in the Navy Supply Corps in World War II. In 1957 he succeeded his father as president of Puritan Compressed Gas Corp. and went on to become chairman of the board when Puritan-Bennett Corporation was formed. He retired in 1986 to devote his energies primarily to the Francis Family Foundation. John Francis provided the impetus that led to the establishment of two scholarship funds in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as well as the professorship in medicine. He was a member

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

of the Overseers' committees to visit the Medical and Dental Schools and the Divinity School and continues to be a member of the Committee on University Resources.

Jeffrey Mark Drazen
Parker B. Francis Professor
1990 –

Roland Harrison Ingram Jr.
Parker B. Francis Professor
1980 – 1988

Elsie T. Friedman Professorship 1961

THE Elsie T. Friedman Professorship was the gift to the Program for Harvard Medicine of the Elsie T. Friedman Charitable Foundation, an entity created by Miss Friedman after receiving the bequests of her unmarried brother, Lee Max Friedman (A.B. 1893, LL.B. 1895) and sister, Sophie M. Friedman. When establishing the chair on 5 June 1961, the President and Fellows specified that it was

to be filled from time to time by a professor in the Medical School working on the frontiers of knowledge in the basic medical sciences, but in transmitting the gift the foundation trustees (Jean Sisson and Frank K. Kozol, partners in Lee Friedman's law firm, and Alan Steinert, a Cambridge friend) expressed the hope that the first incumbent would be in pathology, and the Medical School has since that time elected pathologists to the chair.

Elsie Friedman was the last surviving offspring of Max Friedman, a native of Reckendorf, Germany, who after coming to the United States married Tillie Marks of Dayton, Ohio. The couple lived for several years in Memphis, Tennessee, where their children were born—Lee Max on 29 December 1871, Elsie T. on 28 March 1873, and Sophie M. at a later date—but they moved to Boston while the children were still young. The merchant father must have prospered for he saw to it that his son was “fitted at Roxbury Latin School and with M. Winkler.” The son graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1893, went on to earn the Harvard LL.B. in 1895, and by the time of his 25th Class anniversary had become a partner in the firm of Swift, Friedman and Atherton (later Friedman, Atherton, King and Turner and still later Friedman, Atherton, Sisson and Kozol). Friedman supplied only the barest biographical facts about his life to the quinquennial reports of his College Class, but an account of his activities as lawyer, scholar and philanthropist is contained in the 24 November 1951 issue of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*. Friedman was approaching his 80th birthday when he ran for election to the Boston City Council. As the *Bulletin* described it, “Boston's recent city election, a triumph for the reform forces, was conspicuous for the number of non-political figures who ran for public office. Among the ‘good citizens’ who stood for election to the City Council was Lee M. Friedman . . . who buckled on political armor this year for the first time because of his concern with the ‘moral morass’ in government.”

The account continues: “He was one of the candidates who formed the slate of the newly-created New Boston Committee. The N.B.C.—a non-partisan

reform group—achieved a political upset by placing five of its men on the City Council and capturing control of the School Committee.

“Friedman’s own campaign was unsuccessful, but he had the satisfaction of seeing an improvement in the caliber of the Council members. His own efforts emphasized the need for honest and efficient administration of city affairs and helped bring about the result.

“Friedman’s political plunge came on top of an already busy life. He is the senior partner of the law firm of Friedman, Atherton, King & Turner, the author of works on Jewish life in America, a collector of rare books and etchings, and an active member of a score of civic and private societies and philanthropies.

“The owner of one of the finest private collections of Hebraica and Judaica in the United States, Friedman was instrumental in building up the Harvard Library’s store of works in that field. He headed a committee which succeeded in purchasing an outstanding collection of some 4,000 Hebrew books and rare manuscripts for the University from an estate in the Netherlands. The material had been seized by the Nazis during World War II and the process of returning the works to the Dutch owners and purchasing them for Harvard was an involved one that ended a year ago

“[Friedman] contributes to the well-being of the city as president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, member of the Council of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of a visiting committee to the Museum of Fine Arts, and as legal counsel to civic and private organizations.

“He was one of the organizers of Boston’s Juvenile Court, and he served the University as a member of the Overseers’ Visiting Committee on Semitic and Egyptian Civilizations.

“Friedman’s great labor of love, however, is his research and writings on Jewish history, especially the story of the Jews in post-biblical times. His books, which include *Early American Jews* and *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*, are chiefly concerned with the life of the Jew in America. His most recent is *Pilgrims in a New Land*.”

Shortly after the article was published, Friedman became a member of the Overseers’ Committee to Visit the University Library, and at his death on 7 August 1957 he bequeathed to the Library his collection of Judaica together with funds for its maintenance and further growth. The major part of Friedman’s estate, valued in excess of \$3 million, was left in trust to his sisters, but there were provisions for eventual charitable distributions amounting to some \$725,000. Among those benefiting from Friedman’s generosity were, in addition to the Harvard Library, the American Jewish Historical Society, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Public Library, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations of New York. His name is perpetuated in Harvard library circles through the Lee M. Friedman Bibliographer in Judaica.

Scarcely a month after Friedman’s death, his younger sister died, leaving a will dated 27 August 1957 in which, following her brother’s example, she left her residuary estate (nearly \$1 million) to her sister Elsie. As her brother had

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

before her, Sophie provided for a number of specific bequests after Elsie's death, principally to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Public Library, but she also gave to Harvard \$20,000 to be used for research in polio, cancer, and heart disease.

Having inherited the fortunes of her brother and sister, with whom she had lived on Bay State Road in the Back Bay, Elsie promptly gave Harvard endowment for "The Lee M. Friedman and Sophie M. Friedman Memorial Fund":

The income and principal of this fund shall be used by the Harvard Medical School for research on its own premises or in any one or more of its affiliated hospitals, such research to be in the field of foods for cardiac patients, in the hope that more palatable diets for such persons may be discovered.

Elsie Friedman died at her home on 2 October 1958.

Michael Anthony Gimbrone, Jr.
Elsie T. Friedman Professor
1987 –

Ramzi Suliman Cotran
Elsie T. Friedman Professor
1980 – 1987

Gustave John Dammin
Elsie T. Friedman Professor
1961 – 1978

Alvan T. Fuller and Viola D. Fuller – American
Cancer Society
Professorship of Radiology
1961

EXECUTIVES of the American Cancer Society were breaking new ground in 1960 when they offered to endow a professorship in Radiology in the Medical School. As Dean George Packer Berry pointed out in his annual report for 1960-61, it was “the first capital gift of its size to be made to Harvard Medicine by a voluntary health agency. It points the way for other national voluntary health agencies, which are concerned with specific areas of disease, to make enduring contributions to medicine and medical science.”

The decision to make such a grant stemmed from the fact that, a year earlier, the Alvan T. Fuller Foundation, through its president Alvan T. Fuller Jr., had contributed \$500,000 to the Cancer Society in an unrestricted gift. Negotiations for the transfer of the gift to Harvard were complicated because the funds were divided between the state and national arms of the Society, but by March 1961 arrangements were complete and the establishment of the Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller-American Cancer Society Professorship of Radiology was announced to the public. According to terms set forth in a letter from Henry J. Nichols, treasurer of the Massachusetts Division of the American Cancer Society,

It shall be the responsibility of the professor . . . to use his best efforts to make contributions looking toward the prevention and cure of cancer, as well as to develop better methods for the alleviation of suffering for those with presently incurable cancer

The professor, as part of his responsibilities, shall provide, subject to the control of the Faculty of Medicine, such instruction and guidance in research [at the Radiation Research Center of New England Deaconess Hospital or elsewhere] as may be possible and desirable within the total framework. Realizing the importance of research to the care of patients as well as to teaching, it is hoped that opportunities for study and research can be provided for suitably qualified post-graduate students, residents, or their equivalent in the departments of radiology of Metropolitan Boston, and other hospitals, and members of the faculties of medical schools and of staffs of teaching hospitals within the scope of available funds and space.

Nichols' letter continues: “It is the hope and expectation of the Division, as well as the purpose to which its activities are devoted, that the key to cancer and its cure will eventually be discovered and understood. At some time in the future, therefore, a need for a specialized approach or program will come to an end and the resources covered . . . by this letter can be devoted to the general

medical welfare of this country and the world. No one, of course, knows when that time will arrive. [If progress is slow], the Division would expect that you would continue your efforts in the cancer field through this professorship by whatever means you believe to be most effective.” In an attachment to his letter, Nichols pointed out that Harvard was chosen to receive the endowment because of its “superb teaching and resident training program,” the “top quality of the students and residents” and “their subsequent performance.”

Alvan Tufts Fuller, for whom the chair is named, is perhaps most often remembered as the Massachusetts governor who (after receiving the report of a special citizen’s committee to review the evidence and trial procedures) chose not to interfere with the death sentence pronounced on Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti after their 1921 murder trial, but he was also a successful businessman. Born in Boston on 27 February 1878, the son of Alvan Bond and Flora A. Tufts Fuller, he was educated in the public schools of Malden and at Burdett’s Business College, Boston. At age 16 he went to work at the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. in Malden, but soon entered the bicycle business, first as salesman and then, in 1898 as owner of his own bicycle store.

A year later he imported from overseas the first two motor vehicles (de Dion Voiturettes) to enter the port of Boston, and from that venture graduated in 1904 to the authorized Packard dealership. The franchise was so successful that in 1910 Fuller built on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Carlton Street what was then the largest automobile service building in the United States. Enlarged in 1916 to three times its original size, the building was easily identified by the large letters painted just under the eaves. After Packard went out of business and the dealership turned to Cadillacs and Oldsmobiles, the building served as a beacon for travelers crossing the Charles River from Cambridge to the Back Bay, who tended to identify the bridge with “Cadillac-Olds” (or, later, with Boston University) rather than with its traditional name, the “Cottage Farm” bridge.

Fuller became politically active in 1912 when he joined the Progressive party in support of Theodore Roosevelt’s presidential campaign. In 1915 he was elected a state representative on the Progressive ticket, and in 1916, as a Republican, was elected to the United States Congress. In Washington he exposed a variety of abuses by congressmen and, in the belief that Congress was “over-organized with standing committees that did no work” labored for committee reforms.

In 1920 Fuller was elected lieutenant governor and in 1924 governor of Massachusetts, serving two terms in each office. As stated in the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, he “assumed his executive functions as a business man who viewed the problems of government from a business standpoint and applied business principles to their solution. At the outset of his first term he encountered the problem of effecting economies . . . and he succeeded in paying off \$1,200,000 [in liabilities] and having a balance in the treasury.” Another commentator (G. Louis Joughin, in *The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti*) noted: “After his entry into

politics, the one principle about which he was most vocal was the separation of moneyed power and government,” and (citing the *National Cyclopaedia* again) “he stood alone among the country’s public officials in returning, uncashed, all checks received as a state legislator, member of Congress, lieutenant governor, and governor.”

Fuller’s role in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which came into play during his second term as governor, was the subject of much published writing in the late 1920s. One student of political events, cited in Fuller’s obituary in the *New York Times* (1 May 1929), described Alvan Fuller as “a man of many contradictions. Genial and affable to the stranger, he can be suspicious of the most sincere friend. Wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice, he has been in all his campaigns the foe of big business and the friend of the masses. Tender as a child in his personal problems, he is stern and inflexible with those of the state. The type of man who instinctively makes friends, he seems happiest when he has made a new enemy.”

Fuller retired from politics at the end of his second term as governor and devoted his energies to various non-profit institutions. He served as trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston University, New England Conservatory of Music, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Newton Theological Institute. In 1936 he and his wife, Viola Davenport, a supporter of musical and charitable causes whom he married in 1910, established the foundation which 25 years later provided endowment for a Harvard professorship in their names. Fuller died in Boston on 30 April 1958.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Kevin Struhl

David Wesley Gaiser Professor (Biological Chemistry and
Molecular Pharmacology)
1991 –

Christopher T. Walsh

David Wesley Gaiser Professor (Biological Chemistry and
Molecular Pharmacology)
1987 – 1991

Henry Irving Kohn

David Wesley Gaiser Professor (Radiation Biology)
1968 – 1976

Albert Hewett Coons

David Wesley Gaiser Professor (Bacteriology and
Immunology)
1 June – 1 Sep. 1978

C. Norman Coleman

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor (Radiology)
1984 –

Samuel Hellman

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor (Radiation Therapy)
1971 – 1983

Henry Irving Kohn

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor
1963 – 1968

Herman Day Suit

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor (Visiting)
1 Feb. – 31 May 1969

David Wesley Gaiser Professorship 1968

THE David Wesley Gaiser Chair honors a prominent surgeon of Spokane, Washington, who graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1931. The donors—Gaiser’s wife (Mary Jewett Gaiser) and his step-children (George Frederick Jewett Jr. and Margaret Jewett Greer) requested that

the first incumbent of the Gaiser Chair work in the field of genetics. It is our further request that subsequent incumbents be appointed in this field for so long as this action is consistent with the needs and programs of the Harvard Medical School. Recognizing, as we do, the rapid advances being made in the medical sciences and cognizant of the excellent administrative record of the Harvard Medical School, we propose that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, determine from time to time the particular department or division of medicine and medical science to which this professorship shall be assigned, to the end that the Gaiser Chair shall continue best to serve the purpose of advancing human welfare.

“My children and I,” Mrs. Gaiser wrote, “are deeply concerned over the lack of moral stamina that is evidenced in the world today. We may not add further conditions to the gift, but we sincerely hope that the Gaiser professor would be instructed to emphasize the importance of real moral commitment on the part of the students whom he contacts.”

David Wesley Gaiser, a native of Spokane and graduate of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, received his M.D. from Harvard in 1931. He served internships at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital under Harvey Cushing and Elliott C. Cutler, and at Yale Medical School where he was also an assistant in Pathology. Two years as assistant resident in General Surgery at the New Haven Hospital completed Gaiser’s medical training, and in 1936 he returned to his home city to begin a 35-year career as general surgeon. Except for four years in the U.S. Medical Corps during World War II, Dr. Gaiser continued to practice in Spokane until 1971 when he reached the age of 70 and retired. During his active career Gaiser took time to serve as president of the staff of Deaconess Hospital in Spokane, president of the Spokane County Medical Society, trustee of the Washington State Medical Association, and delegate from the State of Washington to the American Medical Association. He was also a member and former president of the Board of Overseers of Whitman College.

In 1961, three years after the death of his first wife, Helen Broughton, Gaiser married Margaret Cooper Jewett, whose husband George Frederick Jewett (A.B. 1919) had died in 1956. Although the Jewett children were grown when their mother remarried, Mrs. Gaiser, as she wrote to Dean Berry in 1964, was “deeply touched that my son and daughter have independently come to the conclusion that they want to name the chair for Dr. Gaiser. They feel that it is appropriate because he is a graduate of Harvard Medical School. It is more important to me to have them feel as they do, that Dr. Gaiser represents a physician in the best meaning of the word. He happily and sincerely devotes his life to practicing medicine to the best of his ability.” Dean Berry added his own tribute, saying, “It is easy to understand why David’s patients love him. His life and professional career exemplify what the School is constantly endeavoring to achieve.”

The Gaiser professorship is but one token of the generosity of three generations of the Jewett family, descendants by marriage from Frederick Weyerhaeuser (1834–1914), founder of the famous forest products firm. See the James Richard Jewett Professorship of Arabic in the Arts and Sciences volume for an account of Frederick’s daughter, Margaret, her husband James Richard Jewett, and their gifts to Harvard. Their son and daughter-in-law, George Frederick and Mary Cooper Jewett, were widely known for their philanthropies, particularly in the area of music, drama, and art. Together they gave the Jewett Art, Music and Theater Center at Wellesley College, contributed to Dartmouth’s memorial auditorium and physics laboratory, and financed an auditorium at the College of Idaho in Caldwell. After Jewett’s death and her remarriage, Mrs. Gaiser and her children continued in the benevolent family tradition. In addition to the Gaiser chair, they have given to Harvard, together or singly, the Frederick Weyerhaeuser Fund (1961) for cancer research, the James Richard Jewett Fund (1966) for the Divinity School, and the George F. Jewett Memorial Fund (1967) for financial aid to Harvard College students.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

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Professor (Radiation Therapy)
1971 – 1983

Henry Irving Kohn

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor
1963 – 1968

Herman Day Suit

Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller—American Cancer Society
Professor (Visiting)
1 Feb. – 31 May 1969

James L. Gamble Professorship of Pediatrics 1964

AMONG the gifts that came to the Medical School in the early 1960s as a result of the Program for Harvard Medicine were eighteen shares of Procter and Gamble common stock which Elisabeth Chafee Gamble offered as an initial payment toward a professorship in memory of her husband, James L. Gamble. Additional contributions to the fund came from other members of the family as well as from Dr. Gamble's Medical School colleagues and former students, and on 10 June 1964, three years after Mrs. Gamble's initial contribution, the Corporation voted to establish the James L. Gamble Professorship of Pediatrics. Under the terms of the gift, the Gamble Professor is to

serve at The Children's Hospital for so long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Medical School and The Children's Hospital. Realizing, however, that one cannot foretell the future, it is wise and necessary to admit the possibility that changed circumstances may make it desirable to alter the above provisions. If the relationship between The Children's Hospital and the Medical School should change or terminate, or the scope and direction of the work at the Hospital should alter, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the James L. Gamble Professor of Pediatrics to such other department or area of instruction and research as they decide would then better serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of medicine.

James Lawder Gamble was born on 18 July 1883 in Millersburg, Kentucky, the son of Elizabeth Lawder and Edwin Percy Gamble and grandson of James Gamble, co-founder of Procter and Gamble Company. Concern about his own health had prompted the father to take up farming in Kentucky's bluegrass region and the son was also plagued by illness in his early years. Although James Gamble was accepted at Harvard College, he enrolled in the premedical course at Stanford where he would not be subject to the rigors of the New England climate. His studies were in fact interrupted by typhoid fever, but after graduation in 1906 Gamble was "strong enough" to come east for medical training. He received his M.D. from Harvard in 1910, and, except for seven years in Baltimore, spent the rest of his life in New England.

Gamble interned in medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital and in pediatrics at Children's Hospital, intending at first to become a practicing physician. But while visiting European clinics in 1913 he became interested in the new

method of applying quantitative chemistry to the study of disease, and shifted his direction. Back in Boston, he learned quantitative chemistry from Drs. Otto Folin and Francis Benedict, began biochemical investigations in Dr. Fritz Talbot's laboratory, and came under the influence of the Harvard biochemist, Lawrence Joseph Henderson. Early in 1915 Gamble joined the Department of Pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine where Dr. John Howland assigned him half-time to the outpatient department. Otherwise Gamble was free to pursue his own research, and within six months he had decided to abandon clinical work altogether in order to give full time "to the study of disease by means of chemistry." His most important work at Johns Hopkins was a definitive study on "The Metabolism of Fixed Base Fasting" (published in 1923).

In 1922 Gamble accepted an invitation to return to the Harvard Medical School where a small laboratory building was constructed for him at the Children's Hospital. Gamble showed little interest in academic advancement, but in 1925, three years after his arrival at Harvard as assistant professor, he was named associate professor, and in 1932 became professor of Pediatrics. Gamble's work focused primarily on the loss of body fluids and the therapeutic need for replacement of intracellular fluid and electrolytes. His observations resulted in the publication in 1939 of the classic *Chemical Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Extracellular Fluids*, and his national service during World War II was concentrated on collaborative studies of starvation and exposure endured by survivors at sea. Gamble retired in 1950, but continued to guide the laboratory work of younger doctors until his death on 29 May 1959.

James Gamble received many honors during his life—honorary degrees from the University of Zurich, from Yale, and from the University of Chicago; membership in the National Academy of Sciences; and numerous awards, including the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians. When presenting the medal to Dr. Gamble in 1951, the Association president, Hugh J. Morgan, said fittingly, "I wish that it had more sides than two; one for the loyal friend, one for the talented wise human being, one for the inspiring leader of young investigators, one for the warm and entertaining host, and above all, one for the scientist who has contributed as much to the philosophy of his discipline as to its fund of knowledge."

Gamble's son of the same name, a member of the Class of 1943 who graduated from the Medical School in 1945, spent his medical career in Physiology at Johns Hopkins University.

Fred Saul Rosen
James L. Gamble Professor
1972 –

George P. Gardner-Olga E. Monks
Professorship in Psychiatry
1982

EARLY in the decade of the 1980s the administrative staff of Children's Hospital discovered in their records a professorial endowment that had been offered to the Medical School early in 1967. Initiated in 1944 with a series of annual gifts from G. Peabody Gardner (A.B. 1910) and his wife, Rose Grosvenor Gardner, the fund was changed in 1954 to an endowment in support of the adolescent unit at Children's Hospital and given the names of George P. Gardner (A.B. 1877) and his sister, Olga E. Monks. Negotiations between the trustees of Children's Hospital Medical Center and Eugene G. Kraetzer, recording secretary at Harvard, culminated in January 1968 in an agreement whereby the trustees would give to the President and Fellows \$600,000 "for the establishment of an endowed professorship at the Harvard Medical School to be known as the George P. Gardner-Olga E. Monks Professorship in Psychiatry." However, the transfer of funds was inadvertently overlooked and the Gardner-Monks endowment remained on the Medical Center's books until the agreement came again to light in 1982. By then the principal in the fund had appreciated to \$1 million, enough to meet the latest requirement for a fully endowed chair.

The President and Fellows gladly accepted the belated gift and proceeded in June 1982 to activate the chair with the election of Stanley Walzer as first incumbent. The terms established at the time of the transfer of funds reflect the original intent of the donors:

The Professor will serve in the Department of Psychiatry at the Children's Hospital Medical Center.

The incumbent shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the Trustees of the Children's Hospital Medical Center.

The income from the endowment may be used for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the chair. The balance of income remaining unspent in any year may be carried over as unexpended income or added to the principal of the chair.

The Gardner-Monks Professorship honors two members of a family of seafaring merchants and financiers who trace their American origins to 1624 when Thomas Gardner emigrated from Dorset, England, and settled on Cape Ann, Massachusetts. The family was staunch in support of Children's Hospital from its beginnings in 1869. George Peabody Gardner (1855-1939; A.B. 1877), for

whom the chair is named, became associated with the hospital at age 30, serving as a manager until 1900 when he became vice president. He was named president in 1917 and remained in office until 1930 when he received the honorary title of president emeritus. Gardner contributed generously to the financial support of the hospital and persuaded other members of the family to join him in providing funds to erect one of its buildings, appropriately named Gardner House.

Gardner's sister, Olga Eliza (1870 [1869?]-1944) was married to George Howard Monks (1853-1933; A.B. 1875, M.D. 1880), professor of Oral Surgery in the Harvard Dental School and surgeon-in-chief at Boston City Hospital. Mrs. Monks was particularly interested in the Children's Hospital Convalescent Home, serving at one time as its president. She was also a member of the board of managers at Boston City Hospital and took her turn as chairman of its social service committee.

The principal donor of the chair, son and namesake of George Peabody Gardner and Esther Burnett Gardner, was popularly known as G. Peabody Gardner, or "Peabo." Born on 28 January 1888, he attended St. Mark's School and in 1906 entered Harvard, where he excelled in athletics. "I am . . . now the only graduate or undergraduate holder of four different Major H's," he recalled 25 years later, "namely, Track, Hockey, Baseball, and Tennis, the latter for winning the Intercollegiate Singles—ten H's in all counting two minor H's in tennis." As he said, "I enjoyed so many of the activities that I probably tried too many," but to his own surprise he graduated cum laude in 1910. There followed a year of travel in the Orient, a brief encounter with studies at the Business School, and three years as secretary to President Lowell and secretary to the Corporation. For a time afterward Gardner was in the office ("in the old days it used to be called Counting House," he recalled) of his grandfather and father, but he soon took on other enterprises of his own, including shipping. "The World War had then begun," he wrote. "Shipping boomed and we made a lot of money which we subsequently lost, but I was fortunate enough to come out about where I started."

Following service in World War I as an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve, Gardner joined the firm of Jackson & Curtis (later Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis), where he advanced to senior partner, but he left the firm in 1937 to serve as trustee of the family fortune. Some twenty years later he incorporated his trustee activities under the name Gardner Office, Inc. Like his father, Gardner was involved as director or trustee in a large number of business and charitable organizations. At the time of his 25th Class Reunion (1935) he minimized these activities, saying, "I am a director in various companies, but then, one does not like to mention that sort of thing these days for it appears to be considered rather reprehensible." But in his 50th Anniversary report (1960) he listed two dozen and more offices held, many of which were offices his father had held before him. For example: director of General Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph, Old Colony Trust, and Amoskeag

Manufacturing Co. Both father and son were trustees of St. Mark's School (the son was for a time president of the board) and the Museum of Fine Arts. Both were directors of Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. The father was president of Children's Hospital, the son, vice president. Both were active in Trinity Church and served on various boards of the Episcopal Church.

At Harvard, the elder Gardner served on the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The younger Gardner was elected in 1937 to a six-year term as Overseer, during which he spent two years as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board. Visiting committees on which he served for varying lengths of time between 1921 and 1966 included Athletic Sports, Harvard College, Anthropology, Peabody Museum, Arnold Arboretum, and the Dental School. For nine years he was a member of the Committee on University Resources.

Gardner's 25th Class Anniversary report includes several windows to his character. This: "I can think of nothing in the way of achievement or excitement that has occurred in my life since leaving college which would be of any particular interest to anyone else. Born with the proverbial spoon in my mouth, I am still fortunate enough to have it in my possession—not quite the same spoon, to be sure, and in the not too distant past it was tarnished and bent to such a degree that there was some doubt as to its authenticity."

Or this: "A very distinct admiration, almost reverence, for my forbears and especial love and respect for my Father and Mother and all that they stand for has humbled me considerably and has imposed on me a sense of obligation to do all I can to hand the torch still lighted to my own children . . ." That he succeeded in doing so is revealed in the 40th Class Anniversary report of his son, George Peabody Gardner (A.B. 1939), who wrote: "Along about now is when one tries even harder to catch the essence of things . . . My father's death, over two years ago. [Gardner died on 17 September 1976.] Both friend and hero. Strong enough to be gentle. Possessor of a wonderfully silly sense of humor. How greatly missed! (And how proud he would have been to know that in his honor Harvard dipped the stadium flag.)"

Stanley Waizer

George P. Gardner-Olga E. Monks Professor (of Child
Psychiatry)

1982 –

Charles Montraville Green and
Robert Montraville Green
Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology
1968

THE Charles Montraville Green and Robert Montraville Green Professorship is the last of three professorial endowments initiated in the 1960s by Maxwell Finland (S.B. 1922, M.D. 1926), then director of the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services at Boston City Hospital. See Maxwell Finland Professorship for an account of the doctor's efforts to strengthen the financial base of the unit by soliciting support for its Harvard teaching positions. After launching funds for chairs in Pathology (1963) and Clinical Pharmacology (1965), Finland found an anonymous donor who contributed the first \$20,000 for a chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1968. Later that year, on 16 December, the President and Fellows voted

at the request of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to transfer as of 1 July 1968 the sum of \$289,000 from the Teaching and Research Fund of the Harvard Medical School Department of Medicine, to establish a new fund to be called the Charles Montraville Green and Robert Montraville Green Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the terms of which will be established when the principal of the fund reaches the sum of \$600,000 on or before 30 June 1971; it being understood that if such principal amount has not been received and credited to the fund by that date, the above transfer will be reversed.

Thanks to a second anonymous gift of \$20,000 and numerous smaller gifts from family and friends, and to internal transfers and capitalization of income, the fund grew steadily and by 1971 had come within \$50,000 of the goal. It was left to build further and in March 1978, when the fund had reached \$881,000, the Corporation approved the following terms for the professorship:

The income of the fund to be used for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the chair, including salary, pensions, research, books, secretarial costs and other expenses incurred by the University in relation to or in connection with the work of the professor. The balance of the income remaining unspent or unencumbered each year is to be added to the principal of the chair. The incumbent [may] hold any "academic full-time" professorial rank at the Harvard Medical School.

With the chair's endowment assured, there remained the task of electing an incumbent—no easy task in an era noted for obstetrical malpractice suits and consequent reluctance of competent physicians to enter the field—and assigning

the professorship to a teaching hospital. Given Dr. Finland's hope of establishing an obstetrical unit in a Cambridge hospital, the latter task was no less a challenge than the first, and in spite of longterm efforts at recruiting and negotiating, the chair continued inactive and lacking a clinical location as of the publication date of this volume. The endowment at that time totaled nearly \$2.4 million.

Born in Medford, Massachusetts, 18 December 1850, Charles Montraville Green was the son of George Bent and Melinda Wetherbee Green and a seventh generation descendant of Thomas Green who settled in Malden in 1650. Charles attended Boston Latin School, entered Harvard College with the Class of 1874, and, having chosen the profession of his father and grandfather, went on to Harvard Medical School, where he received an M.D. in 1877. After a year of hospital work and graduate courses he went to Europe for study in obstetrics and gynecology, returning to Boston in 1879. Green began his clinical career as a general physician, combining a private practice with service as district physician on the central staff in the Department of Diseases for Women at the Boston Dispensary. He began teaching in 1880 in company with several colleagues who opened an independent "Series of Summer Courses in Medical Study" in Boston. The series later became the foundation of the Harvard Summer School of Medicine where Green continued to offer a course in Obstetrics until 1905.

In the meantime, beginning as assistant in Obstetrics in 1883, Green had progressed through a succession of Harvard teaching positions, culminating in a professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology to which he was elected in 1911. He became professor emeritus in 1915, having also served the Faculty of Medicine as secretary (1897-1907), acting dean (1907-08), and member of the administrative board (1899-1912). But Green's professional activities were not devoted exclusively to the Medical School. He continued on the staff of the Boston Dispensary until 1907, where for 22 years he was head of the obstetrical department; he served three years (1882-1885) as surgeon to out-patients at the Free Hospital for Women; and from 1885 to 1915 he was a visiting physician at Boston Lying-In. Another beneficiary of his clinical talent was Boston City Hospital where, beginning in the out-patient department in 1884 as physician for diseases of women, he fulfilled various visiting appointments until 1914 when he became honorary Senior Surgeon for Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Green also found time to write editorials, medical papers, and reports on his work, and in 1915 he published *Diseases of Women*, which with subsequent revisions has continued in use as a textbook popularly known to medical and nursing students as "Green's Obstetrics."

Charles Green served on the Boston School Committee from 1888 to 1893 and was a member and president of the Boston Latin School Association. He also served as secretary of the Harvard Class of 1874 and, especially after his retirement in 1915, was active in the Episcopal church, being senior warden at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Boston and a vestryman of Grace Church in Medford. Friends, classmates, former students and colleagues gathered in Boston in 1925 on the occasion of Green's seventy-fifth birthday to pay tribute

to his “unfailing courtesy, characteristic kindness and tender treatment to those in distress . . . his breadth of knowledge and sagacious judgment, [his] standard of lofty ideals” and his preeminence as a teacher. In his response to the tribute, Green confessed: “I have enjoyed teaching much more than I have my food, especially the clinical and case teaching, which brought me into close contact with young minds.”

Charles Montraville Green was married to Helen Lincoln Ware, the daughter of Dr. John Ware, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic (1836-1858). Helen died in 1911, Charles on 20 November 1928, but their son, Robert Montraville Green, carried on the medical tradition of both families. Born on 11 July 1880, he prepared at Boston Latin, graduated from Harvard College (A.B. 1902) and earned an M.D. from the Medical School (1906). Like his father, Robert Green specialized in women’s diseases. He served as clinician with the Boston Lying-In Hospital from 1910 to 1916 and for 26 years thereafter with Boston City Hospital, for 12 of which he was surgeon-in-chief for gynecology and obstetrics. At the Medical School, however, he was known as an anatomist. Beginning as assistant in Anatomy in 1908, he concluded his teaching career in 1947 as associate professor of Applied Anatomy. Green’s teaching method was later described in a memorial minute adopted by the Faculty of Medicine on 20 April 1956:

“The focus of his interest was the teaching of gross and applied anatomy. The significant contact with the class was the lecture preceding each day’s dissection. The prosected and carefully draped cadaver was wheeled in, suggesting most strongly a patient in an old-fashioned surgical amphitheatre. Dr. Green, a trim figure, his movements combining lithe energy and gentleness, would demonstrate each part to be seen in the day’s work. This accompanied a lecture, which by the excellence of its language, and the liberal use of literary figures and images, was equivalent to an oration The lectures were supplemented by Warren’s *Handbook of Anatomy*, for which Dr. John Warren had prepared most of the dissections by the time of his death, and which Dr. Green completed, writing almost all the text. In his contact with the students, the qualities of dignity, courtesy, and modesty, were outstanding. His attitude suggested that man was indeed a miracle, and that the students and professors were privileged as it were, to peer over the shoulder of God to view His handiwork in the structure of the human body.”

As an undergraduate Robert Green had shown an aptitude for the classics and an enjoyment of literature which stayed with him throughout his life. Writing and translating became his primary occupation after his retirement in 1947. Among his published works, in addition to the text of Warren’s *Handbook for Anatomy*, were translations of Galen’s *Hygiene* (1951), Galvani’s *Commentary on Electricity* (1953) and Cocchi’s life of Asclepiades of Bithynia (1955). Although Green had reported to his College Class in 1952 that he did not expect to see

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

his dream fulfilled, he succeeded in completing the first of a projected four-volume romance epic on King Arthur and the Round Table before he died on 29 May 1955. Volume I of *The Round Table* was published in 1956.

Charles Montraville Green and Robert Montraville Green Professors
Incumbent to be named.

Robert E. Gross Professorship in Pediatric Surgery 1985

THE Robert E. Gross Professorship in Pediatric Surgery was established by Corporation vote on 25 February 1985 in honor of the distinguished surgeon's achievements "in both the practice and teaching of pediatric surgery." In 1980 H. William Clatworthy Jr. (M.D. 1943; the first of many chief surgical residents to serve at Children's Hospital under Dr. Gross) conceived the idea of honoring his teacher on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday by endowing a chair in his name. Other former students, friends and colleagues responded generously to Clatworthy's soliciting, but it was not until Gross's 80th birthday that the endowment was substantial enough to justify activating the chair. Even then, the President and Fellows stipulated that the income must be capitalized until the principal reached \$1 million. The goal was achieved in 1990. In the interim the incumbent's salary and expenses came from general funds at Children's Hospital. According to the terms of the professorship:

The incumbent shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the President and the Trustees of The Children's Hospital

The income from the endowment . . . may be used for the direct and indirect expenses associated with the Professorship and with the teaching and research of the incumbent"

The terms also include the regulation paragraph providing for reassignment of the professorship within the Faculty of Medicine should the affiliation between School and Hospital radically change or terminate.

The establishment of a chair in his name was but one of the honors bestowed by Harvard on Robert Edward Gross. A year earlier he received the honorary S.D. with the citation: "With keen mind and compassionate hands this brilliant surgeon has brought health to the young throughout the world." The introduction to the citation succinctly described the physician's achievements: "Gross's trailblazing surgery first made history at Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center in August 1938, when he performed the first successful surgery to seal off the patent ductus arteriosus, a duct connecting the lung and the aorta in the human fetus.

"If the duct does not close after birth, faulty blood circulation results, leaving the child to face serious heart problems later on. Many physicians regard Gross's operation as the dawn of modern heart surgery.

“Gross went on to develop other techniques to correct constriction or narrowing of the aorta, openings in the internal walls of the heart, and problems with the windpipe and esophagus.

“Through his many students and his more than 250 publications, Gross’s innovations spread, bringing fuller, healthier lives to children around the globe.”

Gross was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on 2 July 1905. He earned the B.A. in Chemistry at Carleton College in 1927 and would have gone on to the University of Wisconsin for graduate study had he not then read Harvey Cushing’s biography of Sir William Osler. The book so inspired him that he enrolled immediately at the Harvard Medical School, where Cushing was teaching, and received the M.D. in 1931. After a year of post graduate training in Pathology at Children’s Hospital, a year as surgical house officer under William E. Ladd, and two years again in Pathology under S. Burt Wolbach, Gross became surgical house officer under Elliott Carr Cutler at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. A subsequent year’s travel in Europe and Scotland ended in the spring of 1938 and in the following August, Gross, at age 33, performed on a seven-year-old girl the delicate operation that laid the foundation for modern cardiac surgery.

In a memorial article published in the Summer 1989 issue of the *Harvard Medical School Alumni Bulletin* Gross’s student and colleague M. Judah Folkman (M.D. 1957) described how Gross “perfected his operative technique by repeated dissection in the autopsy room, a practice that he continued throughout his career. A medical student’s vivid recollection was of a hot summer weekend in 1954. Gross had become greatly frustrated by the problem of heart block following repair of septal defects. Together he and the student dissected dozens of hearts with these defects which had been stored in bottles of formaldehyde in the pathology department.”

Gross became an instructor in Pathology at the Medical School in 1935, but switched to Surgery in 1937. After the customary academic advances over the next ten years, he was elected to succeed his teacher in the first chair in children’s surgery in the United States, the William E. Ladd Professorship (qv). Meanwhile Gross served as surgeon-in-chief at Children’s Hospital from 1947 to 1966, when he was chosen to lead a team of scientists in an attack on heart disease in children. “His new Hospital appointment [as chief of the Interdisciplinary Cardiovascular Center for Children] is recognition of the many advances in pediatric cardiac surgery which have come about because of his work,” Dean Ebert noted.

Earlier, in 1954, Gross was one of three physicians to receive the Albert Lasker award. The award was bestowed on him again in 1959 in special recognition of the 1938 operation “whereby surgery upon the heart and great vessels was at last removed from the realm of experimental trial and placed on a firm clinical basis.” At the time, Gross had the distinction of being the only physician to receive the Lasker award twice.

According to Folkman, Gross’s colleagues thought of him as “formidable.” His residents and nurses called him “chief,” and his patients confidently referred

to him as “my doctor.” Parents of young patients “were not surprised when he made an evening house call on their post-operative child.” Medical students, “usually in awe of him, found him a sympathetic teacher who called them ‘son.’”

“In the laboratory,” Folkman recalled, “Gross was relaxed, the atmosphere convivial, quite the opposite from his operating room, where a spoken word was rarely allowed, and where only the tapping of his foot signaled his irritation that things were not going well His compulsion about attire . . . was as strict in the laboratory as in the hospital. Whoever had a drop of blood on his shoe received a bottle of white Shinola, usually accompanied by a cryptic message from ‘REG’ to ‘Keep them clean.’”

Gross published his surgical experiences in more than 250 papers and in the classic *Surgery of Infancy and Childhood* (1952). In 1970 the *Atlas of Children’s Surgery* appeared with still more practical insights gained over a career spanning some 35 years. But in 1972 Gross relinquished his posts at Harvard and Children’s Hospital and retired with his wife to Brattleboro, Vermont. He died there on 11 October 1988, but, as Folkman pointed out, his “thinking and teaching continue to influence generations of young surgeons. So profound was the impression he made on his pupils that many today not only emulate his operative style, but his mannerisms as well. In any hospital with a Gross trainee, one still sees the starched white coat, the immaculate personal grooming and the hushed operating room.”

William Hardy Hendren III
Robert E. Gross Professor
1985 –

Edward S. Harkness Professorship of Biological Chemistry 1964

A GIFT of \$1 million from the Commonwealth Fund to the Medical School in 1964 provided the endowment for two professorships, one in Physiology, to be named for George Packer Berry, former dean of the Medical School, and the other in Biological Chemistry, to be named for Edward S. Harkness, first president of the Commonwealth Fund. In both cases the understanding was that the professorships “may be assigned to other basic science departments in the Medical School if in the future such action appears to Harvard to be desirable,” and indeed in 1968 the Berry professorship (qv) was reassigned to Neurobiology.

Edward Harkness, born in 1874, was the youngest son of Stephen Vanderberg Harkness, one of the original partners of John D. Rockefeller, and one of six original stockholders in the Standard Oil Company. When Stephen Harkness died in 1888 the family fortune was in the millions, and after his death it continued to grow. Soon after graduating from Yale in 1897, Edward joined his mother, Anna Richardson Harkness, and his elder brother Charles in managing the estate.

Following the example of his parents, particularly of his mother, Edward became early involved in philanthropy and was a full-time benefactor throughout his life. In 1916, when his brother died and Mrs. Harkness established the Commonwealth Fund, Edward was made president of the Fund. All of the Fund's contributions received his personal attention, and in addition he gave generously from his own riches, always putting much time and thought into the gift. He believed that large single contributions to a few chosen institutions would set the example for other giving. His gifts, which often hinged on his own pioneering ideas for their use, were not always eagerly accepted. His innovative proposal for a teaching hospital was rejected by one hospital but accepted by another and realized in the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, a combined effort of the Columbia Medical School and the Presbyterian Hospital, which had formerly stood on 70th Street and Park Avenue in New York City.

Similarly, Harkness met with little enthusiasm when he first proposed a college house system at Yale, but his idea of decentralizing large colleges into smaller residential units matched that of President A. Lawrence Lowell and was quickly accepted when offered to Harvard; the construction or renovation of the first seven of the Harvard Houses was financed by Harkness's gift of \$13,365,000. (His offer to Yale was later renewed and the Yale colleges resulted.) Similarly

Harkness money and Harkness encouragement resulted in the introduction of a new tutorial method of instruction at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Edward Harkness was married in 1904 to Mary Emma Stillman, the third of four daughters of Thomas Edgar Stillman, a New York lawyer who was so successful that he was able before he died to make each of his daughters financially independent. The Harknesses had no children, a fact which probably contributed to the close relationship between them and their shared philosophy of doing good with their combined riches.

Harkness was known by his close associates to be a man of shrewd judgment and common sense, patience and kindness, whose “modesty never forsook him.” He is remembered at different times for having said “A dollar misspent is a dollar lost and we must not forget that someone’s work made this dollar,” and “What’s the use of having money if you can’t have the fun of spending it?” Recalling his 1928 gift for the Houses, President A. Lawrence Lowell told this story: “Having ascertained that the ideas held by the Deans of the Faculty, of the College and by me agreed with his own, he offered no advice on details, which showed both his wisdom and his modesty: his wisdom, because seeing that his plan was fully understood, he left the execution of it to the experts; his modesty, because he never desired credit for his philanthropies, or the thought that he had put into them. One day while the first two Houses were being built we walked down to see them, when he took me by the arm and said he wanted to ask me a favor, probably the only one he would ever ask, that I would allow one of the Houses to be named after me. Quickly I answered, ‘Certainly, if you will allow another to be named after you.’ He dropped my arm and moved away almost as if I had suggested a crime.”

Only after his death in 1940, and with the cautious consent of his widow, was a building named for Edward Harkness. This is Harkness Commons, built in 1950 from funds which the Harvard Corporation made available in the hope of extending to students in the Law School and other nearby graduate schools some of the social and educational benefits of the undergraduate houses.

James M. Hogle
Edward S. Harkness Professor
1992 –

Elkan Rogers Blout
Edward S. Harkness Professor
1964 – 1990

George Harrington Professorship 1982

THE George Harrington Professorship was established in 1982 as the result of the bequest of the Boston woolen merchant (1855-1935) who lived in Winchester, Massachusetts, until he retired to Florida. He died at age 80 without heirs, but with a testamentary provision for the major part of his estate to be held in trust for the relief of mental suffering. Writing about his bequest in an article for the 7 February 1982 issue of the *Boston Globe*, Jean Dietz explained that Harrington's sister had suffered and eventually died from neurological disorders which her physician attempted to treat. It was with her in mind that Harrington created his trust. As he explained in a letter to the physician, who was also one of his trustees, "I think my sister's idea was for sufferers to have a place to go for sympathetic treatment where each individual case could be studied and the endeavor made to give comfort and relief to those afflicted, especially in cases the ordinary practitioner could not understand." But consummation of "the idea of doing something practical for afflicted nerves" was difficult, and Harrington's wishes were unfulfilled until nearly 50 years later, when Geno A. Ballotti, director of the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston, discovered his letters in the Permanent Charity Fund files.

In June 1981, soon after his discovery, Ballotti circulated a letter to Boston area medical schools inviting them to submit proposals for a program "to advance the understanding, prevention, and treatment of the mental disorders of adolescents and young adults." Ballotti was acting on behalf of the George Harrington Trustees, who were interested in creating a named term professorship that would "enable a distinguished scientist to pursue new research and develop new programs [addressing] the most common problems of this age group: affective disorders and suicide."

In response to the invitation Dean Tosteson asked Dr. Gerald L. Klerman, professor of Psychiatry and director of the Harvard Program in Psychiatric Epidemiology, to coordinate efforts to formulate a proposal. The immediate result was a multi-disciplinary plan involving the Medical School, the School of Public Health, and the departments of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center and the Massachusetts General Hospital. The end result was the Harrington Trustees' selection of the plan from among a number of proposals and the award of an annual grant of \$60,000 to support the George Harrington Professorship and the related George Harrington Program in Clinical and Epidemiologic Aspects of Adolescence and Young Adulthood for a minimum

of five years. The program—designed to test the hypothesis that feelings of depression, alienation and frustration occur where there is a gap between high expectations and actualities and that this gap contributes to such phenomena as increased alcohol consumption, automobile accidents, depression and suicide attempts—was initiated in February 1982 with the election of Klerman as Harrington Professor. Klerman completed his investigations in 1987, and the professorship, in accordance with the trustees' original intent, was allowed to lapse.

Gerald Lawrence Klerman
George Harrington Professor (of Psychiatry)
1982 – 1987

Persis, Cyrus, and Marlow B. Harrison Professorship in Clinical Medicine 1987

THE Persis, Cyrus, and Marlow B. Harrison Professorship in Clinical Medicine is the gift of a California physician and Medical School alumnus in tribute to his parents who, out of limited resources, paid their son's way through college and medical school. In 1977 Marlow Bristow Harrison (M.D. 1936) arranged a charitable remainder trust with Harvard to support, at least initially, a professor in the department of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital. Ten years later, though Harrison was still receiving the income from his gift, Dean Tosteson requested that the chair be activated. The candidate proposed to inaugurate the professorship, Stephen Martin Krane, was already professor of Medicine and a member of the department of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital. His contributions to clinical and teaching programs as well as his scientific research fitted him to fulfill the donor's requirements, and the Hospital was willing to underwrite his salary until the Harrison fund income became available. Consequently, on 25 July 1987, the President and Fellows voted

on recommendation of the Gift Policy Committee, to establish the Persis, Cyrus, and Marlow B. Harrison Professorship in Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, effective 1 July 1987, with the understanding that the income of this fund will be capitalized until the principal has reached \$1,000,000.

Cyrus Harrison, a native of Tennessee, was orphaned at age three and raised in the family of an older sister. As his son knew, "He went to school in a one-room country schoolhouse until the fifth grade; then it was his turn to help out his large 'adopted' family by splitting rails, picking cotton and peanuts." For her part Persis, from a family of modest circumstances, "was able to finish only the first year of high school and obviously never realized her desire to become an architect," as her son explained in a 1978 interview for the *Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin*.

The Harrisons lived according to the principle that the one who makes ten dollars a month and saves fifty cents is better off than the one who makes a hundred dollars and saves nothing. Eventually they were able to settle in California where the father became an insurance broker. In spite of the hardships of the Depression years, they managed to send their son, Marlow, to Stanford University where he received the A.B. in 1933. That same year he entered medical school at Stanford, but in 1934 he transferred to Harvard where he had

as teachers Chester Morse Jones (M.D. 1920), Fuller Albright (A.B. 1921, M.D. 1924), James Howard Means (A.B. 1907, M.D. 1911), Paul Dudley White (A.B. 1908, M.D. 1911), and Henry Asbury Christian, whose title, “Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic,” rang with particular resonance in the young student’s ear. Devoted to his parents and mindful of the sacrifices they were making to send him to Harvard, he thought how gratifying it would be one day to memorialize them in the same way that Ezekiel Hersey (qv) was remembered. Harrison’s teachers provided him with both training and regard for treating patients as what he called “total people,” and when it came time to establish the chair in his parents’ name, he expressed the hope “that my contribution will assist Harvard in producing expert clinicians with the idea instilled in them that the care of patients in a person-to-person relationship is still the best medicine.”

After receiving his M.D. Harrison served in a two-year internship at Massachusetts General Hospital and a residency at Stanford University Hospital. In 1939 he opened a private practice in internal medicine, but a year later returned to Massachusetts General Hospital as a research fellow. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army 4th General Hospital (MGH) Unit, and at war’s end returned to private practice in San Francisco, where he continued as a family physician until his retirement in 1977.

Harrison was also a member of the clinical teaching staff at Stanford from 1945 until 1959, when the school moved out of San Francisco to Palo Alto. He was variously member (chairman in 1961) of the San Francisco Medical Society and commissioner on the California State Board of Medical Examiners. Later in his career he became western area medical officer for American Telephone and Telegraph Long Lines. Since retiring from active practice, he has combined leisure with part time work as examining physician for business executives and promoter of health maintenance programs.

Stephen Martin Krane
Persis, Cyrus and Marlow B. Harrison Professor
1987 –

Hersey Professorship of Anatomy [and Surgery] 1791

THE Hersey Professorship of Anatomy goes back to 1791 when the President and Fellows voted to use funds contributed by Ezekiel Hersey and his wife Sarah and brother Abner (see Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic) to endow two of the three original professorships in the Medical School. This chair was known as the Hersey Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery until 1847 when “Surgery” was dropped from the title and the professorship was transferred to the Department of Comparative Anatomy in the College. Although Jeffries Wyman, who succeeded to the chair in 1847, was principally situated in Cambridge he was also a member of the Medical School faculty from 1866 until his death in 1874. However, the next Hersey professor—Edward Laurens Mark, who held the chair from 1885 to 1921—had no connection with the Medical School, and it was not until three years after Mark’s retirement that the chair was once more reserved for the medical faculty.

In November 1856 Thomas Lee (A.B. 1798) sent to the President and Fellows securities valued at \$10,030 subject to these conditions:

The income . . . to be paid as it accrues, and as an addition to the present salary, now rec’d by him, to Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Hersey Professor of Anatomy, so long as he remains in office—and further also for the term of his natural life, unless he shall previously and of his own accord, and not from infirmity, have resigned said office—or shall have been removed from it from some cause implying unworthiness on his part.

After the death of said Wyman my desire is, that the said fund shall remain for the support of said Professorship, to be managed, and the income to be appropriated therefrom, in such manner as the President and Fellows shall think proper.

On 27 October 1924 the Corporation voted “that . . . the income of the fund known as the Hersey Professorship (Thomas Lee’s Gift) (1856) be used toward the salary of the Hersey Professor of Anatomy,” and that the “fund appearing on the books of the Treasurer as the Hersey Professorship (1772) be applied towards the salary of the Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.”

Thomas Lee (1779-1867) was the seventh of twelve children (eight sons and four daughters) born to Captain Joseph Lee and his first wife Elizabeth Cabot Lee in Beverly, Massachusetts. Thomas and his brothers Joseph Jr., Nathaniel, George, Henry (see Henry Lee Professorship of Economic History) and Francis took up their father’s seafaring and mercantile business and accumulated great

wealth through trade not only with Europe and East India, but Latin America. Thomas began his career in the counting room of William Gray and, after some years in the firm of Lee and Cabot, specialized in the Havana trade with Patrick Tracy Jackson. Kenneth Wiggins Porter records in *The Jacksons and the Lees* that Thomas “retired early, married Eliza Buckminster in 1827, and devoted himself to landscape gardening near Jamaica Pond. He was fond of pictures and shared a love of literature with his wife.”

In 1859, three years after contributing to the Hersey Professorship, Lee subscribed \$5,000 to the Medical School and, as one of the subscribers, signed a petition suggesting to the President and Fellows that “the name of James Jackson be in some way connected with the Medical Department of the University.” (See Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine.) During his lifetime Lee contributed numerous small gifts to Harvard for the botanic garden, the observatory and the library. He gave \$200 for one of two marble busts of President Kirkland, both by Thomas A. Carew, one now in Memorial Hall and the other in Kirkland House dining hall. On a larger scale Lee subscribed \$1,000 to the building fund for the erection of Boylston Hall, and between 1863 and 1865, in the interest of “the attainment of the art of reading aloud the English language very well,” gave a total of \$1,000, from which the income was used for a time for undergraduate reading prizes. On 12 November 1883 John Quincy Adams (A.B. 1853), having studied “the matter of the Lee Prize Fund” for the Corporation, recommended to the Fellows that the income “be hereafter used for the salary of an instructor in reading.” His report was accepted and it was promptly voted “that the announcement of Lee Prizes for Reading be stricken from the Catalogue.”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Bjorn Reino Olsen
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1985 –

Don Wayne Fawcett
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1959 – 1981

George Bernays Wislocki
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1947 – 1956

John Lewis Bremer
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1931 – 1941

Edward Laurens Mark
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1885 – 1921

Jeffries Wyman
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery]
1847 – 1874

John Collins Warren
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery] (Surgery)
1815 – 1847

John Warren
Hersey Professors of Anatomy [and Surgery] (Surgery)
1791 – 1815

Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic 1791

THE Hersey Professorship had its beginnings in the bequest of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey of Hingham who at his death in December 1770 left “one thousand pounds lawful money” to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, “the interest thereof to be by them appropriated toward the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Physic, and for that use only.”

The modesty of Dr. Hersey’s legacy plus the dislocations resulting from the Revolution and the financial stringency caused by Treasurer John Hancock’s disappearance into national prominence (taking with him the College funds and accounts) delayed the Corporation twelve years in putting the bequest to work. In 1782 the President and Fellows signified their good intentions by promising that “the library should be enriched with the most approved authors, and a more perfect collection in all the branches, as soon as circumstances will permit” and that “as soon as there shall be sufficient benefactions for those purposes” the College should be furnished with complete anatomical and chemical apparatus, a set of “anatomical preparations,” and a proper theater for dissections and chemical operations. Further, they agreed that “as soon as ways and means can be devised for raising sufficient sums for their encouragement . . . professors of anatomy and surgery, of the theory and practice of physic, of the materia medica and chemistry, should be appointed.”

Since the funds were not available, the President and Fellows defined the terms of the proposed professorships and voted to elect to the chairs “some gentlemen of public spirit and distinguished abilities, who would undertake the business for the present, for the fees that may be obtained from those who would readily attend their lectures.” This system of lecture fees was in general use at Harvard at the time and was about the only way that the College could finance a respectable non-resident faculty to supplement the resident tutors and professors. “On such uncertain grounds,” Josiah Quincy commented in his two-volume *History of Harvard University*, “were laid the foundations of the present medical school of Harvard University.”

Two years later (in June 1785) the subject of the medical professorships again came up for discussion in the Corporation and the board voted that income from the Hersey legacy could be applied to the salaries of the professors of Anatomy and Surgery and the Theory and Practice of Physic “were they resident” at Cambridge, and a part might be applied if one of the two were resident. When one of the professors became a resident in 1787, the Corporation voted

to appropriate part of the Hersey income to him, but the Board of Overseers indefinitely postponed consideration of the subject.

Fortuitously for Harvard and for its struggling medical department, two other members of the Hersey family died at this time, and their bequests more than doubled the principal of the Hersey endowment. In 1790, Dr. Hersey's widow, Sarah, whose second husband was Richard Derby (1712-1783), the Salem ship owner, left 1,000 pounds "lawful money" hoping that by so doing she would "promote the views of her first husband, Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, and . . . extend the knowledge of those arts and sciences, which have principally for their object the preservation of the animal economy." Three years later (1793), Dr. Abner Hersey died, leaving 500 pounds in memory of his elder brother Ezekiel "for the encouragement and support of a professor of Surgery and Physic at the University."

Meanwhile the Corporation had decided in 1791 that the design of Dr. Hersey and Mrs. Derby "would be better answered, by placing two professorships upon these funds and dividing these branches between them." So, 21 years after receipt of the original bequest, the name Hersey was given to both the chair in Anatomy and Surgery and the chair in the Theory and Practice of Physic, with the income shared equally between them. The

professors' lecture fees were to be regulated by the board.

Born in 1708 and graduated from Harvard College in 1728, Ezekiel Hersey studied medicine under Dr. Dalhonde, a French-born Boston physician who opposed inoculation for smallpox. However, young Hersey was unconvinced by his mentor's prejudices against the new way of checking the disease for which Dr. Zabdiel Boylston was vigorously campaigning, and Hersey was one of the first to submit to inoculation.

Dr. Hersey practised for many years in Hingham as a physician and surgeon and was so favorably regarded that his practice spread over the three counties of Norfolk, Plymouth and Barnstable (Cape Cod). "His intellectual powers were strong, his manners pleasing, and his professional attentions assiduous and faithful," Quincy recorded. "To the rich his charges were proverbially moderate, and to the poor his services were ever ready, and often gratuitous. Yet he attained great wealth, according to the estimate of his contemporaries, and was among the most beloved and honored of the distinguished men of that period."

Active in the early efforts of the colonies to achieve a status independent of their mother country, Dr. Hersey "was often chairman of committees which Hingham raised, in unison with other towns of Massachusetts, for concerting measures in defence of the liberties of the country." He is said to have been "most persuasive" in conveying to others his own enthusiasm for the cause of liberty, but he died "universally lamented" before independence was achieved.

What little is recorded about Mrs. Derby is not very complimentary. In the early pages of his diary, William Bentley (A.B. 1777) described her in these words: "She was short of stature, naturally ingenious, but above instruction. The specimens of her needle work, &c., resemble the efforts of an uninstructed

native. She was chearful, capable of flattery, but not sudden in her friendships. Her conversation was about her own affairs, at church she slept, from a mental inaptitude for reflection. She was rigorous in her demands. Ready to employ the poor, but not to give without their labor." Nevertheless she had a mind to match her first husband's generous bequest in support of medical studies at Harvard.

Quincy records that Abner Hersey, a native of Hingham but not a Harvard graduate, practised throughout his professional life in Barnstable where "his reputation as a physician and surgeon was high, and his practice extensive and without a rival through the entire length of Cape Cod, a distance of forty miles, and containing a population of seven or eight thousand inhabitants." Says President Quincy: "He possessed a keen sense of moral rectitude; a deep and actuating religious sentiment; was conscientious in the discharge of his official duties, but capricious, whimsical and eccentric." We may be grateful that his capriciousness prompted his concern for Harvard medicine!

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Eugene Braunwald

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1972 –

George Widmer Thorn

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1942 – 1972

Soma Weiss

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1939 – 1942

Henry Asbury Christian

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1908 – 1939

Reginald Heber Fitz

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1892 – 1908

Francis Minot

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1874 – 1891

George Cheyne Shattuck

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1859 – 1874

John Ware

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1836 – 1858

James Jackson

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic
1812 – 1836

[147]

Benjamin Waterhouse

1791 – 1812★

Higgins Professorships in
Natural and Physical Science
1949

THE Higgins Professorships in Natural and Physical Science were established in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in 1949, but since 1982 funds made available by the bequest of Eugene Higgins have also supported professorships in the Medical School. See the Arts and Sciences volume for a full account.

John Joseph Mekalanos
Higgins Professor in the Faculty of Medicine (Microbiology
and Molecular Genetics)
1990 –

Nicholas Themistocles Zervas
Higgins Professor in the Faculty of Medicine (Neurosurgery)
1986 –

Howard Green
Higgins Professor in the Faculty of Medicine (Physiology)
1982 – 1986

Edgar Haber
Higgins Professor in the Faculty of Medicine (Medicine)
1982 – 1990

George Higginson Professorship of Physiology 1902

THE George Higginson Professorship of Physiology honors one of the founders of the brokerage firm of Lee, Higginson and Company, and is the gift of his five children. Toward the end of his life, George Higginson had had a part in raising funds for the new Medical School building on Boylston Street, and two of his sons, Henry Lee and Francis Lee Higginson, helped to raise money for the present home of the Medical School on Longwood Avenue. In February 1902, Francis wrote to his friend Charles Francis Adams, then Harvard Treasurer, about a further interest the family had in the expanding School:

Understanding that the required funds for the new medical school building are practically secured . . . I wish to suggest the naming of a chair after my father—George Higginson Professorship of (to be determined)—and to be supported by the subscription of the following—all of whom will be ready to pay the sums named, very soon—

George Higginson	10,000
H.L. Higginson	10,000
J.J. Higginson	10,000
Mary L. Blake	10,000
Francis L. H[higginson]	60,000
	\$100,000

With the gift in hand, the Corporation voted on 28 April 1902 to establish the George Higginson Professorship of Physiology, and elected Henry Pickering Bowditch first incumbent.

Among the Higginson sons, only George (1833-1920), a western Massachusetts farmer, did not hold a Harvard degree. Henry Lee (1834-1919)—the Major—who had dropped out of Harvard before the end of his freshman year in 1851-52, received an honorary A.M. in 1882, James Jackson (1836-1911) graduated in 1857, and Francis Lee (1841-1925) received his A.B. in 1863. Mary Lee Higginson (1838-1923) was married to a graduate of the Class of 1855, Samuel Parkman Blake. Of the five children, Henry and Francis, partners in their father's firm, were the most intimately associated with Harvard. Henry, a Fellow from 1893 until his death, was the founder and chief supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and donor of the Harvard Union and a large part of Soldiers' Field. Francis, twice an Overseer (1897-1909; 1910-1916), made numerous contributions to Harvard, amounting over his lifetime to almost

\$700,000. (For a fuller account of this youngest son, see Francis Lee Higginson Professorship of English Literature.)

The George Higginson for whom the physiology professorship is named was an eighth generation member of a close-knit family descended from the Reverend Francis Higginson (1586-1630) who came to Salem in 1629. George was born in Boston on 18 September 1804 to George (1779-1812) and Martha Babcock Higginson (1781-1863). There were six children in the family when the father died and seven more were born after Martha married James Perkins Higginson, her first husband's younger brother. Young George grew up in a very large family of very modest means.

At the age of 21, after a boyhood apprenticeship in Boston, he went to New York and there, with his cousin Stephen, engaged in business as a small commission merchant. The business failed during the panic of 1837, and George, now married to Mary Jackson Lee and the father of three, returned to Boston. For the next eleven years, during which his family increased to five, he ran another small commission business on India Wharf, and in 1848 founded a brokerage firm in partnership with his wife's cousin, James C. Lee.

The partnership, while not immediately prosperous, became increasingly important in the Boston financial community, particularly after 1853 when Higginson's brother-in-law, Colonel Henry Lee (see Henry Lee Professorship of Economics), joined the firm. But it remained for Higginson's sons after they became partners—Henry in 1868 and Francis a year later—to provide the energy and business acuity to bring the firm to a prominence it enjoyed well into the 20th century. They profited from the railroad expansion of the late 1880s as well as from the family interest in the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine (see Alexander Agassiz Professorships in the Arts and Sciences volume).

As the firm prospered, so did George Higginson. But he did not forget his earlier struggles. After his retirement in 1874 he "took great pains to find all the creditors or their representatives on all the debts which he had left in New York, and paid them all up with interest at a liberal rate," Charles C. Jackson, Higginson's younger cousin by marriage, recalled. When Higginson died on 27 April 1889 William James remarked that he "was one of the very earliest elder figures whom I can remember in Boston; and the impression he always gave me, of ruggedness and masculinity with modesty and kindliness, was altogether unique." Higginson's partner and brother-in-law, Colonel Henry Lee, wrote:

"A stranger, meeting him in the street, would conclude from his downcast look and his drooping gait that he was dejected; and so he was, for his early orphanage, the vicissitudes of his life, the loss of his wife—of whom he could never speak but with tears—had left sad memories. [Mary Lee Higginson died in 1849 at the age of 38.] But the face of a friend, the sight of a little child, would transform him in an instant. His face would light up with cordiality, and his sighs be followed by words of affection or peals of laughter; for he was very human; his blood was warm within, and his heart most susceptible of joy or sorrow, of affection or anger. This impressibility

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

made him hasty and sometimes unjust; and his tenaciousness, or what he laughed over as his obstinacy, tended to stereotype his first impressions; but, as a rule, his judgments were to be relied on. Without the power to render his reasons, the habits of a long life of right feeling and good acting gave him an instinctive insight into character, a sense of danger or security which made him a safe guide.

“I have been intimately associated with Mr. Higginson for near sixty years, and I have never known a more upright, more warm-hearted, more disinterested man.”

Howard Green
George Higginson Professor
1986 –

John Richard Pappenheimer
George Higginson Professor
1969 – 1982

Eugene Markley Landis
George Higginson Professor
1943 – 1967

Walter Bradford Cannon
George Higginson Professor
1906 – 1942

Henry Pickering Bowditch
George Higginson Professor
1902 – 1906

John Homans Professorship of Surgery 1906

SOON after the death of John Homans (1836-1903), long an esteemed member of the Harvard medical community, a group of his friends and associates led by Charles Cabot Jackson (A.B. 1863) and Francis Bishop Harrington (M.D. 1881) gathered funds for a professorship in his memory, the terms of which were simply stated:

The income from [the] fund to be used to promote the acquirement of knowledge in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University.

The President and Fellows received the gift of \$50,000 in November 1906 and the next spring appointed Herbert Leslie Burrell first incumbent of the John Homans Professorship of Surgery.

John Homans, himself a surgeon, had the distinction of being the grandson, son, and father of surgeons named John Homans, and the grandfather of yet another John Homans who became a practicing physician. All five graduated from Harvard College (Classes of 1772, 1812, 1858, 1899, and 1937). All received their medical degree from Harvard except for the first John Homans, who surely would have had a Harvard M.D. had the Medical School existed in 1772.

The surgeon for whom the chair is named was born in Boston on 26 November 1836 to John (M.D. 1815) and Caroline Walker Homans. After attending Boston Latin School he entered Harvard College and graduated in 1858. Completion of his medical training coincided with the onset of the Civil War, and he volunteered for service in 1862 while a "house pupil" in the surgical department at Massachusetts General Hospital. Homans was disappointed in the amount of surgical practice involved in his first commission as assistant surgeon in the Navy, and within a year he transferred to the Army where, following several advancements, he became medical supervisor on General Sheridan's staff. He resigned from the Army in 1865, spent a year in Europe, and returned in the fall of 1866 to take up surgical practice in Boston.

Among the first to undertake abdominal incisions, Homans became a pioneer in the detection and surgical removal of ovarian tumors. His early work was done at the Carney Hospital, but soon after 1880 he transferred activities to his own private hospital on Beacon Hill, St. Margaret's. Homans also served as surgeon to out-patients at Massachusetts General Hospital, consulting surgeon at

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Children's Hospital, medical inspector at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and medical examiner for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was Clinical Instructor in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Ovarian Tumors at the Medical School from 1881 to 1900. Homans described his methods in numerous articles for professional journals, and in 1887 published his only book, *Three Hundred Eighty-Four Laparotomies for Various Diseases*.

Homans retired from active practice in 1900, having since 1872 performed 601 ovariectomies, as his biographer Walter L. Burrage reported. He continued to lecture at the Medical School until 1902, and on 7 February 1903 died at his home in Boston, at the age of 65.

Paul Snowden Russell
John Homans Professor
1962 –

Edward Delos Churchill
John Homans Professor
1931 – 1962

Edward Peirson Richardson
John Homans Professor
1927 – 1931

Charles Allen Porter
John Homans Professor
1922 – 1927

Herbert Leslie Burrell
John Homans Professor
1907 – 1910

Collis P. Huntington Professorship of Oncologic Medicine 1956

IN the spring of 1956, when members of an ad hoc committee were considering appointment of someone to succeed Dr. Joseph C. Aub as Director of the John Collins Warren Laboratories of the Collis P. Huntington Hospital, they also considered linking the appointment with a professorship in the Medical School. After exhaustive deliberations, the committee finally selected Paul Zamecnik (M. D. 1936) for the dual position and agreed that a professorship in oncologic medicine would most accurately define his work. They submitted their report to the President and Fellows on 14 May, and on 13 June the Corporation

Voted to establish the Collis P. Huntington Professorship of Oncologic Medicine, to be supported out of the funds of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

The chair was not endowed, and it bore only a remote connection with the railroad magnate for whom it was named, but its establishment represented the closing pages of an interesting chapter in the history of cancer research at Harvard.

In the nineteenth century cancer research focused almost exclusively on clinical aspects of the disease, and little if any attention was given to its nature and development. But the time was ripe for a new emphasis on laboratory research in 1899 when Harvard received a \$100,000 bequest from Caroline Brewer Croft “for the constitution and for the promotion of researches and investigations for the discovery of some effectual remedy or means of cure for cancer. . . .” (For Dr. Henry K. Oliver’s part in this benefaction, see Henry Kemble Oliver Professorship of Hygiene in the Arts and Sciences volume.)

Mrs. Arthur Croft was the daughter of Gardner Brewer, a successful Boston manufacturer and distributor of cotton and woolen goods who died in 1874 “after a painful illness of several weeks” at the age of 68. The receipt of Mrs. Croft’s bequest coincided with a major reorganization of the Medical School and a decision to move the campus to Longwood Avenue, and it provided the final impetus for a multidisciplinary experimental approach to the problem of cancer. Soon after receiving the Croft bequest the President and Fellows assigned responsibility for its use to the “Cancer Committee to the Surgical Department

of the Harvard Medical School," a newly organized group under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Collins Warren (A.B. 1863, M.D. 1866), then Moseley Professor of Surgery.

Initially the work of the Cancer Committee was limited to animal research scattered among several laboratories in the Medical School and at Massachusetts General Hospital, but in 1910 the committee (which had been reconstituted as the Caroline Brewer Croft Cancer Commission of the Harvard Medical School in 1905 and renamed the Cancer Commission of Harvard University in 1909) decided to extend their investigations to a study of cancer in human beings and began a search for hospital facilities for cancer patients.

Meanwhile another Harvard alumnus, Charles Harrison Tweed (A.B. 1865) had joined the drive for building funds for the new Longwood Avenue campus of the Medical School. Tweed was general counsel for the several railroads in which Collis P. Huntington had been interested and, after Huntington's death, was chairman of the board of Southern Pacific Company. He persuaded Huntington's widow to give \$250,000 for the erection of one of the five original buildings of the Longwood Avenue campus as a memorial to her husband. In 1911 Mrs. Huntington contributed another \$100,000 for the hospital now needed by the Cancer Commission. Completed in 1912 and named for Collis P. Huntington, it stood on the corner of Huntington Avenue and Shattuck Street and accommodated 25 patients, 10 each in men's and women's wards and 5 in private rooms. The building also had office space and a laboratory, which was expanded in 1922 by the erection of an adjacent building named the John Collins Warren Laboratory. Although innumerable grateful patients contributed to the Cancer Commission and to Huntington Hospital over the succeeding years, their gifts for the most part were small, and from 1929 on the hospital operated at an annual deficit.

In 1941 the President and Fellows approved the decision to close the hospital, and in 1942 its patients were transferred to Massachusetts General Hospital. The building was assigned to the School of Public Health and was finally torn down in 1969 to make room for the School's new Kresge building. The Warren Laboratory was also transferred to Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. Joseph C. Aub, who had directed the laboratory on Huntington Avenue, continued his work in the new location. The Cancer Commission continued to support both the laboratory and fourteen beds for cancer patients at Massachusetts General Hospital, functioning independently until 1947, when its responsibilities were assigned to a new "Committee on Research and Development" composed of the President and seven other representatives of the University and the Medical School. Eventually the funds were absorbed in the general endowment of the Medical School, and the last public announcement of the Cancer Commission under that name appeared in the University Catalog for 1973-74.

Dr. Zamecnik continued in the Huntington chair to which he was elected in 1956 until he reached the age of 70, and the professorship lapsed after his retirement in 1979, for the multidisciplinary approach to the study of cancer

had long since outgrown the confines of Huntington Hospital and the laboratory which symbolized its birth. As to Collis P. Huntington, his memory is preserved in an inscription on Building D of the Medical School noting “the Munificence of Arabella D. Huntington” and continuing with the legend, “Life is short and the art long / the occasion instant / experiment perilous / decision difficult.”

Collis Porter Huntington was born on 22 October 1821 in Harwinton, Connecticut, the fifth of nine children in the family of William and Elizabeth Vincent Huntington. As reported in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, “he later declared that he started in life and business with advantages, for he had not a liberal education and had no money, while many of his boy neighbors had both, a circumstance, Huntington said, that prevented them from doing the hard and homely work which was nearest to them.” Huntington’s formal schooling ended at age fifteen when he began itinerant peddling of watches and the tools and materials of the watchmaker’s trade in the southern states. He continued to gather experience and capital for the next six years, and in 1842 opened a store in Oneonta, New York. In 1849 California expansion beckoned, and he traveled to Sacramento where, within a few years, he became established as a prosperous and widely known merchant in partnership with Mark Hopkins.

Huntington stumbled into a railroad career in 1860 when he and three others—his partner, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker—seeing an opportunity for substantial profit, agreed to finance the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. Unable to sell the railroad after completion, Huntington became interested in other western railroad enterprises which later became part of the Southern Pacific system. In 1869 he acquired and became president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, but, failing to persuade his western associates to join him, he decided after twenty years to sell his interests in southern and eastern enterprises and to concentrate his activities in the West and Mid-West. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific Company in 1890 and was also president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Mexican International Railway Company. His interests extended as well to several other steamship companies, the Market Street Railway of San Francisco, and various railroads in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

In the decade between 1880 and 1890 Huntington was indirectly involved in a lawsuit during which some of his private business correspondence was read into the public record. According to his biographer, Stuart Daggett, “The whole tone of the correspondence . . . affords a highly unfavorable view of [Huntington’s] ideals and moral standards It is probably safe to say that he was vindictive, sometimes untruthful, interested in comparatively few things outside of business, and disposed to resist the idea that his railroad enterprises were to any degree burdened with public obligations. There is, on the other hand, no question with respect to his indomitable energy, his shrewdness in negotiation, his independence of thought and raciness of expression, and his grasp of large business problems. He was the dominant spirit among the small group of men

who built up the Southern Pacific system, and that great organization remains his monument.”

Huntington died on 13 August 1900. In the letter accompanying her \$250,000 gift to the Medical School building fund (dated 6 March 1902), his widow noted that the work done at the School in pathology and bacteriology “would have most strongly commended itself to the personal interest and wise judgment of my deceased husband, who was always deeply interested in promoting opportunities for sincere and earnest work in the best fields of labor.”

Arabella Duval Yarrington Worsham was a native of Alabama. She became Mrs. Collis P. Huntington in 1884 in a second marriage for both partners, and survived her husband by 24 years. She died on 16 September 1924.

Paul Charles Zamecnik
Collis P. Huntington Professor
1956 – 1979

Mary K. Iacocca Professorship in Medicine 1986

THE Mary K. Iacocca Professorship in Medicine is the gift of the automotive executive, Lido (Lee) Anthony Iacocca, through the Iacocca Foundation which he established in 1965 to support diabetes research. The chair is named in memory of Iacocca's first wife, a diabetic who died in 1983 from complications resulting from her disease. The couple were especially interested in the work of Dr. C. Ronald Kahn, director of research at the

The incumbent of the Mary K. Iacocca Professorship in Medicine is to work in the field of diabetes and metabolism and will be an outstanding teacher of the rank of full professor or associate professor

The income of the fund will be used for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship, including salary and diabetes-related research, and additional expenses incurred by the University in relation to the work of the professor. Income remaining unencumbered each year may be added to the principal.

The initial appointment to the professorship will be made by the President and Fellows of Harvard University [*sic*] upon recommendation by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The appointment of Director of the Research Laboratory of the Joslin Diabetes Center will be made by its Board of Trustees. The search committee, appointed by the Dean, will include one member selected in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Iacocca Foundation and at least three members recommended by the Board of Trustees of the Joslin Diabetes Center.

Subsequent incumbents will be appointed in this field for so long as this action is consistent with the needs and programs of the Harvard Medical School and the Joslin Diabetes Center. Should the original goal of this chair be satisfied, i.e. a complete understanding and cure for diabetes and its complications, or should the Joslin Diabetes Center cease to exist, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, shall determine the particular department or division of medical science to which this professorship shall be assigned, to the end that the Mary K. Iacocca Professorship shall continue to serve the purpose of advancing human welfare consistent with the goals of the Iacocca Foundation and the Joslin Diabetes Center

Lee Iacocca (whose name became a household word in the 1980s when he appeared in television advertisements as president and chief operating officer of Chrysler Corporation promoting Chrysler products) was born on 15

October 1924 in Allentown, Pennsylvania, son of Nicola and Antoinette Perrotto Iacocca, émigrés from San Marco, Italy. A graduate of Lehigh University (B.S. 1945) with an M.E. from Princeton University (1946), he began his career as a Ford Company trainee and salesman assigned to the company's office in Chester, Pennsylvania. There he met Mary Kathryn McCleary, a receptionist in the Chester assembly plant whom he married on 29 September 1956. That Iacocca was devoted to his wife and two children is explicit in the pages of *Iacocca: An Autobiography* (1984), which the author dedicated "To my beloved Mary, for your courage . . . and your devotion to the three of us." Even before the book was published Iacocca had made up his mind to give the royalties to the Joslin Diabetic Center—a substantial gift considering that the book became a best seller.

Throughout his successful but chaotic career at Ford Motor Company, and later with Chrysler, "my wife, Mary, was my greatest fan and cheerleader," Iacocca wrote. "We were very close, and she was always by my side." When he ran into difficulties with Henry Ford II and was dismissed from his position as Ford's president (an event that captured the nation's attention in 1978), Mary urged him to fight back, and later, when he was offered the Chrysler presidency, she noted: "You won't be happy doing anything except cars. And you're too young to sit around the house." She saw the new opportunity as a chance to "give . . . Henry a shot he'll always remember." Iacocca followed her advice, and as Chrysler's head brought the ailing company from the edge of bankruptcy to financial stability and reestablished it as a leader in the American automotive industry.

But, as Iacocca pointed out, "Mary had diabetes, a condition that led to many other complications. . . . Anyone who suffers from diabetes or who lives with a diabetic will recognize the symptoms. Mary was a very brittle diabetic. Her pancreas worked only part of the time. She controlled her diet very well, but her insulin injections, which she gave herself twice a day, were another story. Insulin shock, usually in the middle of the night, was very common. There would be orange juice with sugar, the stiffening of the body, the ice-cold sweats, and sometimes the paramedics struggling in the bedroom and the sudden trip to the hospital.

"When I had to travel, which was often, I would call Mary two or three times a day. It got so that I was able to tell her insulin level just by the sound of her voice. On nights when I wasn't home, we would always have someone at the house with her. There was always the ever-lurking danger of shock or coma. . . .

"In the spring of 1983, Mary got very sick," Iacocca concluded. "Her tired heart just gave out. On May 15, she died. She was only fifty-seven and still very beautiful."

Friends remembered that Mary Iacocca was strong "under tough conditions" and "feisty." She "cared deeply about diabetes research," her husband wrote, "and she herself was a volunteer for other diabetics. She accepted her condition

with great courage and accepted death with equanimity. ‘You think I have it bad?’ she used to say. ‘You should have seen the people who were with me in the hospital.’

”She believed in educating people about diabetes,” Iacocca continued, ”and together we set up the Mary Iacocca fellowship at the Joslin Diabetes Center in Boston. Mary would explain that diabetes was the nation’s third leading cause of death, behind heart disease and cancer. But because the word ‘diabetes’ rarely appears on the death certificate, the public underestimates the severity of the problem. When she died, I made sure that her death certificate told the truth: complications from diabetes.“

C. Ronald Kahn
Mary K. Iacocca Professor
1986 –

Franc D. Ingraham Professorship of Neurological Surgery 1968

IN the 1960s when Children's Hospital Medical Center was conducting a capital fund drive, a group of anonymous donors responded with a gift of \$500,000 for a professorship in honor of Franc D. Ingraham (M.D. 1925), pioneer in pediatric neurosurgery and founder of the center's Neurological Institute. Because the gift fell short of the amount then required for a fully endowed Harvard chair, the fund was left to accumulate interest until the principal came to \$600,000, and the hospital trustees agreed to pay the Ingraham Professor's salary should an incumbent be selected before that time. Harvard received the \$500,000 fund in 1967 and elected Donald Darrow Matson, who had been Ingraham's student and colleague, to the professorship as of 1 July 1968. Matson was hospitalized at the time of his election and died without having actively taught under his new appointment. When William Keasley Welch was named second incumbent in 1971 the principal in the fund had increased to nearly \$614,500. By the terms of the gift

the incumbent will be known as the Franc D. Ingraham Professor of Neurological Surgery and will serve at the Children's Hospital Medical Center and at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital for so long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between those hospitals. Upon termination of such affiliation the incumbent will continue to serve at the Children's Hospital Medical Center. If the present affiliation between the Children's Hospital Medical Center and the Harvard Medical School should change or terminate, or the scope and direction of the school's work at the hospital should alter, the President and Fellows of Harvard College on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and acting with the advice of the Trustees of the Children's Hospital Medical Center, may assign the Ingraham Professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research in the Medical School as they decide would then best advance the cause of instruction and research in neurological surgery or related fields.

Franc Douglas Ingraham was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on 10 March 1898, the son of Alexander and Eliza Jane Caldwell Ingraham. He transferred to Harvard from Stanford University in 1918 and, after a year as an unclassified student, was assigned to the Class of 1922. "In 1920," he told his classmates at their 25th reunion, "I became aware of the progress being made in surgery of the brain and spinal cord and decided that there was no other prospective field of endeavor . . . that held comparable interest for me. Accordingly,

I left my former field of concentration, in philosophy and psychology, to enter the Harvard Medical School in 1921.”

Ingraham received his M.D. in 1925 and after three years on the staff of Dr. Harvey Cushing at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, a year of research at Johns Hopkins, and another year of laboratory work at Oxford University, he returned to Boston to start a neurological service at Children’s Hospital. “I have had the pleasure of watching this, the only service of its kind, i.e. neurosurgery of infancy and childhood, develop from a small beginning to an important part of the newly founded Neurological Institute of the Children’s Medical Center,” he wrote in 1947. Concurrently with his work at Children’s Hospital, Ingraham was responsible for the neurological service at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and was consulting neurosurgeon at Beverly (Massachusetts) and many other New England hospitals. He joined the Harvard medical faculty in 1930 as assistant in Surgery, and advanced to an assistant professorship in 1944. He became associate professor of Surgery in 1948, continuing in that status until his retirement in 1964.

In addition to his pioneering work in pediatric neurosurgery (Ingraham was noted for his “exquisite surgical technique”) and his teaching at both Children’s and Peter Bent Brigham hospitals, Ingraham helped during World War II to develop fibrin foam and fibrin film, predecessors of the hemostatic agent, gelatin foam, that came to be used in neurosurgical procedures throughout the world. He also pioneered in the use of adrenal corticosteroids to minimize the cerebral swelling connected with surgery and diseases involving the brain, and with his student and colleague, Donald Matson, he developed effective treatment of hydrocephalus and other congenital neurological disorders. Ingraham and Matson were co-authors of the long standard work, *Neurosurgery in Infancy and Childhood*, first published in 1954.

In a memorial minute recorded at a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine on 18 March 1966, Ingraham’s colleagues wrote: “Perhaps Franc Ingraham’s outstanding characteristic was his penchant for attracting and stimulating young men of energy and ability to work for him and with him. These men not only learned neurosurgical techniques but also were exposed to a keen mind that could read, frequently with startling speed, the signs that were often so subtle as to be hidden from others. His sophisticated humor at bedside rounds and his quick perception of complex consultative problems are remembered with pleasure and envy by a long series of younger colleagues and students. Basically a shy man, who did not enjoy talking to large groups, he was nevertheless a teacher of great ability and inspiration in the operating room and at the bedside.”

In his profession Ingraham was said to be especially thoughtful of his patients, friends and colleagues, and his concern for the welfare of others extended to his hobbies. One “which he pursued with great vigor and enthusiasm with his children and innumerable new friends was that of ice-skating. He became himself a participant in the Boston Skating Club’s ‘Ice Chips,’ a diligent worker in all of its activities and a supporter of many of the country’s outstanding young

skaters. Typical of his actions would be engagement of the entire Boston Skating Club's facilities for an evening, turning it over to the staff of a hospital for their families, and then persuading some of the best skaters in the country to come and perform for this family affair. He became vitally interested in Harvard College hockey and did everything but get into the competition."

Ingraham's full and productive life seems the more noteworthy in view of the frequent periods of inactivity that resulted from his own illness. Improved medication helped control his severe bronchial asthma, but in 1962 he suffered a myocardial infarction and he died from a second heart attack on 4 December 1965, a little more than a year after his retirement. Although he came originally from Minnesota, New England became his home when he entered Harvard in 1918 and (as the memorial minute notes), "his close identity with Boston medicine, culture, and society in subsequent years probably caused most of his acquaintances, both here and elsewhere, to feel that he had never really come from anywhere but had always been here."

Peter McLaren Black
Franc D. Ingraham Professor
1987 –

William Keasley Welch
Franc D. Ingraham Professor
1971 – 1987

Donald Darrow Matson
Franc D. Ingraham Professor
1968 – 1969

Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine 1859

THE Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine traces its origins to 1859 and the early development of the Medical School. In that year, during a fund drive for the School, a group of sixteen friends, including William Sturgis, John P. Cushing, Thomas Lee (see Hersey Professorship of Anatomy), Jonathan Phillips, Nathaniel Thayer, and Josiah Quincy, subscribed a total of \$33,400 in support of the School. The immediate purpose was to wipe out the \$16,000 debt which members of the Medical Faculty had incurred in the erection and maintenance of the Medical School's building on Grove Street, but the subscribers stipulated that "any balance remaining shall be invested at interest [and the] Faculty for the time being shall with fidelity apply such income to the support of [the] School and use their best endeavors to prevent its diversion to any other purposes or object."

Apparently nineteenth century fund raisers knew the value of naming a person or persons in whose honor gifts might be sought, for the subscribers wrote to the Corporation early in the year "suggesting that the name of James Jackson be in some way connected with the Medical Department of the University, urging . . . that it would materially assist in securing the amounts proposed to be raised by the Medical Faculty for the benefit of the Institution, and furthermore that it would be an honor justly due to Jackson for his eminent services to the College and to Medical Science, as well as a suitable expression and memorial of the public esteem which he had won by his personal and professional character." The Corporation, which had already been looking for an appropriate way to honor Dr. Jackson, responded promptly. On 30 April 1859 the President and Fellows voted to name the fund the "Jackson Medical Fund" and at the same time voted

that the Professorship of Clinical Medicine which was first filled by Dr. Jackson shall be known hereafter under the name and style of the Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine.

James Jackson was born on 3 October 1777, the fifth of nine children of Jonathan and Hannah Tracy Jackson. He was five years old when the President and Fellows established the Medical School by the appointment of John Warren (A.B. 1771) as professor of Anatomy and Surgery and Benjamin Waterhouse as professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Aaron Dexter, named professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in 1783, filled out the roster of the Medical

School's first faculty. These were the three professors under whom Jackson took his courses in the study of medicine after graduation from the College in 1796. In the style of the time, his medical preparation also included two years (1797-1799) as apprentice to the Salem physician, Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (son of the Harvard President), and nine months (1799-1800) in London hospitals, where he served as a dresser, studied anatomy, and learned the new technique of vaccination. On his return to Boston in the fall of 1800 Jackson "began business" by offering his professional services as a qualified vaccinator. In 1802, after he had received an M.B. from Harvard, he accepted appointment as physician to the Boston Dispensary, and seven years later successfully completed the examination and requirements for his M.D.

Jackson joined the Medical School faculty in 1810 when he was appointed to a new professorship in Clinical Medicine, and in 1812 succeeded his former teacher, Benjamin Waterhouse, as Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

James Jackson's name is closely linked in Boston's and Harvard's medical history with that of John Warren and his son, John Collins Warren (A.B. 1797), who shared views acquired in England about the organization of the medical curriculum and about the importance of clinical instruction. The elder Warren had been responsible for moving the Medical School to Boston in 1810 in order to be closer to available clinics. The younger men devoted their efforts to reorganizing and strengthening the school and establishing a related hospital. In the summer of 1810 a letter attributed to Jackson but signed also by Warren was circulated among the well-to-do citizens of Boston pleading the case for a hospital as "an institution absolutely essential to a medical school, and one which would afford relief and comfort to thousands of sick and miserable." The appeal, followed by zealous person-to-person canvassing, was successful. Funds were forthcoming, and the hospital—Massachusetts General Hospital—was chartered in 1811. Actual construction was delayed by the War of 1812, but the cornerstone was laid in 1818 and the building was ready for its first patients in 1821. Dr. Warren was chief of surgery and Dr. Jackson of medicine.

It is possible that Jackson also helped to raise funds for the new medical school building erected in Boston in 1815 not far from the site later chosen for the hospital. Jackson and Warren were principal figures in the Massachusetts Medical Society. When the Society decided to publish the *Massachusetts Pharmacopoeia*, the first of its kind in the United States, Jackson and Warren were appointed "to see to the preparation of the manuscript and to follow it through the press." They were among the eight Harvard professors who founded the *New England Journal of Medicine*, the first volume of which contained two articles by Jackson, one "On Croup," the other "Some Remarks on Morbid Effects of Dentition."

In disposition Jackson was friendly and sympathetic. In their account of Medical School history, *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years*, Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule have said that he "belonged to the small category of truly

outstanding men. His influence on the medical and social life of the Commonwealth was exceedingly broad. He had a fine and judicial grasp of the needs of medicine and medical education of his time. He was evidently not an original man in terms of research and writing, but he was a ‘good, safe teacher.’” His own son wrote to a friend, “You will not deem it an affectation in me, I am sure, to say that I listen to [my father] with infinite delight and satisfaction. The object of attending lectures is to be taught—and my word for it, he does understand the art of teaching better than any man with whom it has been my good fortune to meet.”

Oliver Wendell Holmes called Jackson “a peaceful man and a peacemaker all his days.” He is given most of the credit for maintaining the lifelong friendship with John Collins Warren, who noted that, although “decidedly rivals on entering our career, we never quarreled during the course of 50 years.” Perhaps it was because they saw the harmful effects of the acrimony between the elder Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse, his colleague on the Medical School faculty, that the younger men “agreed never to say anything unfavorable about one another or to tolerate it in others.”

Writing at the beginning of the 20th century, Thomas Harrington summarized Jackson’s contribution to medicine in these words: “His keen observation and logical reasoning enabled him to impress upon students and practitioner exactly the points necessary to avoid routine methods in treatment and haphazard customs of diagnosis and prognosis. He was a teacher of the practical as well as the scientific side of medicine; the bedside was his laboratory; he taught the cultivation of nature’s gifts, without substitution of artificial devices; his patient was *the man*, not *the disease*. That he succeeded in developing a group of able practitioners and eminent teachers the future pages of history will show. Jackson cared for little outside the practice of medicine. His ambition was to be the highest and best type of doctor. Unaided and unembellished by the extra-medical honors so frequently acquired by others of his calling, he comes down to us almost without a rival still, the ‘beloved physician.’”

Jackson retired from the Hersey professorship in 1836 (he gave up his hospital leadership a year later) and the faculty recorded their “deep regret that they [were] to be deprived of the future services of one who . . . contributed so much to the reputation and usefulness of the Medical School of Harvard University. His early retirement has been attributed to grief over the loss of his eldest son, James Jackson Jr., who, holding great promise as a research physician, died in 1834 of dysentery, or possibly typhoid fever, at the age of 24. As a tribute to his son, Jackson wrote and published *Letters to a Young Physician* (1855) and *Another Letter to a Young Physician* (1861), books which became classics in American medical literature.

Dr. Jackson died on 27 August 1867, a few months before his 90th birthday.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

John Thomas Potts, Jr.
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1981 –

Alexander Leaf
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1966 – 1981

Robert Higgins Ebert
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1964 – 1965

Walter Bauer
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1951 – 1963

James Howard Means
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1923 – 1951

David Linn Edsall
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1912 – 1923

Frederick Cheever Shattuck
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1888 – 1912

Robert Thaxter Edes
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1884 – 1886

Calvin Ellis
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1867 – 1883

[167]

Henry Ingersoll Bowditch
Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine
1859 – 1867

Reginald Jenney Professorship of Anesthesia 1988

THE Reginald Jenney Professorship of Anesthesia was established by Corporation vote on 19 September 1988 as the result of the bequest of Reginald Jenney (A.B. 1921), a Massachusetts General Hospital patient whose successful recovery from surgery in 1963 was credited to the anesthesiologist, Henning Pontoppidan, and the staff of the Hospital's respiratory intensive care unit. Jenney suffered from chronic respiratory problems which contributed to the difficulties he experienced after surgery, and, in the words of a colleague, "Henning saved his life." In gratitude, Jenney established a charitable remainder trust at Massachusetts General Hospital as endowment for a chair to be held by "a professor of anesthesiology working in respiratory intensive care," i.e., as endowment for a named professorship for Dr. Pontoppidan.

Availability of the trust was contingent on the life interest of Jenney's widow, Margareta, who in 1987 expressed a wish that the memorial to her husband might be realized during her lifetime. Accordingly, the Hospital entered into an agreement to transfer the principal of the Jenney Family Trust to the President and Fellows, and they in turn voted

to establish the Reginald Jenney Professorship of Anesthesia in the Harvard Medical School, with the understanding that the income from this fund shall be capitalized until the endowment minimum has been reached.

The Hospital trustees agreed to pay the salary and expenses of the Jenney professor until such time as the trust was terminated and/or full endowment of \$1.5 million was achieved, and Pontoppidan became the chair's first incumbent on 1 October 1988. The definitive paragraph from the terms of the gift reads:

The initial incumbent of the professorship shall be an anesthesiologist working in the field of respiratory intensive care (critical care) within the Anesthesia Department of the [Massachusetts] General [Hospital]. Subsequent incumbents shall be appointed in this field so long as this action is consistent with the needs and programs of the Harvard Medical School and the General; provided, however, that if the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall determine, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, that the original intent of the donor of the fund would be better served by assigning the fund to support a different service or department at the General, they may, with the advice of the chief of the Anesthesia Department and the consent of the trustees of the General, so assign the fund.

Reginald Jenney was the son of Mary Whiting Tufts and Bernard Jenney, manufacturer and distributor of petroleum products whose name on Jenney Company oil and gasoline delivery trucks was a familiar sight on New England roads and streets from the late nineteenth into the twentieth century. Born on 30 May 1898 in Brookline, young Jenney attended Noble and Greenough School and entered Harvard in the fall of 1917. Although a member of the Class of 1921, he received his A.B. in 1922, along with many classmates who “completed at least three fourths of [their] college work, but owing to military service [were] unable to finish the whole course.” Jenney had enlisted in the Royal Air Force in August 1918 and served as a cadet stationed in Toronto, Canada, until his discharge in December of that year.

Jenney spent the winter of 1921–22 traveling in Europe and in the fall of 1922 went to work in the family business, Jenney Manufacturing Company. But ill health forced him in 1935 to move to Tucson, Arizona, where he purchased 20 acres of desert land, planted an orchard, and (as he recalled in his 25th Anniversary Class report) “had the pleasure of seeing the very small citrus trees that were planted grow to a size that made it possible for me to supply ten local markets with grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, lemons, and limes.” While in the Southwest, Jenney kept in touch with his alma mater through the Harvard Club of Arizona, which he served as president in 1941–42. He also took courses in horticulture and entomology at the University of Arizona, and indulged his interest in snakes, photography and modeling. After five years in the Arizona sunshine his health improved enough for him to return for short intervals to his Boston office, and in 1945 he sold his business, Tucson Nurseries, Inc., “because it had become too much of a business to leave for a long period of time.”

Jenney had been secretary of Jenney Manufacturing Company since 1932 and a director since 1934. When he returned full time to Boston in 1945 he became—in addition to director—vice president. Aside from work, Jenney was actively interested in Children’s Hospital Medical Center where in 1966 (he recalled five years later) “I saw Dr. William Bernhardt perform an open-heart operation on a nine-year-old boy. For more than three hours I watched from the gallery as he and his assistants worked in the confined area of the frame. Never was anything more absorbing. The boy went home in a few weeks and was able to lead a normal life.” Jenney was a trustee of the Medical Center for some thirty years and was for several of those years a member of the corporation and of the executive committee.

He was also, for various lengths of time, treasurer and trustee of the Pasquaney Trust in Bristol, New Hampshire; trustee of the Hitchcock Foundation at Hanover, New Hampshire; member of the executive committee of Wildlife Conservation, Inc.; member of the Boston Society of Natural History corporation; and member of the executive committee of the Brookline Town Meeting. He died on 23 December 1977, age 79.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Warren Myron Zapol
Reginald Jenney Professor
1991 –

Henning Pontoppidan
Reginald Jenney Professor
1988 – 1991

Johnson & Johnson Professorship in Surgery 1975

IN 1975 when the Johnson & Johnson Associated Industries Fund provided \$500,000 toward endowment for a chair in surgery at the Harvard Medical School (Beth Israel Hospital contributed an additional \$500,000), it became the second corporate donor to give its name to a Harvard chair. A decade earlier the 1907 Foundation (charitable arm of United Parcel Service) began a series of contributions resulting in three Business School chairs bearing the Foundation name, but the use of company names for endowed chairs was the exception rather than the rule at least to the end of the Bok administration. The Harvard professorship was one of several chairs in surgery endowed by Johnson & Johnson to help meet the need in an over-burdened health-care system for trained physicians and surgeons. Other beneficiaries included Stanford, Columbia; New York University, Cornell, and the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. According to the terms of the Harvard endowment:

Income from the Professorship may be used for the expenses associated with the activities of the professor. These may include salary, pensions, research, books, secretarial costs, and such other costs as may be incurred by the University in relation to or in connection with the work of the professor. The balance of income remaining unspent in any year may be carried over as unexpended income or added to the principal of the fund.

The holder of the chair may from time to time hold any full-time professorial rank, but the chair shall be known in each case as the Johnson & Johnson Professorship. It is the intention of the donors that the incumbent serve in the Department of Surgery at the Beth Israel Hospital so long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between Harvard Medical School and the Beth Israel Hospital. If the present relationship between Harvard Medical School and the Beth Israel Hospital should change or terminate, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine who shall seek the advice of the Trustees of the Beth Israel Hospital, may assign the Johnson & Johnson Professorship to such other department of surgery in the Medical School as they may decide would best serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of research and teaching in surgery.

Three Johnson brothers were involved in the founding of Johnson & Johnson in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1886, but it was the eldest brother, Robert Wood Johnson (1845-1910), who provided the funds and leadership for the venture. Born in rural Pennsylvania he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, at

the age of sixteen as an apprentice to his uncle, James Wood, in the apothecary shop of Wood & Tittamer. Several years later he moved to New York as salesman and importer of drug products, and in 1872 he entered into partnership with George Seaberry. Eventually Johnson brought his younger brothers, James and Edward Mead, into Seaberry & Johnson, and in 1886 the three parted company with Seaberry and began manufacturing medical products on their own. When incorporated on 28 October 1887, Johnson & Johnson had 125 factory workers and capital stock of \$100,000. Medicinal plasters and antiseptic surgical dressings were prominent among their first products. By 1986, when the company celebrated its 100th anniversary, Johnson & Johnson consisted of 160 independently managed companies in 55 countries, had 77,000 employees, and produced pharmaceutical and health-related consumer goods as well as professional products. It took pride in being “the largest and most diversified health care company in the world, and the only one serving all twenty-three medical specialties, from anesthesiology to urology.”

In his illustrated history, *A Company that Cares*, Lawrence G. Foster explains that Robert Johnson, founding brother who was known as “The General,” “placed strong emphasis on improving human relations in the workplace.” But it was his son, Robert Wood Johnson Jr. (1893-1968) who set the tone of the company for succeeding generations. In a pamphlet distributed in 1935 to leading business executives across the nation, Johnson declared that “industry only has the right to succeed where it performs a real economic service and is a true social asset. Such permanent success is possible only through the application of an industrial philosophy of enlightened self-interest. It is to the enlightened self-interest of modern industry to realize that its service to its *customers* comes first, its service to its *employees* and *management* second, and its service to its *stockholders* last. It is to the enlightened self-interest of industry to accept and fulfill its full share of social responsibility.”

The pamphlet attracted little attention in the business world at the time, but eight years later Johnson reiterated his four responsibilities and added a fifth—to the community—in a one-page Credo that became a day-to-day philosophy throughout the company. It was the Credo that enabled management to respond quickly to various crises, notably that of 1982 when seven persons died after taking Johnson & Johnson-produced Tylenol capsules that had been laced with cyanide by outsiders with criminal intent. With service to the consumer uppermost in mind, company officials took prompt action to protect the public. “This,” Foster noted, “was accomplished by cooperating fully with the news media and with authorities in an all-out effort to warn and to keep the public informed, and by encouraging the prompt withdrawal of products when there was the slightest possibility of danger to consumers. . . . The tragic experience highlighted as never before the unique value of the Johnson & Johnson Credo.”

At the same time he was formulating a philosophy for his growing company, Johnson was responding to more immediate community needs. In 1936, using 12,000 shares of personally owned Johnson & Johnson stock, he created the

Johnson New Brunswick Foundation to help townspeople through the Depression. At first devoted to individual needs, such as food and clothing or down payment on a house, the Foundation later included local hospitals and area charities in its distributions. At his death, Johnson left the major part of his estate—some \$1.2 billion—to what by that time had become the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation with a mission “to improve health care in the nation.” The Johnson & Johnson Associated Industries Fund and other company foundations (e.g. the Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies Contribution Fund) formed in the same spirit extended company philanthropy to the support of education, science and technology. The endowment of medical school professorships was undertaken in the specific hope of developing “a high level of medical proficiency and skill.”

As James E. Burke (chairman and chief executive officer) and David R. Clare (president and chairman of the executive committee) put it in 1986, “This Company is continuing the process of committing major investment in research and development as we challenge our managements [and, implicitly, other individuals, institutions, and corporations] everywhere to find more creative solutions for the myriad opportunities in the business of health care.”

William Silen
Johnson & Johnson Professor
1975 –

Edward H. Kass Professorship in Medicine 1987

WHEN Boston City Hospital terminated its affiliation with the Medical School in 1973, it fell to Edward H. Kass to look for another location for the laboratory that he founded and directed. But Kass did more than find a new home for the Channing Laboratory in Infectious Diseases at Peter Bent Brigham (later Brigham and Women's) Hospital. Along with his associate and close friend Maxwell Finland (see further Maxwell Finland Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology), he was zealous in raising funds to insure the permanency of the professorships that were based at Boston City Hospital, and he continued his efforts well into the 1980s. He was instrumental in having the chair in Clinical Pharmacology named for Finland in 1975, and was a key figure in securing endowment for the William Ellery Channing and Harriet Ryan Albee Professorships from the same source that supported the Channing Laboratory. He himself contributed to the endowment for the chair in Medical History named for his wife (activated in the summer of 1991, the Amalie M. Kass Professorship is listed in the appendix to this volume along with other professorship funds "still building or not activated as of 30 June 1991"), and in 1982 he helped initiate a fund to endow a professorship associated with Channing Laboratory. When the \$1 million endowment for this chair was achieved in 1986, thanks in the end to a substantial gift from Tambrands, Inc., the chair was named, appropriately, for the man who had inspired the gifts that made it possible. Equally appropriate was the election in March 1987 of Dennis Lee Kasper, then associate director of the Channing Laboratory, as first Edward H. Kass Professor. According to terms drawn when the chair was activated:

So long as the present or similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and Channing Laboratory, the incumbent of the Edward H. Kass Professorship in Medicine shall work at the latter institution in the field of infectious diseases. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Channing Laboratory is a Division of the Department of Medicine of the Brigham and Women's Hospital. If the Hospital ceases to be a teaching hospital of the Medical School, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the Professorship to that department or division of medicine or medical sciences outside of the Brigham and Women's Hospital which can best

continue to satisfy the original intent of the donors. If the Channing Laboratory is moved to a different institution because of severance of the teaching relationship between the Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Harvard Medical School, the Edward H. Kass Professorship shall remain within the laboratory.

Edward Harold Kass was born in New York City on 20 December 1917, the son of Anne Selvansky and Hyman A. Kass, a Bronx merchant. Graduating from the University of Kentucky with high distinction in 1939, young Kass remained in Lexington for two additional years as a graduate student. After earning the M.S. in 1941, he transferred to the University of Wisconsin where, two years later, he received his Ph.D. His experience as instructor in Bacteriology at Kentucky and as research assistant and instructor in the Medical School at Wisconsin led to a decision to enter the field of medicine, and he earned his M.D. at the University of California in 1947. There remained an internship and residency at Boston City Hospital before his education was complete.

Kass joined the staff at Thorndike Memorial Laboratory in 1949 as research fellow, becoming assistant physician in 1951. From 1957 to 1963 he was associate director of the Mallory Institute of Pathology and in 1963 he founded and became director of the Channing Laboratory for Infectious Diseases. (All three research facilities were located at Boston City Hospital.) At the same time he was instrumental in establishing the East Boston Neighborhood Health Center, which (as reported in the 15 January 1990 issue of *Focus*) "in partnership with the Channing Laboratory has produced important studies on high blood pressure, oral contraceptive use, middle ear infection, urinary tract infection, chronic lung disease, and Alzheimer's disease, while providing medical care to the residents of East Boston."

Meanwhile, in academic medicine, Kass followed the customary progression from associate in 1952 to full professor in 1969, alternately in the fields of Medicine and Bacteriology and Immunology. In 1973 he became the first William Ellery Channing Professor and in 1988 he assumed the title, William Ellery Channing Professor Emeritus, simultaneously retiring as director of the Channing Laboratory. Although formally retired, he continued his research activities until shortly before his death on 17 January 1990.

Along with his work as physician and research scientist, Kass was responsible for a variety of publications, all as co-editor or co-author. *Biology of Pyelonephritis* appeared in 1960 with Kass and Edward L. Quinn as editors. In 1972 Kass and Jerome O. Klein edited *The Art of Clinical Investigation*. There followed numerous other collaborative efforts dealing with the subjects of his research until the mid 1980s, when Kass broadened his interests to include medical history. Two historical works appeared in 1988: *A History of the Infectious Diseases Society* (with K.M. Hayes) and (with his wife Amalie Moses Kass) *Perfecting the World: The Life and Times of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, 1798-1866*.

In an interview for *Contemporary Authors* shortly before his death, Kass described the fascinating research that went into the biography of Thomas

Hodgkin, one of the first preeminent pathologic anatomists in Britain, for whom Hodgkin's disease is named. In the same interview Kass summarized his own medical career: "My work has carried me into several different fields, and in recent years most of it has dealt with four major areas: infections of the urinary tract; toxic shock syndrome and the manner in which staphylococci produce disease; prevention of excess perinatal death and illness by treating infections in pregnant women; and epidemiological studies in the prevention of cardiovascular disease."

Kass was more involved than many of his colleagues in professional societies and international health efforts. Along with membership in such venerable institutions as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association and others, he was a founding member and later president of the Infectious Diseases Society of America and a founding editor of *Journal of Infectious Diseases* and *Reviews in Infectious Diseases*. During the 1970s he served as chairman of a committee appointed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to make recommendations for studying the effects of weightlessness on metabolism. On the international level, he founded and served as first president of the International Society for Infectious Diseases and was treasurer of the International Epidemiological Association as well as consultant in studies of high blood pressure and infection in developing countries.

In addition to persuading colleagues and friends to contribute to the various professorship funds, Kass performed the same service for a fund in memory of his first wife, to which he and members of his family also contributed. Initiated in 1974, the year after her death, the Fae Golden Kass Lectures Fund supports an annual lecture in the medical sciences, preferably by an outstanding woman medical scientist.

Frank Erwin Speizer
Edward H. Kass Professor
1993 –

Dennis Lee Kasper
Edward H. Kass Professor
1987 – 1989

Joseph P. and Rose F. Kennedy
Professorship of Child Neurology
and Mental Retardation
1982

AMONG the many Harvard memorials honoring members of the politically prominent Kennedy family, perhaps the most unusual is the Professorship of Child Neurology and Mental Retardation established at the Medical School in 1982 and named for the financier diplomat, Joseph Patrick Kennedy (1888-1969; A.B. 1912) and his wife, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy (1890-). The principal contribution to the endowment, in the amount of \$750,000, came from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, a charitable institution created by the senior Kennedy in 1946 as a memorial to his eldest son, who died on 12 August 1944 while on a World War II mission for the U.S. Navy. From its very beginning, Kennedy intended the foundation to contribute to the care of children handicapped by mental retardation as well as to support their parents. "He was particularly enthusiastic," his daughter Eunice recalled in an essay for the collection edited by her brother, Edward, and published under the title *The Fruitful Bough*, "because my sister Rosemary was retarded, and he felt a great sympathy for parents who had suffered as much as he and my mother had over my sister." For her part, Rose Kennedy was exceedingly energetic in service to the mentally retarded, giving financial aid to and frequently visiting centers for handicapped children throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. When, at age 84, she published what she described as "the only book by a Kennedy about the Kennedys," *Times to Remember* (1974), she dedicated it "to my daughter Rosemary and others like her,—retarded in mind but blessed in spirit. My vision is a world where mental retardation will be overcome, where we no longer mourn with mothers of retarded children, but exult and rejoice with parents of healthy, happy youngsters. Then, and only then, can we say, in the words of St. Paul: 'I have fought the good fight. I have finished the course. I have kept the faith.'"

Eight years later, on her 92nd birthday, Rose Kennedy announced through her spokesman son, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the establishment of the Harvard professorship. As the senator explained, "Most people on their birthdays receive gifts, but mother wanted to do something different, as she has on her other birthdays, and that is to give something of herself." Initiated in the spring of 1982 with the already mentioned gift from the Kennedy Foundation, the chair was activated the following September, but the principal was left to appreciate until full endowment was achieved in 1987, thanks primarily to additional gifts from members of the Kennedy family. In the intervening five years the expenses of the professorship were born by Massachusetts General

Hospital, where the chair is located. According to a news release issued when Verne S. Caviness Jr. (M.D. 1962, director of research at the Southard Laboratory of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver Center for Mental Retardation) was named first Kennedy Professor, that professor “is charged with coordinating research and clinical activities on mental retardation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, and the Shriver Center. The endowment will also help expand the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Laboratories of the Neurology Service at Massachusetts General Hospital.”

The release continues: “The Kennedy family expressed the hope that their gift would enhance the quality of life for the mentally impaired and lead to new approaches to the prevention of mental retardation.” In her book, Rose Kennedy remarked about how little was known in the early 1920s about the causes of mental retardation and how, “when I would ask, ‘What can I do to help [Rosemary]?’ there didn’t seem to be much of an answer.” Rosemary was cared for at home and at special schools until at age 23 her condition deteriorated and she needed the permanent custodial care that was found for her in Jefferson, Wisconsin, at the St. Coletta convent school.

Verne S. Caviness, Jr.
Joseph P. and Rose F. Kennedy Professor
1982 –

Otto Kraye Professorship of Pharmacology 1981

THE Otto Kraye Professorship of Pharmacology traces its origins to 1965 when Maxwell Finland (S.B. 1923, M.D. 1926), recently appointed director of the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services at Boston City Hospital, initiated two endowment funds in support of clinical pharmacology, one for a professorship in the field, the other for departmental expenses. The professorship fund reached its goal in 1975 and was renamed in honor of the man who was chiefly responsible for raising the endowment (see further, Maxwell Finland Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology). Gifts to the second fund, called simply the Clinical Pharmacology Fund, were more than sufficient for departmental needs, and gradual accumulation of unused income along with routine departmental transfers brought the principal to \$1,023,883.17 by the end of June 1980. With more than enough on hand to establish a professorship, and prodded by Finland, the President and Fellows voted on 5 October 1981

to ratify and approve the transfer of \$1,000,000, as of 30 June 1981, from the Clinical Pharmacology Fund to establish and activate the Otto Kraye Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology in the Harvard Medical School.

The incumbent of the Otto Kraye Professorship shall engage in teaching and research in the general field of clinical pharmacology in any department, in any affiliated hospital, and in any specialty of medicine in which the teaching and study of the action of drugs and other agents may be involved

If, in the opinion of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the advice of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, this fund in the future can better promote the advancement of medicine in another area of teaching and research, the professorship may be assigned to a different field.

Two years later (on 16 May 1983) they voted to change the name off the Otto Kraye Professorship of Clinical Pharmacology to the Otto Kraye Professorship of Pharmacology.

Otto Hermann Kraye, in whose honor the chair is named, was head of the Medical School's Department of Pharmacology for all but two of the 29 years he was a member of the faculty. In the words of Henry K. Beecher (in *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years*), "Pharmacology in America (and perhaps elsewhere as well) reached its peak during the Harvard career of Professor Otto Kraye, who served [as department head] from 1939 to 1966. The remarkable achievements of Kraye placed his department at the very top."

A physiological pharmacist primarily concerned with the cardiovascular system, Krayer encouraged a broad approach in which methods of physiology, biochemistry, and psychology came into play, and he was a key figure in the development of the then new field of behavioral pharmacology. Under his leadership the department grew from some six or seven members in the early 1940s to more than thirty at the time of his retirement in 1966. As Beecher pointed out, Krayer “not only was a vigorous and imaginative ‘bench man’ but one who guided and directed a formidable group of scholars.”

Krayer was born in Kondringen, Germany, on 22 October 1899, the son of Frieda Wolfsperger and Hermann Krayer. A student successively at the Universities of Freiburg, Munich, and Berlin, he received his M.D. at Freiburg in 1926 and immediately thereafter joined the university’s Department of Pharmacology. A year later he moved with the head of the department, Paul Trendelenburg, to the University of Berlin. After Trendelenburg’s death in 1931 Krayer became acting head of the department and in 1932 was elected Professor Extraordinarius. In the following year he refused the offer of a chair in Düsseldorf because the previous incumbent had been “dismissed on racial grounds.” Krayer’s refusal led to his own dismissal and he left Germany for University College, London. Shortly afterward, in 1934, he became more permanently situated as acting head of Pharmacology at the American University in Beirut.

In less than two years, however, in connection with Harvard’s Tercentenary celebration, Krayer came to Boston to lecture on Pharmacology, and in 1937 he returned as a full-time associate professor with tenure. In a memorial minute placed on the records of the Faculty of Medicine on 28 May 1986, Krayer’s colleagues noted that “he was not made a full professor until 1951. By then, his rank had become a matter of national comment.” However, in 1954 he was elected Charles Wilder Professor, and in 1964 he inaugurated the Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professorship.

Throughout his career Krayer was in demand as lecturer, beginning in 1947 when he was Mayo Foundation lecturer and ending as Centennial lecturer at Howard University in 1966. In between he was university lecturer at Aberdeen, Litchfield lecturer at Oxford, and university lecturer at Helsinki, to name but a few of his lectureships. His principal activity outside of Harvard, however, was in the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, where he served variously as president, as chairman of the society’s board of publications, and as editor in chief of the society’s journal, *Pharmacological Reviews*.

Krayer retired in 1966 and, except for summers when he taught at the new Technische Universität in Munich, spent the remainder of his life in Tucson, Arizona. He died on 19 March 1982, five months after the establishment of the professorship in his name. In their memorial tribute, his faculty colleagues wrote: “One of Krayer’s great strengths was his absolute honesty and trustworthiness. When he gave counsel, it always represented his judgment as to what was best for the individuals involved, unbiased by what was best for Krayer. His complete

loyalty to his colleagues and helpers engendered a reciprocal loyalty to himself. He pursued excellence but believed that did not require inconsideration of others or ruthlessness. He confidently expected people to rise to excellence and they usually did, by doing better than they had thought they could. He never discarded a human being. Anyone ever associated with the department had a permanent claim to his concern, though he would not intervene, or even comment, unless asked. His students and colleagues consider themselves privileged to have known him.”

Irving Hyman Goldberg
Otto Kraymer Professor
1983 –

Robert L. Kroc Professorship 1985

THE Robert L. Kroc Professorship was established by vote of the Corporation on 4 February 1985 in response to a gift of \$1 million from the Kroc Foundation of Santa Barbara, California. Ray Kroc (1902-1984), founder of McDonald's fast-food restaurant chain, established the Foundation in 1969 as a means of distributing some of his fortune to non-profit institutions, and invited his brother Robert to preside over the enterprise. Brother of a sister affected with multiple sclerosis, father of a daughter who died from diabetes, and himself a diabetic who also suffered from arthritis, Ray Kroc wanted Foundation funds to support medical research in these three areas. In September 1983 he approved a plan whereby the Foundation would endow three professorships, each to be situated in a medical school where significant research was already in progress in the fields of arthritis, diabetes, or multiple sclerosis. Each chair was to be named for Robert L. Kroc "in recognition of his accomplishments as a biomedical scientist and in developing and managing the Foundation."

Kroc died on 14 January 1984, before the plan could be carried out, but the Foundation trustees proceeded according to his wishes, and after careful inquiries chose to award the endowments: to the University of California Medical Center where Edward Goetzl was studying rheumatic and connective tissue diseases; to the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis where Paul Lacey was looking into diabetes and endocrine diseases; and to Harvard Medical School in tribute to Howard L. Weiner, associate professor of Neurology at Brigham and Women's Hospital, whose team developed a therapy capable of stabilizing or improving the condition of patients with severe multiple sclerosis. The terms for the Harvard chair read in part:

It is the intention of the Kroc Foundation to establish a Robert L. Kroc Professorship in Neurological Diseases at Harvard Medical School within the School's Department of Neurology at Brigham and Women's Hospital This endowment will support the investigations of the incumbent of the chair who will be a distinguished neuroscientist specializing in such degenerative diseases as multiple sclerosis, which is of particular interest to the Foundation at this time

The incumbent of the Robert L. Kroc chair may hold the rank of full professor or associate professor at the Medical School and shall be named to the chair by the President and Fellows of Harvard College in accordance with its appointment procedures, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the

Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the trustees of Brigham and Women's Hospital and the trustees of the Kroc Foundation

If the affiliation between the School and the Hospital should terminate or so substantially change that the intent of the Foundation can no longer be reasonably fulfilled, or at such time as multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases may be cured, then the President and Fellows, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the professorship to another department or area of instruction within the Medical School most closely related to the original interest of the Foundation.

In response to the "expressed desire of the Kroc Foundation," the President and Fellows elected Weiner to initiate the chair as Robert L. Kroc Associate Professor of Neurology, with the understanding that Brigham and Women's Hospital would be responsible for his salary until full endowment was achieved. Thanks to specially managed investments, the principal reached the desired goal of \$1.5 million in four years.

Robert Louis Kroc, for whom the chair is named, was born in Chicago on 19 June 1907, the younger son of Rose Mary Hrach and Louis Kroc, a Western Union executive. After earning the B.A. (1929) and the M.A. (1931) at Oberlin College, young Kroc enrolled in the graduate program at the University of Wisconsin and received his Ph.D. in 1933. He began his professional career as instructor in Zoology at the University of Indiana and progressed to assistant professor in 1938. But six years later he changed course and entered the pharmaceutical industry, where he focused his research efforts on the development of anti-inflammatory drugs, reagents for blood coagulation, and new drugs in the field of thyroid and reproductive physiology. In 1944 he became director of biological research at Maltine Company's Chilcott Laboratories in Morris Plains, New Jersey, and in 1952, when Warner-Hudnut (Warner-Lambert after 1955) purchased Maltine Company and acquired the Chilcott Laboratories, Kroc continued his association with the laboratory although under a different company name. He became director of physiology in Warner-Lambert's newly organized Research Institute in 1962, but eight years later moved to the West Coast to serve, as president of the Kroc Foundation, remaining as president until the Foundation was dissolved in 1985.

Kroc was co-editor of *Human Development and the Thyroid Gland: Relation to Endemic Cretinism*, published by the Kroc Foundation in 1972 as the result of a foundation-sponsored symposium on endemic cretinism. He also wrote a number of articles on endocrinology that were published in professional journals. Member of a variety of professional societies, he served as chairman of biology and medicine for the New York Academy of Sciences (1959-1961) and as president of the American Thyroid Association (1971-1972). "My experience," he added to his entry for *Who's Who in America* in 1986, "leads me to place primary value on enthusiasm, imagination, a sense of humor, consideration for others and dedication for achievement of high goals, with a total or overview sense always to relate the immediate objective or project to a larger whole."

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Howard Lee Weiner
Robert L. Kroc Professor (Associate Professor)
1985 –

Hamilton Kuhn Professorship of Biological Chemistry 1909

ALTHOUGH the relevance of biological chemistry to the practice of medicine was recognized as early as the 1600s when Jean Baptiste van Helmont, the Flemish physician, chemist, and physicist, discovered urea and theorized that it was a product of the digestive process, it was only in the early 1900s that this branch of science began to develop as an independent medical discipline. The annual reports of the Harvard Medical School first mention biological chemistry as an area of study and research in 1905–06, the year that Carl Lucas Alsberg (M.D. Columbia University 1900) and Lawrence Joseph Henderson (A.B. 1898) were appointed instructors in Biological Chemistry. Two years later Otto Folin, who from 1900 to 1907 had filled the new position of research biochemist at McLean Hospital, accepted appointment as associate professor of Biological Chemistry with the understanding that he would build a full-fledged department in the Medical School.

Meanwhile Grace Morris Cary Kuhn, widow of Hartman Kuhn (LL.B. 1852) had demonstrated an interest in the new field by a \$1,000 contribution in 1905 “for salaries in the Department of Biological Chemistry.” At about the same time she provided in a codicil to her will for a gift of \$175,000

to endow a Department of Biological Chemistry, so much of the income as is deemed best to be applied by the President and Fellows to the salary of a professor to be known in memory of my son as the Hamilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry; the remaining portion in each year to be used for the general expenses of the department. I authorize and advise the said President and Fellows to add five per cent of the income to the capital every year, but I do not positively direct it.

Mrs. Kuhn died on 7 October 1908. Harvard received her bequest in November, and on 11 January 1909 the President and Fellows established the Hamilton Kuhn Professorship of Biological Chemistry, electing Otto Knut Olof Folin first incumbent as of September 1909. The professorship was America’s first endowed chair in Biological Chemistry.

Grace Morris Cary (1833?-1908) was a resident of Boston when she married Hartman Kuhn (1831-1870) and moved to Philadelphia where he was practicing law. Kuhn was the great-grandson of Adam Simon Kuhn who emigrated from Swabia and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1733, and the grandson of Adam Kuhn (1741-1817), one of the founders of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia and the first professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the

University of Pennsylvania. The Kuhns made their home in Germantown and their son Hamilton was born there on 8 January 1866. The boy was four years old when his father was killed in a horseback riding accident, and sometime afterward he moved with his mother to Boston.

Hamilton Kuhn received his A.B. at Harvard in 1887 and graduated from the Law School in 1890. For a year after passing his bar examination he practiced in the office of Hon. Edmund H. Bennett and then had his own office on Tremont Street. "Since the autumn of 1893," he reported to his classmates in 1897, "I have been in pretty steadily bad health." His hope of ultimate recovery was not realized, however, and he died on 27 January 1902 at Nassau, Bahamas, where for health reasons he had gone to spend the winter. In their 25th Anniversary report, one of Kuhn's classmates wrote:

"With rare personal charm, exceptional intelligence, judgment and moral insight, and a lively interest in public affairs, Hamilton Kuhn was fitted by temperament, character and ability for an active life and work of the highest usefulness. In the autumn of 1893 his health began to fail—that health, vigor and love of all outdoor life which all who knew him in college so well remember—and for more than eight years he lived the life of an invalid, a life of ever recurrent, disheartening, and often intense, suffering in which he could hardly have had a single moment free from pain or discomfort.

"His brief hopeful reference to his ill health in our Decennial Report is characteristic of his habit of making light of his own trial and suffering. To those of us who have known him best, his pluck, cheerfulness and patience seemed steadily to grow as his health failed. His splendid courage and unselfishness and his quiet resolve to make the best of the life he had and to fight to the end without letting those nearest him know even of the need of fighting, are a most inspiring memory for all of us. No stauncher, truer friend could a man have. No truer son of Harvard has ever honored her in life and death. Certainly his place is high among those unconquered spirits who 'fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake.' "

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Christopher T. Walsh
Hamilton Kuhn Professor
1991 –

Eugene Patrick Kennedy
Hamilton Kuhn Professor
1960 – 1990

Albert Baird Hastings
Hamilton Kuhn Professor
1935 – 1958

Otto Knut Olof Folin
Hamilton Kuhn Professor
1909 – 1934

Kate Macy Ladd Professorship 1963

THE Kate Macy Ladd Professorship was founded in 1963 in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Faculty of Medicine. The funds came from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation of New York which Mrs. Ladd established in 1930 to honor her father, Josiah Macy Jr. (1838-1876), a pioneer oil industrialist who became an associate of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company.

The American branch of the Macy (or Macie) family stemmed from Thomas, a member of the Society of Friends and an early settler of Newbury and Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was one of the ten original purchasers and settlers of Nantucket Island. Mrs. Ladd's great-grandfather, Josiah Macy (1785-1872), was a highly successful merchant captain who made a fortune in whaling and other mercantile ventures and in 1828 went into business with his son, William H. Macy, in the firm of Josiah Macy & Son, a New York shipping and commission house (not related to the New York department store founded in 1858 by a distant cousin, Rowland Hussey Macy).

Mrs. Ladd's father, Josiah Macy Jr., was the son of William H. Macy, and Josiah and his two brothers further increased the family fortune in shipping and mercantile interests. In the early 1860s the firm became interested in the fast-developing oil business and purchased a large share in the Long Island Oil Company then operating one of the largest refineries in the New York area at Hunter's Point, Brooklyn, on the East River. When Standard Oil bought out the Long Island Oil Company and its refinery in 1872, the Macy family, including the 34-year-old Josiah Jr., became officers and stockholders of Standard Oil Company. Already established as a distinguished industrialist and banker, young Josiah shared with his new associate, John D. Rockefeller, a major interest in oil piped from the fields of northwest Pennsylvania, thus adding still more to his wealth. When he died in 1876 at the age of 38 he left his Standard Oil securities in trust to his wife Caroline Louise Everit Macy and their three children, the youngest of whom was Catherine Everit Macy (1863-1945), or Kate, as she was later known.

After their marriage in 1883 Kate and her husband, Walter Graeme Ladd, made their home in Far Hills, New Jersey, where—because of subsequent chronic illness that kept Mrs. Ladd confined to bed or a wheel chair—they led a quiet and somewhat secluded life. Having inherited from both sides of her

family a sense of responsibility for the wise use of wealth and a devotion to philanthropy associated with the Quaker tradition, Kate Macy Ladd gave much of her time and substance to charitable causes. Perhaps because of her own precarious health, she was chiefly interested in providing medical care for the poor in hospitals in New York and Philadelphia. She also contributed generously to the visiting nurse service of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City and gave funds for an infirmary at New Jersey College for Women (now a part of Rutgers University). But a growing conviction that organized philanthropy could accomplish more than scattered giving prompted her in later life to establish the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, of which she wrote in 1930:

It is my desire that the Foundation . . . should concentrate on a few problems . . . and that it should primarily devote its interest to the fundamental aspects of health, of sickness, and of methods for the relief of suffering; in particular to such special problems in medical sciences, medical arts, and medical education as require for their solution studies and efforts in correlated fields such as biology and the social sciences. To these ends the Foundation might give preference . . . to integrating functions in medical sciences and medical education for which there seems to be particular need in our age of specialization and technical complexities. Believing, as I do, that no sound structure of social or cultural welfare can be maintained without health, that health is more than freedom from sickness, that it resides in the wholesome unity of mind and body, I hope that your undertaking may help to develop . . . the spirit which sees the center of all its efforts in the patient as an individuality.

I hope therefore that the Foundation will take more interest in the architecture of ideas than in the architecture of buildings and laboratories.

Mrs. Ladd's original gift to the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation amounted to \$5 million, to which she added another \$1 million during her lifetime and by her will \$13 million more. Meanwhile her husband, Walter Graeme Ladd, had given up legal practice in New York and was acting as trustee of the Josiah Macy Jr. estate. He died at Natirar, the Ladd home in Far Hills, on 21 May 1933, leaving—subject to a life interest—a residuary bequest of more than \$10 million for another charitable foundation, the “Kate Macy Ladd Fund.” After Mrs. Ladd's death on 27 August 1945 the Fund was divided according to the terms of the will into three 50-year trusts, one to maintain Natirar as a convalescent home for self-supporting city women, the second to aid such women elsewhere, and the third for hospitals, medical schools, colleges, and similar non-profit institutions.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Robert Barbieri
Kate Macy Ladd Professor
1993 –

Kenneth John Ryan
Kate Macy Ladd Professor
1973 – 1993

Duncan Earl Reid
Kate Macy Ladd Professor
1964 – 1972

William E. Ladd Professorship of Child Surgery 1941

THE William E. Ladd Professorship of Child Surgery is one of a number of chairs in the Medical School endowed by the gifts of the colleagues, friends and—in this case—parents of the former patients of a noted physician or surgeon. Acclaimed “Father of Pediatric Surgery,” William Edwards Ladd (A.B. 1902, M.D. 1908) was first attracted to his field in 1917 when he joined a team of doctors treating casualties of a harbor disaster at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The explosion of a munitions ship in December of that year took more than 1,800 lives, injuring over 8,000 and leaving some 20,000 people homeless. Ladd’s experience in dealing with the victims, many of whom were children, moved him to devote his career to child surgery.

Pediatric surgery did not exist as a separate field in 1917, and Dr. Ladd was obliged to create his own specialty. Starting with two beds in the orthopedic department of Children’s Hospital, he was able over the next twenty years—with virtually no funding but “always with an air of excitement in a new and highly-rewarding field”—to develop a full-fledged surgical service extending over three wards. In 1939, recognizing Dr. Ladd’s continued achievements, and believing an endowed professorship would strengthen progress already made, the hospital administration joined with the Faculty of Medicine in an appeal for funds for a chair in his name. Two years later, on 6 January 1941, the President and Fellows voted to establish the William E. Ladd Professorship of Surgery. Since donors were invited to contribute either to Harvard or to Children’s Hospital according to their preference, funds were kept in separate accounts, Harvard holding the initial \$10,000 of the \$85,000 fund sought for the endowed professorship, and Children’s Hospital guaranteeing income on the remainder. According to the terms of the endowment the chair may be

occupied by a Professor, an Associate Professor, or an Assistant Professor, as the Corporation may from time to time determine. Any part of the income of this fund not needed for the salary of the occupant of the Professorship may be used for salaries and expenses connected with his work.

At the end of twenty-five years from the time at which this fund comes into use the rules governing it may be revised by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Dean of the Medical School.

Originally designated for the chief of surgery at Children’s Hospital, the chair was redefined for the chief of cardiovascular surgery when the hospital created the new department for that surgical specialty in 1967. At the same time a new

chair, the Julia Dyckman Andrus Professorship (qv), was established for the chief of general surgery.

William Edwards Ladd was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on 8 September 1880, the son of William James and Anna Watson Ladd. Preparatory training at Hopkinson's School in Boston preceded four years as a Harvard undergraduate during which young Ladd excelled as varsity oarsman. After graduating in 1902 he went on to Medical School, earning his M.D. in 1906 and returning to the varsity crew as physician and trainer after an internship at Boston City Hospital. From 1908 to 1912 the crew held an unbeaten record in races against Yale, a feat which some of Ladd's colleagues attributed solely to the fact that he had kept the oarsmen in such good physical condition.

For the first few years of his surgical career William Ladd was on the junior visiting staffs of Boston City Hospital, Children's Hospital, and the Infant's Hospital. "These were the days of itinerant surgery," he later recalled, "when to develop a practice it was customary, or almost essential, for surgeons to operate in numerous small community hospitals with very sketchy facilities." After 1918, however, when he was appointed instructor in Surgery at the Medical School, Ladd began to confine his work to the Children's Hospital, becoming chief of Surgical Service there in 1927. At the same time he advanced to assistant professor of Surgery, and in 1931 was elected clinical professor of Surgery. He retired in 1945, having enjoyed the four previous years as first incumbent of the professorship established in his name, and he died on 19 April 1967 at the age of 86.

In his profession Dr. Ladd commanded respect and assistance from all around him, but those who knew him only in the hospital environment often failed to see the warmth and radiance of personality he displayed at home and in social life. The memorial minute adopted by the Faculty of Medicine on 24 May 1968 noted: "He was a rigid task master, intolerant of inadequacies, and always demanded from himself and all his staff infinite care and attention to detail in surgical teamwork. And yet with it all there was a warm and kindly manner which constantly endeared him to his little patients." An expert at physical examination, he showed great dexterity and gentleness during surgery and was especially attentive to the postoperative care of his patients. Both by the confidence with which he approached apparently insurmountable problems and by the therapeutic techniques he developed, Ladd succeeded in reversing the attitude prevailing when he began his career that most serious congenital malformations were inoperable. His mastery at skin grafting and the solutions he found for disorders such as the cleft palate and hare lip were only a few of his major accomplishments.

Ladd was co-author of *Abdominal Surgery of Infancy and Childhood* with Robert Edward Gross (his student, colleague and successor in the Ladd professorship; see Robert E. Gross Professorship), and he wrote numerous authoritative journal articles. He was a founder of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of several medical and surgical

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associations, and was widely admired for the way he had opened and advanced an entirely new field of medicine. But his greatest influence was in his teaching. “Through his daily contacts with medical students and house staff at the bedside,” his colleagues recalled, “he was extremely effective in transmitting his knowledge and ideas to others. In this role as an active clinical teacher he was superb, and throughout his entire professional life he always enjoyed this activity. The significant advances in surgical care of children which came forth during his time were in great part due to the example he set.” In the judgment of his contemporaries, the history of academic surgery, both in this country and abroad, “will certainly record that Dr. William E. Ladd was one of the great pioneers of the twentieth century.”

Aldo Ricardo Castaneda
William E. Ladd Professor
1975 –

Robert Edward Gross
William E. Ladd Professor
1947 – 1972

William Edwards Ladd
William E. Ladd Professor
1941 – 1945

Walter Augustus Lecompte

Professorship of Otology

1907

WALTER Augustus Lecompte (A.B. 1893, M.D. 1897) was born in Syracuse, New York, on 24 July 1870, the youngest of three children in the family of the Reverend Edwin Augustus Lecompte (A.B. 1862) and Frances Eliza Draper Lecompte. He died in Boston on 13 January 1907 and a few months later his uncle, Frederic D. Lecompte, gave Harvard \$50,000

to endow the Professorship of Otology in the Medical School of Harvard College . . . the Professorship to bear the name of "Walter Augustus Lecompte," this sum to be kept as a separate fund under the name given, and any surplus of income not needed to pay the salary of an incumbent to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the Department of Otology . . .

Edwin Lecompte (1835–1880), after working briefly for Little, Brown & Co., publishers, entered the ministry and held pastorates in South Boston, Massachusetts (1862–1869), Syracuse, New York (1869–1874), and Lowell, Massachusetts (1874–1880). He died of tuberculosis at the age of 45, and sometime afterward the Lecompte family moved to Newton Centre, where Walter attended high school. Walter entered Harvard College in the fall of 1889, already intent on a medical career, and graduated with honors in natural history in 1893. He received his M.D. from Harvard in 1897, and after two years as house officer at Massachusetts General Hospital spent a year of further study in Gottingen and Vienna. Returning to Boston in the summer, of 1900, Lecompte became aural house surgeon—advancing in 1902 to assistant aural house surgeon—at what was then called the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1903 he accepted appointment as assistant in the Department of Otology at the Medical School. He died from appendicitis less than four years later at the age of 38.

Lecompte's classmate and brother-in-law, Fred Maurice Spalding, contributed this account of his brief career in the Fifteenth Anniversary report of the Class of 1893: "His [Lecompte's] appointment on examination as house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital was the real beginning of his professional life. Here were developed and displayed the qualities which later marked him as above his fellows. His work was carefully and methodically done. He was never in a hurry, and yet always well up in his work. The strains and stresses incident to such a position were borne with unusual evenness of temper and he took a broader and more comprehensive view of the situation than most of his contemporaries. His solid figure, genial face, and placid expression gave confidence to

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his patients and comfort to his associates. Here were clearly shown the qualities which gave him an unusual grip on the community later His friendship was delightful, inspiring, and helpful. He was a true friend, who commanded our respect, confidence, admiration and more than all, our love.”

Joseph Bronislaw Nadol, Jr.
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1987 –

Harold Fredrick Schuknecht
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1961 – 1987

LeRoy Allen Schall
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1939 – 1959

Harris Peyton Mosher
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1932 – 1939

David Harold Walker
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1924 – 1932

Eugene Anthony Crockett
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1918 – 1924

Clarence John Blake
Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor
1907 – 1913

Frances Glessner Lee
Professorship of Legal Medicine on the
George Burgess Magrath Endowment
1945

THE Frances Glessner Lee Professorship of Legal Medicine was established by Corporation vote on 14 May 1945, but its origins go back to the early 1920s when the donor, widowed daughter of a National Harvester Company executive, first heard of the work of George Burgess Magrath (1871–1938; A.B. 1894), medical examiner for the northern district of Suffolk County (Boston). Magrath was a classmate of John George Macbeth Glessner, Mrs. Lee’s brother, who accompanied Magrath on his rounds one day and later told his sister about the experience. Described by Robert F. Bradford in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* as having “a leonine head, flowing tie, yellow meerschaum in hand,” Magrath was “a highly satisfactory real life counterpart of Sherlock Holmes,” and Glessner’s account of him aroused in his sister a consuming interest in the medical aspects of crime detection. During the decade of the 1920s she developed a friendship with Magrath who, in addition to being medical examiner, volunteered his services as instructor in Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. Mrs. Lee became his teaching assistant, using her model-making talent to create small-scale three-dimensional representations of classic crime scenes (she called them “Nutshell Studies in Crime Detection”) so that the students in Magrath’s classes could have practical experience in observing the details of a scene and establishing the cause of death.

Mrs. Lee’s brother died in 1929. Two years later she expressed her gratitude to him and to Dr. Magrath by contributing the first of several annual gifts to provide a salary for Magrath and underwrite his appointment as professor of Legal Medicine. Although her contributions were listed by the Treasurer as “gifts for current use,” Dean Edsall noted in his Medical School report for 1931–32: “A Chair of Legal Medicine was established by gift during the year, and with it a visiting lectureship on Legal Medicine intended for distinguished foreigners, and a fellowship in the subject.”

Mrs. Lee made her intentions clear in 1934 when her gift of the George Burgess Magrath Library of Legal Medicine was dedicated: “For many years I have hoped that I might do something in my lifetime that should be of significant value to the community. I was sincerely glad to find that my opportunity to serve lay here at the Medical School My wish is to build up here a Department of Legal Medicine second to none, but its growth must be gradual in order to be sure. The plan is destined to a manifold development, only a small part of which is as yet under way. We are here today . . . to lay the cornerstone

of a structure which will need time to build, but which must ultimately prove of consequence in the service of mankind.”

Two years later, in connection with the 300th Anniversary Fund capital campaign, Mrs. Lee established “The George Burgess Magrath Endowment of Legal Medicine” with a gift of \$250,000 which she suggested

... may be used to erect a building and supply its equipment, as far as it will go; the income only may be used for the maintenance of the Department in its present quarters; or a part of the income may be used and the balance allowed to accumulate.

After another two-year interval a new departmental laboratory was opened (1938), and on 14 May 1945 the President and Fellows established a professorship on the Magrath Foundation and named it for Frances Glessner Lee. Her succession of gifts culminated in 1946 when she transferred her collection of Nutshell Studies to the Medical School.

Frances Glessner Lee was the daughter of Frances Macbeth and John Jacob Glessner, co-founder of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., manufacturers of Champion harvesters. When the company merged with the McCormick interests in 1902 Glessner became a vice president of the newly formed International Harvester Company. He and his wife lived in Chicago and their children were born there, but the family spent the summers in New Hampshire, where the father acquired extensive real estate holdings. Eventually Mrs. Lee (who married in her teens and was widowed at an early age) took up permanent residence in Littleton, New Hampshire, and it was there that she died on 27 January 1962. Under the heading “Rich Widow Who Became Criminologist Dies,” the *New York Times* reported that Mrs. Lee was commissioned an active captain in the New Hampshire state police force in 1943 and served many years as its educational director.

Magrath retired from his professorship in 1937 and was succeeded by Alan Richards Moritz, formerly associate professor of Pathology at Western Reserve, who, when the Lee Professorship was established, became its first incumbent. During his tenure Moritz developed the department into a leading training center in legal medicine and forensic pathology, not only for Harvard medical students but for pathologists, medical examiners, coroners, and police. In 1949, when Moritz returned to Case Western Reserve, Richard Ford (A.B. 1936, M.D. 1940), associate clinical professor of Legal Medicine, became chairman of the department and continued its somewhat narrow emphasis on forensic pathology. But when he relinquished his duties in 1965, never having advanced to full professor, an ad hoc committee was formed to consider the election of William John Curran, a lawyer, to the Lee Professorship.

The thoughts of Otto Kraye [qv] proved decisive in the committee’s deliberations and were included in its report. “What we need is not a Professor of Legal Medicine but a Professor of Medical Law,” Dr. Kraye said. “It is antiquated to tie a Department of Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School

to the Department of Pathology. But it would be equally wrong to tie it to any other department, Pharmacology, for example. Our Professor of Legal Medicine should be a lawyer, and his headquarters might just as well be in the Countway Library. However, his area of substantive involvement, because of the practical realities of his field, will require closer relations to some of the Medical School departments than to others. For example, because the corpse is an all-important element for one segment of his interests there must be ties to Pathology; because poisons and use of drugs often play a very important role in his work, contact with Pharmacology and Toxicology is important. Of equal relevance is contact with the knowledge and concepts of preventive medicine and social medicine, for, after all, law in a very large segment of its activities is nothing, more or less, than preventive medicine of social ills. Into this departmental framework of a medical school the problems of criminal law involving injuries and death from various causes can be fitted; so can human studies and the question of informed consent, iatrogenic diseases, the abuse of drugs and a host of entirely new problems arising from the new laws involving the activities of the Food and Drug Administration, industrial poisons and air and water pollution, narcotics control and even Medicare.”

The committee report continues: “Sparked by these comments, the full committee examined many of the issues that bridge the gap between medicine and law. These include: population control, with such issues as abortion, birth control and sterilization; tissue and organ transplantation; testing, utilization, and availability of artificial human organs; radiation control; environmental controls of air, water and space; human and animal subjects in research; legal regulation of medical and paramedical professions; legal regulation of medical and scientific industries; legal and moral aspects of new discoveries and programs in medicine; changing legal concepts of confidentiality in medicine; organized medical care programs; changing concepts pertaining to death.

”It should be apparent that no single medical specialty or single area of medicine is involved or can encompass these issues. The common element is legal in nature. The Harvard Medical School needs to have a scholar in law as part of its resident faculty to assure consideration of these medical legal matters in the curriculum. Although the full dimensions of such a program cannot be drawn at present, it is clear that an examination of medicolegal issues in all these areas and departments is needed. The committee envisions the development of an effective liaison between the faculties of medicine, public health and law so that more fruitful exchanges can be made at student and faculty levels. A professorship in this area at Harvard should spark examination of these subjects in other American universities. The emphasis on fundamental issues such as those listed above rather than on more narrow issues such as medical malpractice and homicide investigation is in keeping with Harvard’s general tradition of leadership“

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William John Curran
Frances Glessner Lee Professor (in the Faculty of Medicine
and in the Faculty of Public Health)
1968 – 1991

Alan Richards Moritz
Frances Glessner Lee Professor
1945 – 1949

Adele Lehman Professorship

1962

THE \$500,000 endowment for the Adele Lehman Professorship came to the Medical School in 1962, the gifts of John Langeloth Loeb, S.B. 1924 (see Carl M. Loeb University Professorship), and of the Adele and Arthur Lehman Foundation. Each of the donors provided half of the fund. The chair honors Adele Lewisohn Lehman (1882-1965), John Loeb's mother-in-law.

In a letter to the Corporation dated 9 October 1962, in which he outlined his plans for financing the gift, John Loeb stated:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, together with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, shall have the power of naming the particular area of medicine or medical science that this chair shall represent.

The initial occupant of the chair, therefore had his scientific specialty applied to the title, first as Bacteriology and Immunology and then in 1968 as Bacterial Physiology.

Adele Lewisohn Lehman was the daughter of Adolph Lewisohn (1849-1938), who built a fortune in the financing of mining (particularly copper mining), refining and other industrial enterprises in the period between 1879 and 1916. Known for his many philanthropies, particularly the School of Mines building at Columbia and the Lewisohn Stadium at the College of the City of New York, Adolph Lewisohn in his lifetime gave away almost half his fortune to philanthropic causes. He was particularly interested in prison reform and in music and the arts.

Adele Lehman's husband, Arthur Lehman (1873-1936; A.B. 1894), served a four-year post-Harvard apprenticeship in the New Orleans cotton firm of Lehman Stern & Company in which his family had a controlling interest. In 1898 he joined Lehman Brothers (of which his father, Mayer Lehman, had been a co-founder) and in 1903 became one of five related partners. Over 35 years Arthur Lehman played a major part in transforming the firm into a major investment banking house which helped finance 100 large American and European companies, often nurturing their growth from pioneer ventures. He was also president of the Lehman Corporation, a \$100 million investment trust, and was one of the organizers and an early president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. Mrs. Lehman was long the honorary chairman of the Federation.

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The Lehmans were principal contributors to the cost of erecting Lehman Hall, which in 1925 became the “counting house” of the University. In 1967, after the development of Holyoke Center, Lehman Hall became the home of Dudley House, academic and social center for non-resident students. It was also for some fifteen years the site of the offices and library of the Extension Studies Program.

After Arthur Lehman’s death in 1936 his widow and children established a fund in his memory, the income from which “is to be used for the award of fellowships . . . in the graduate and professional schools of Harvard and shall be awarded along the general lines of the Harvard National Scholarship Plan . . . solely on . . . merit and promise.” The donors indicated a preference for awarding the fellowships to students in Arts and Science, Medicine, and Architecture. Mrs. Lehman also gave Harvard seven Renaissance paintings, part of a notable art collection she and her husband had assembled. The paintings came to the Fogg Museum in 1965 by her bequest, the remainder of the collection going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. Among Mrs. Lehman’s other beneficiaries were seven women’s colleges, including her alma mater, Barnard College (Columbia University), whose library building had been her earlier gift.

Bernard Nathan Fields
Adele Lehman Professor (Microbiology and Molecular
Genetics)
1984 –

Bernard David Davis
Adele Lehman Professor (Bacterial Physiology)
1968 – 1984

Bernard David Davis
Adele Lehman Professor (Bacteriology and Immunology)
1962 – 1968

Samuel A. Levine Professorship of Medicine 1954

THE Samuel A. Levine Professorship of Medicine was the gift of Charles E. Merrill, a grateful patient, who on 7 August 1954 wrote to the President and Fellows about his intention

to increase the capital assets of the Harvard Medical School by the establishment of a fund which should ultimately grow to a size permitting the establishment of the Samuel A. Levine Professorship of Medicine. By this means I wish to honor my physician, Dr. Levine, who has helped me to a great degree from time to time, and to strengthen at the Harvard Medical School the fields of cardiology and cardiovascular disease through the fostering of research and the training of future physicians and research workers

Realizing as I do that no one is wise enough to see very far into the future, I should like to anticipate the time when the incumbent professor supported by the fund that I am establishing may better devote his time and efforts to fields of research, teaching and practice other than those of cardiology and cardiovascular disease. While it seems clear that this day will be far distant, owing to the tremendous importance at present of these fields, I nevertheless wish it understood that the President and Fellows may at such a time as they, together with the Dean of the Medical School, decide that this Professorship would better serve the advancement of medicine and the purposes of the School by its being utilized in fields of knowledge and instruction other than cardiology and cardiovascular disease, assign the Levine Professorship of Medicine to such other departments or areas of research and instruction in the Medical School as shall seem most desirable and necessary at that time.

Merrill's initial gift of securities was valued at \$45,375. In 1955 he contributed additional securities which, with a gift of \$ 50,000 from the Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane Foundation, brought the fund to slightly more than the \$500,000 then required for full endowment. The cardiologist, Charles Sidney Burwell, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, served as first Samuel A. Levine Professor from 1955 to 1959, but after a lapse of eight years when the chair was vacant, the President and Fellows took advantage of the liberal terms of the endowment and elected specialists in nephrology as the second and third incumbents.

Charles Edward Merrill (1885-1956), investment banker, was senior partner in the firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane and founder in 1914 of its predecessor firm, Charles E. Merrill & Co. Merrill specialized in underwriting

retail chain stores such as McCrory and Kresge, and in 1926 negotiated the merger of the Skaggs and Seelig chains into Safeway Stores, Inc. Later that year he launched *Family Circle Magazine* and successfully experimented with marketing it through the Safeway Stores.

Merrill foresaw the stock market crash of 1929 and was one of the few investors who took measures to protect himself and his clients from its effects. Among the New York stockholders who, after World War II, realized the importance of selling stocks and bonds to small investors by furnishing them simple, conservative and sound financial advice, he was influential in the publication under the firm name of numerous investment pamphlets covering such subjects as foods, airlines, coffee, automobiles, banks and electronics. A heart attack at age 59 forced Merrill into semi-retirement, but under the care of Dr. Levine he lived well into his 71st year. Born on 19 October 1885, he died on 6 October 1956.

Samuel Albert Levine's parents, Abram Jacob and Anna Sheinkopf Levine, emigrated to the United States from Lomza, Poland, in 1894, bringing their three-year-old son with them. By the time he was eight years old Samuel Levine had reached sixth grade in the Boston public schools and was selling newspapers on the streets of downtown Boston. Aided by a Boston Newsboys' Scholarship, he entered Harvard in 1907 and received his degree in 1911. Levine at first intended to study engineering, but during his freshman year, as he later reported to his classmates, "I happened to hear a lecture at Harvard Union that entirely changed the course of my career. In our college days a series of talks was given at the Union on the different professions. President Eliot spoke on Education as a Life Work, Herbert Parker lectured on Law, Dr. Richard C. Cabot on Medicine and there were others. The night I listened to Dr. Cabot, I decided to give up engineering and prepare for the profession of medicine. I recall the lecture very well, and it illustrates the effect on men's lives that apparently incidental events may have and the importance of those activities at college which go on outside the classroom."

A similar experience in the Medical School, where Levine took an elective course on heart disease under Dr. Joseph Hersey Pratt, led him to specialize in cardiology. Levine received his M.D. in 1914, interned at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and engaged in further study at Rockefeller Hospital in New York. Returning to Boston after medical service in World War I, he opened a practice as heart specialist. At the same time he resumed an affiliation with Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and in 1923 accepted a Medical School appointment as instructor in Medicine. Levine was named senior associate in Medicine at the Brigham in 1928 and assistant professor of Medicine at Harvard in 1930. In 1948 he became clinical professor of Medicine. Although he retired from the Harvard faculty in 1957, he continued his private practice and his consulting work at the hospital until his death on 31 March 1966.

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A pioneer in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular disease, Levine was the first to identify myocardial infarction and to write a book on it. First published in 1936, *Clinical Heart Disease* went through several editions and became the standard cardiology textbook of its time. Levine was the first to participate in mitrovalvular surgery and the first “to get the patient out of bed into an armchair a few days after a heart attack.” A former student and colleague, Bernard Lown (professor of Cardiology in Nutrition in the School of Public Health) recalled Levine’s “grandeur as a teacher He gave images and told anecdotes like a poet or novelist, and was able to inspire people by giving a pictorial view of the total human being.” In his practice Levine “was never too proud to see the most humble, and he had a fabulous memory. By the time I became one of Dr. Levine’s Fellows,” Lown reported, “he had already seen about 30,000 patients in his career. I had the impression that he remembered all of them.”

Honored at Harvard by the establishment of a professorship in his name in 1954, Dr. Levine was again honored in 1956 when Peter Bent Brigham Hospital opened an intensive cardiac care unit called the Samuel A. Levine Cardiac Center.

Barry Morton Brenner
Samuel A. Levine Professor
1976 –

George Widmer Thorn
Samuel A. Levine Professor
1967 – 1972

Charles Sidney Burwell
Samuel A. Levine Professor
1955 – 1959

Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professorship
of Immunopathology
1974

IN May 1974 the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Foundation pledged to Harvard \$600,000 for the endowment of a chair in Immunopathology. Two years later the President and Fellows voted to bring the endowment to the required \$1 million by transferring \$400,000 from the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Bequest—Medicine (1968) to the principal of the Professorship in Immunopathology (1974) and to “change the name of this latter endowment to the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professorship in Immunopathology (1974).”

The chair was the fifth professorship to be established in the Medical School under the name of Mallinckrodt. (For the first four, see Mallinckrodt Professorships in Medicine.) An account of this most generous Harvard donor is given under Mallinckrodt Professorships in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume.

Emil Raphael Unanue
Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professor of Immunopathology
1974 – 1985

Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professorship of Pharmacology in Anaesthesia 1983

THE gift of the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Foundation for a professorship of Pharmacology in Anaesthesia was the result of a direct appeal from the Medical School in 1981. On 9 December Dean Daniel C. Tosteson wrote to Oliver M. Langenberg, president of the Foundation:

“With a new commitment to a major research and educational effort in the Harvard Medical School Department of Anesthesia and Pharmacology at the Massachusetts General Hospital, we are encouraged to approach the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Foundation to assist in funding the professorial chair from which that program will be directed.

“One of the most fundamental mysteries of life is the molecular basis of consciousness. The physiological site of action of general anesthetics is still unknown. However, because general anesthetics have the unique properties of quickly and reversibly altering the state of consciousness, it is likely that insights into the fundamental mechanisms of consciousness will come from studying the molecular basis of anesthesia. The present lack of understanding in such a fundamental area of the neurobiological and anesthesiological sciences provides a major research opportunity for basic scientists with strong backgrounds in the physical-chemical molecular sciences.

“We plan to search for such an individual for the new professorship. It is especially appropriate that the locus of the chair be in the Harvard Medical School Department of Anesthesia at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the institution which pioneered in the use of anesthesia 135 years ago. The occupant of the chair will provide the Department of Anesthesia with an educational resource in the basic pharmacologic sciences as well as in the physical-chemical aspects of anesthesiology. The appointee will also provide graduate training with the HMS Department of Pharmacology, reinforcing the links between that program and the Department of Anesthesia’s own research effort in pharmacology, thus helping both departments meet teaching and research commitments to medical students, graduate students, and faculty.”

Mallinckrodt (A.B. 1900) studied chemistry as an undergraduate and from the first years of his business career (see further, Mallinckrodt Professorships in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume) conducted research on the chemistry of ether for anesthesia. In 1946, in connection with the ether centenary, he met Henry K. Beecher (M.D. 1931), Dorr Professor of Anesthesia, and became interested in his investigations. For some twenty years thereafter Mallinckrodt

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provided unrestricted funds for Beecher's research and gave financial assistance to the development of a full-scale Department of Anesthesia. It was appropriate, therefore, that this professorship should bear the Mallinckrodt name and should be designated for a specialty within the field of anesthesia.

The first installment of the Foundation's \$500,000 gift for "the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professorship of Pharmacology to be located in the Department of Anesthesia at the Massachusetts General Hospital" came to the University early in 1982. A year later the Hospital contributed an additional \$260,000, and the Harvard Corporation accepted the terms of the professorship on 7 March 1983:

All monies are to be invested and capitalized until the two funds reach a cumulative total of \$1,000,000. In the interim, salary arrangements for any incumbent will be made by the Medical School and the Hospital, with the provision that, should extreme circumstances cause a shortfall in normal sources of salary support in any year for the incumbent, the annual income of the transferred fund may be used in that year for that purpose.

Appointments to the chair will be made in the Department of Anaesthesia at the Massachusetts General Hospital so long as the present relationship exists between the MGH and the Harvard Medical School. Appointments shall be made by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and with the advice of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

If the affiliation between the two institutions should terminate or so substantially change that the intent of the donor could not be reasonably fulfilled, then the President and Fellows, on recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the Professorship to the department or area of instruction within the Faculty of Medicine most closely related to the interests of the donor.

Keith Wyatt Miller

Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professor of Pharmacology

1983 –

Mallinckrodt Professorships in Medicine 1968

IN 1968 the President and Fellows received \$9 million as a testamentary gift I from Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. (A.B. 1900)

to constitute a capital endowment, the income from which is to be used for research in chemistry, physics, geophysics, or medicine.

One quarter of the bequest was allocated to the Medical School and has been used since 1968 to support four professorships, two in Pathology and two in Medicine. Subsequent endowments provided in 1974 and 1983 by the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Foundation support Medical School chairs respectively and specifically in Immunopathology and in Pharmacology in Anaesthesia, and are described under those titles. See Mallinckrodt Professorships in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume for an account of Mallinckrodt, one of Harvard's most generous benefactors.

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Valentin Fuster

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Medicine)
1991 –

Raj K. Goyal

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Medicine)
1981 – 1984

Harold Fisher Dvorak

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Pathology)
1979 –

Robert Timmons McCluskey

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Pathology)
1975 – 1993

Kurt Julius Isselbacher

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Medicine)
1972 –

David Galland Freiman

Mallinckrodt Professor in Medicine (Pathology)
1969 – 1978

Frank B. Mallory Professorship of Pathology 1969

SUPPORT for the Frank B. Mallory Professorship of Pathology came from friends and former students at the urging of Dr. Maxwell Finland, who initiated the Frank B. Mallory Fund in 1963, during his first year as chief of the Second and Fourth (Harvard) Service units at Boston City Hospital. (See Maxwell Finland Professorship of Pharmacology.) According to terms accepted at the meeting of the Corporation on 7 April 1969,

The income of the Fund may be used for the salary and related expenses of the Professor including pensions, research, books, secretarial expenses, and other purposes related to or connected with the work of the Professorship. The holder of the Professorship may be a professor or an associate professor but shall be known as the Frank Burr Mallory Professor (or Associate Professor) of Pathology. Any income not used in any year may be added to the principal of the Fund, or accumulated for use in future years. In addition, if in any year the Professorship is vacant, the income from the Fund may also be used to support the academic activities of the School's Department of Pathology at the Boston City Hospital.

The incumbent of the Frank Burr Mallory Professorship shall serve at the Boston City Hospital for so long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Medical School and the Boston City Hospital. If the relationship between the Medical School and the Hospital should change or terminate, or the scope and direction of the work of Harvard's activities at the Hospital should alter, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the Frank Burr Mallory Professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research in the Medical School as they decide would then better serve the purpose of the School and the advancement of medicine.

Scarcely a year had passed after the appointment of the first Mallory professor (1972) when Boston City Hospital curtailed its services, and Harvard terminated an affiliation of 100 years. As of 1 July 1973 the various Harvard professorships were transferred to other teaching hospitals, and the Mallory professor is now associated with the Brigham and Women's Hospital.

Frank Burr Mallory (A.B. 1886, M.D. 1890) was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on 12 November 1862, the older child and only son of George Burr Mallory and Anna Faragher Mallory. Although the father became a Great Lakes ship captain, the family were of modest means, and Frank worked his way through both college and medical school.

He was, as he later put it, “extremely fortunate in finding out early exactly what I wanted to do and what I seem to have been best fitted for. In my second year we took up pathology, the study of the changes in diseased organs and tissues. The microscopic appearances of the changes (or lesions as we call them) especially appealed to me. In addition there was a technical side to the work, the fixing of tissues in various fluids and the staining of sections cut from them, that always attracted me and still does.”

His early mentor was Dr. William Thomas Councilman, Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, with whom he worked as assistant both at Boston City Hospital and Harvard Medical School beginning in 1891. In 1893 Mallory received a fellowship for a year’s study in Europe, after which he took a two-year appointment as instructor in Pathology (1894-1896). There followed five years as assistant professor (1896-1901), and eighteen as associate professor of Pathology (1901-1919), then a nine-year lapse when Mallory had no formal connection with the Medical School. His son Kenneth later surmised that Mallory had been disappointed not to succeed Dr. Councilman as Shattuck Professor, but he accomplished important work at Boston City Hospital during that period, and in 1928 resumed his Harvard association as professor of Pathology. Formal retirement from Hospital and Medical School in 1932 allowed Mallory the leisure to pursue research on problems that particularly appealed to him and to work on revisions of earlier writing. He died at his home in Brookline on 9 September 1941.

Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule, authors of *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years*, declared that it was to Dr. Councilman’s “everlasting credit [that he] attracted the excellent Frank B. Mallory to the field of pathology Among Dr. Mallory’s numerous contributions to the literature of pathology are studies on the classification of tumors, on technical methods, on cirrhosis of the liver, and on infectious diseases.” Co-author with James Homer Wright of *Pathological Technique* (1897), Mallory went on to write his own textbook, *The Principles of Pathologic Histology* (1914), basing it entirely on his personal experience. For seventeen years he served as editor of the *Journal of Medical Research* and its successor, the *American Journal of Pathology*, which on the occasion of Mallory’s retirement devoted a special issue to his work.

Mallory served as consulting pathologist to a number of hospitals in the Boston area (Children’s, Boston Lying-In, Deaconess, Goddard, and others). He also helped to found the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, but his most important contribution to medicine probably was the training he provided for young students. This he found to be one of “two durable satisfactions in life,” the other being his laboratory work. At the time of his 50th Harvard reunion he wrote: “Aside from the problems in my own line of work, one of my greatest pleasures has been in training young men and women in pathology and in seeing what they could make out of themselves under proper encouragement and stimulation

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

”When I was put in charge of the laboratory at the Boston City Hospital in 1897, my one fear was of having progress in it blocked by deadwood, that is, by men of little ability who would stay on forever. So I made the rule from the beginning that no one was to be allowed to stay beyond one year as intern and two years as assistant. The unintentional result of this principle was that I established a training school in pathology and the graduates of the laboratory have made good all over the country.“

Ramzi Suliman Cotran
Frank B. Mallory Professor
1972 –

William V. McDermott Professorship of Surgery 1984

THE William V. McDermott Professorship of Surgery traces its origins to 1969 when Raphael Recanati, then president of the Overseas Discount Corporation in New York City, contributed \$10,000 through his Overseas Foundation to support McDermott's research in the Sears Surgical Laboratories at Boston City Hospital. It was Recanati's intention that others would add to the fund and that a surgical fellowship or professorship would result. Initially, however, Recanati (who the year before had successfully recovered from major surgery performed by McDermott) stipulated that income from the fund was to be used

at the discretion of Dr. McDermott or his successor to support research, particularly in the area of liver disease and related problems, including, but not limited to, salaries and related expenses such as pensions, books and laboratory equipment.

From 1969 to 1973 Recanati contributed annually to what was titled the Sears Surgical Research Fund, and he continued after termination of Harvard's affiliation with Boston City Hospital to make annual gifts of \$10,000 or more to the renamed and relocated Harvard Surgical Services Fund at New England Deaconess Hospital. As McDermott approached the age of retirement, Recanati urged activation of the professorship in his honor and to that end substantially increased his annual gifts. In addition, the Hospital trustees began actively soliciting contributions to the fund, with the result that in the fall of 1984 the Gift Policy Committee was in a position to recommend and the Corporation to vote (on 5 November)

to change the name of the Harvard Surgical Services Endowment Fund to the William V. McDermott Professorship at the Medical School and to establish the professorship, with the understanding that the income must be capitalized until the principal of this endowment fund reaches \$800,000.

Major gifts from Recanati and Norman Hascoe, Connecticut-based manufacturer of semi-conductors, together with smaller gifts from some 400 patients, trainees, and friends of McDermott brought the endowment to \$800,000 in 1986. By 30 June 1991 it had appreciated to more than \$1 million. But Recanati was not finished with his benefactions. Beginning in 1989 he and his wife, Dina, made substantial annual contributions toward endowment for a professorship in Immunology at the New England Deaconess Hospital. The Dina and

Raphael Recanati Professorship is listed in the appendix to this volume, along with other medical area chairs that were activated after 30 June 1991.

William Vincent McDermott Jr., son of Mary A. Feenan and William Vincent McDermott (M.D. 1896) of Salem, Massachusetts, was born on 7 March 1917. After graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1934 he entered Harvard College and received the A.B. in 1938. This was only the first of a series of Harvard associations that carried him over half a century. As he put it in his 25th Class Anniversary report, "I have never really escaped from Harvard. Except for military service during World War II in England, Normandy, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, I have lived as an undergraduate at Harvard Medical School, as a resident surgeon at one of the Harvard hospitals and later as a member of the faculty."

In less general terms, he earned his M.D. in 1942, then served to the rank of major in the European Theatre of Operations during World War II (1943-1946), first as battalion surgeon and later as commanding officer of the First Harvard Unit, 30th Field Hospital. On receiving his discharge, McDermott began five years of residency at Massachusetts General Hospital and in 1951 joined the Hospital staff, becoming at the same time instructor in Surgery at the Medical School. He maintained these dual affiliations for the next twelve years, advancing at the Hospital to associate visiting surgeon and at the Medical School to assistant clinical professor of Surgery.

Meanwhile, at Boston City Hospital (as stated in Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule's *Medicine at Harvard: The First 300 Years*) "the burdens of patient care, the policy ambiguities of a large municipal hospital, and the deplorable state of Boston finances [had] kept some Harvard services from developing as remarkably as had the Harvard Medical Service. Nevertheless, the Medical Service insisted that it could not function optimally unless an equally strong surgical service was there as its partner." Their case was persuasive and in 1962 Harvard provided funds to support a full-time professor of Surgery at the Hospital. McDermott, who had recently gained recognition at Massachusetts General Hospital for his clarification of the hepatic coma, was promptly appointed to the new position and at the same time became director of the Sears Surgical Laboratories at Boston City Hospital. Three years later he was elected first Cheever Professor of Surgery.

Unfortunately the Medical and Surgical services could not long survive in the gradually worsening conditions at Boston City Hospital. To quote Beecher and Altschule again: "All was not uniformly well at the Boston City Hospital. On several occasions, it came close to losing its accreditation because of poor housekeeping, deteriorating services, and inadequate records. There was clear evidence of ineptitude and rumors of corruption involving the city-appointed administrative officials. Harvard's sun was setting at the City Hospital, as Pathology, Gynecology, Pediatrics and Radiology were given up in succession."

As chairman of the Boston City Hospital medical staff executive committee, McDermott was prominent in 1971 in efforts to prevent a \$4.5 million budget cut which, he said, would “make it impossible to continue to render an acceptable level of patient care [and] we of the medical staff will not continue to deliver inadequate medical care.” The protests were to no avail, however. In 1973 Harvard ended a hundred-year affiliation with Boston City Hospital and McDermott moved to New England Deaconess Hospital as director of the Harvard Surgical Services and Cancer Research Institute. In 1980 he became chairman of the Hospital’s department of Surgery.

When McDermott stepped down as chief of Surgery in 1985, the *Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin* summarized his accomplishments briefly: “McDermott’s studies of the liver—its cell function, circulation, failure, problems involved in transplantation, and complex interrelations with the central nervous system and kidney—have enabled physicians to deal effectively with hepatic diseases. Under his direction the surgical residency training program grew from three residents at Boston City Hospital (BCH) to approximately fifty, now involving the Cambridge, Faulkner, Manchester Veterans’ Administration, and Mt. Auburn hospitals, in addition to New England Deaconess Hospital (NEDH). New surgical programs have been established in nutrition and metabolism, and organ transplantation; and in 1983 NEDH launched its liver transplantation service. NEDH is now a leader in gastric bypass procedures, nutrition support services, and transplantation immunology.” Although he gave up his leadership position at the Hospital, McDermott continued for another three years as a member of the surgical staff and in 1988 was elected a member of the Hospital corporation. A year earlier he had become Cheever Professor of Surgery Emeritus.

McDermott published more than 200 scientific papers, contributed chapters to 12 textbooks, and was himself the author of *Surgery of the Liver and Portal Circulation* (1974), *Atlas of General Surgery* (1981), and *Surgery of the Liver* (1987). On the occasion of his 50th Class Anniversary he wrote: “The bizarre dismantling of our health care system and the obscene escalation in so-called ‘malpractice’ awards and premiums have left most of my colleagues in varying degrees of depression and have driven increasing numbers into retirement. Obviously, the natural course of events will eventually lead me to the same point, but fortunately normal administrative retirement as chairman of a department of surgery does not preclude continuing with the other clinical and academic facets of life. Reading, sports, and a gregarious life fill the remaining hours and there is no point in looking further. As William Saroyan said at the end of his life, ‘I knew that everyone had to die sometime but I always thought that an exception might be made in my case.’ Who knows?”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Glenn Daniel Steele, Jr.
William V. McDermott Professor
1985 –

Joe Vincent Meigs Professorship of Gynecology 1962

IN 1955 when Joe Vincent Meigs (M.D. 1919) resigned his positions as chief of Gynecology at Massachusetts General Hospital and chief of staff at Vincent Memorial Hospital, his friends and colleagues established in his honor a fund for teaching and research in Gynecology. In the initial proposal, dated 26 April of that year, Dr. George Packer Berry, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and six others wrote:

The objective of the Meigs Fund is to strengthen teaching, research and patient care in the field of Gynecology at the Vincent Memorial Hospital by the establishment of an endowed professorship in the Harvard Medical School. To have a distinguished individual in our midst devoting full time to the indivisible triad of patient care, teaching and research in the important field of Gynecology, would give us new strength and would be fitting recognition for Dr. Meigs. It is the conviction of the group that this end can best be attained for the long term by establishing an appropriate professorship at Harvard.

It is understood that the endowment required to support such a professor and his work is \$500,000. When the Fund has reached this amount, the income therefrom shall be used for the support of a professor, to be designated the "Joe Vincent Meigs Professor of Gynecology," and toward what he will need to implement his activities, including but not limited to assistants, secretarial help, research, publications, etc.

It is our intention and request that the Meigs Professorship be held by the Chief of Staff of the Vincent Memorial Hospital for as long as the present or a similar affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

It was understood that the professorship could be assigned to some other area of instruction and research should the relationship between Hospital and School change or terminate.

Begun in 1955, the fund reached full endowment in 1962, and the President and Fellows then proceeded to establish the chair and to elect Howard Ulfelder as the first incumbent. The second incumbent, James H. Nelson Jr., served concurrently with Ulfelder from 1976 to 1978.

Joe Vincent Meigs, son of Joe Vincent and Sarah Parker Meigs, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on 14 October 1892. After graduating from Princeton University (A.B. 1915) and Harvard Medical School (M.D. 1919) he served as

intern at Massachusetts General Hospital and resident at the Free Hospital for Women in Brookline. He was briefly associated with the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital as surgeon to outpatients before becoming the first chief of staff at Vincent Memorial Hospital in 1931. Vincent Hospital became the gynecological unit of Massachusetts General Hospital in 1939, and three years later Dr. Meigs received an additional appointment as chief of Gynecology at the General. Also in 1942 Meigs, who for ten years had been instructor in Surgery in the Medical School, was appointed clinical professor in Gynecology. He resigned the hospital positions in 1955, remaining as consulting visiting gynecologist, and retired from the faculty in 1959. Meigs died in Syracuse, New York, on 24 October 1963.

A gifted teacher as well as physician, Joe Vincent Meigs was an outstanding figure in the development of his specialty. He was author of *Tumors of the Female Pelvic Organs* (1934) and defined what is known as “Meigs’ Syndrome,” a disease associated with a benign tumor of the ovaries. He was co-editor with Dr. Somers H. Sturgis of the four-volume *Progress in Gynecology* (1946) and he edited and contributed to *The Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Cervix*, published in 1954.

Meigs received an honorary D.Sc. from Northwestern University in 1959, with a citation which summarized his life and career: “A gifted teacher, a constant student, a skillful surgeon, he is one of the foremost gynecologists and pelvic surgeons in America. Efficient, industrious and respected by his contemporaries, he has contributed continuously during the past decade to progressive thinking and present knowledge about the treatment of cancer of the female genital organs: thereby making the life of many patients more secure and happier. Combining successfully the role of research investigator and clinical surgeon, he has been honored many times and in many ways by his colleagues at home and abroad.”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Isaac Schiff
Joe Vincent Meigs Professor
1988 –

James H. Nelson, Jr.
Joe Vincent Meigs Professor
1976 – 1986

Howard Ulfelder
Joe Vincent Meigs Professor
1962 – 1978

George Richards Minot Professorship of Medicine 1957

IN 1950 James Jackson Minot (A.B. 1913) and his wife, Miriam Sears Minot, contributed \$16,000 to the Medical School with the proviso that the funds “be temporarily earmarked . . . as an initial gift towards a Dr. George R. Minot Endowed Professorship.” In a letter to the Treasurer dated 21 December 1950 James Minot, then senior partner in the investment firm of Paine, Webber, Jackson and Curtis, went on to say: “If contributions within a reasonable time are not sufficient to insure such a professorship then it will of course be mingled with the unrestricted funds of the Medical School in memory of my brother Dr. George R. Minot.”

Less than a month later the Minots increased their gift to \$25,000 and Minot wrote, “If at my death this fund with accumulated income has not reached \$300,000, I hereby remove all restrictions from it, and principal and interest shall become unrestricted funds for the Harvard Medical School, and this fund shall then be known as the George Richards Minot Memorial Fund.” Gifts from friends were added, along with regular transfers from unrestricted Medical School funds, and by 1957 the capital in the memorial fund had increased to more than \$500,000. Thus, by vote of the Corporation on 1 April 1957, the professorship was established during the first donor’s lifetime.

George Richards Minot (1885-1950) was the eldest son of James Jackson Minot (1852-1938) and Elizabeth Whitney Minot. Following in the tradition set by his great-grandfather (James Jackson, A.B. 1796, M.D. 1809, *qv*), his great uncle (Francis Minot, A.B. 1841, M.D. 1844), and his father (A.B. 1874, M.D. 1878), George Minot graduated from Harvard College in 1908 and from the Medical School in 1912. He served his internship at Massachusetts General Hospital, then went to Johns Hopkins where he spent two years as assistant resident physician and one year working in the physiology laboratory on problems of blood coagulation. Early in 1915 he returned to Boston to continue his research as assistant in Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Minot first became interested in disorders of the blood while a medical student. At the same time he developed a concern for alleviating human suffering. The two passions, nurtured in hospital clinical and laboratory work and in his own private practice, led Dr. Minot to important discoveries, particularly relating to pernicious anemia. With Roger I. Lee he described the qualitative defect of platelets in hemophilia, and with J. Homer Wright made further observations on the disease. During World War I he investigated anemia occurring among

munitions workers and discovered that the TNT they handled was a factor in destroying red blood cells. Following the war Minot joined the staff of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital (operated by the Cancer Commission of Harvard University) where his studies had to do with leukemia and the effects of x-ray therapy on blood cell production. He was appointed chief of medical services at Huntington Hospital in 1923 and remained in that post for five years.

In the meantime Minot was busy with his private practice. In 1921 he had joined several other doctors in one of the earliest ventures in group practice. Although suffering from a severe case of diabetes, which developed in that same year, Minot continued to work. In spite of a strict and carefully observed diet, the only treatment for diabetes known at that time, his health did not improve until the next year when Frederick G. Banting and Charles H. Best announced their discovery of insulin. The new treatment, a combination of insulin and diet, saved Minot's life and intensified his interest in the relationship of diet to blood diseases.

Having inquired diligently into the eating habits of his pernicious anemia patients, Minot noted a deficiency in animal protein and prescribed for them more milk, meat, and especially liver. Patients responded to the treatment, and laboratory tests conducted by Minot, his assistant in group practice William Parry Murphy, and George Hoyt Whipple of the University of Rochester School of Medicine confirmed empirical observations that liver was indeed a cure for anemia. In 1926 the three men reported their findings to the Association of American Physicians and in 1934 were awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine. Minot's attitude toward this and other honors that came to him (e.g., an honorary S.D. from Harvard in 1928 and the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians in 1929) is reflected in the opening paragraph of his 25th Anniversary Class report:

"In youth one is apt to look at professors of medicine who are chiefs of medical clinics, and who have been fortunate enough to aid mankind by the development of new information, in an awe-inspired manner. When the individual has attained these goals himself, he feels just like any one else but becomes annoyed by the demands made upon him simply because he has taken pains to practice his profession properly and been lucky enough in his activities to obtain new knowledge toward the betterment of man. These sentences express the difference between my position when I graduated and now, twenty-five years later."

While at Huntington Hospital, Minot had also been assistant professor (1918-1927) and clinical professor (1927-28) in the Harvard Medical School. In 1928 he left the Huntington to take up new duties as professor of Medicine in the Medical School and as chief of Harvard Medical Services and director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory at Boston City Hospital. In the directorship he succeeded his friend and colleague, Francis Weld Peabody (qv), who had set the foundations of the laboratory five years previously. Continuing in

Peabody's work, Minot did much to enhance the laboratory's excellent reputation. Younger physicians such as Maxwell Finland, Chester S. Keefer, and Soma Weiss learned from him and under his influence came to important discoveries in other areas of medicine.

William B. Castle (qv), one of Minot's most devoted students and colleagues, recalled that Minot "found time for stimulation and encouragement of his pupils, often emphasized by notes concerning their research interests, handwritten on scraps of paper." Minot and Castle were co-authors of *Pathological Physiology and Clinical Description of the Anemias* (1936), and Minot's papers published in collaboration with Clark W. Heath, Stanley Metier, Maurice Strauss, and Stanley Cobb, continued to enlarge scientific understanding of various blood disorders. In Castle's words:

"Minot's medical career coincided with the flowering of clinical research in the United States after World War I; and his studies of nutritional deficiency in anemia were in harmony with this growing concept of the causation of ill health. His work on pernicious anemia not only provided control of a formerly fatal disease but altered the study of diseases of the blood. Previously confined largely to descriptive morphological classification, this study came to include scientific evaluations by his successors of the controls and nature of the production and destruction of blood cells and plasma components. Minot was in essence a naturalist whose interests included the organic, environmental, and emotional problems of his patients. He brought to his research and to his medical practice inexhaustible curiosity, and compulsion for accuracy, and the infinite capacity for taking pains that has been called genius."

Minot was incapacitated by a stroke which forced him to resign as director of the Thorndike in 1948. He died two years later at his home in Brookline.

James Harriman Jandl
George Richards Minot Professor
1968 –

Maxwell Finland
George Richards Minot Professor
1963 – 1968

William Bosworth Castle
George Richards Minot Professor
1957 – 1963

Moseley Professorship of Surgery 1898

THE Moseley Professorship of Surgery was established in 1898 as the result of a testamentary gift of \$50,000 from the Reverend William Oxnard Moseley (A.B. 1836) in memory of his son and namesake (A.B. 1869, M.D. 1878) who had died some twenty years earlier in a mountaineering accident. In his will, Moseley stated that his gift was “for the purpose of providing a professorship in the Medical School connected with Harvard College,” but he left it to the President and Fellows “to decide what the professorship shall be that will be most for the interests of the school and benefit of the medical art.”

When the Medical School opened in 1783 its faculty of three included a professor of Anatomy and Surgery (John Warren, A.B. 1771) who after 1791 was titled Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. John Warren was succeeded in the Hersey professorship by his son John Collins Warren (A.B. 1797), but when the son retired in 1847 surgery was dropped from the title and the Hersey chair was moved to the College. (See further, Hersey Professorship of Anatomy and Parkman Professorship of Anatomy.)

Meanwhile, in 1835, instruction in Surgery at the Medical School had been supplemented by the appointment of Dr. George Hayward (A.B. 1809) as professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. It was this professorship, titled simply Professorship of Surgery after 1847, to which the President and Fellows decided to apply the Moseley gift. At their meeting on 11 April 1898 they voted

that the bequest of William Oxnard Moseley be appropriated to the endowment of the professorship of Surgery in the Medical School to be hereafter known as the Moseley Professorship of Surgery,
and the second John Collins Warren (A.B. 1863, M.D. 1866), professor of Surgery since 1893, assumed the new title in 1899.

A descendant of John Moseley who settled in Dorchester in 1630, William Oxnard Moseley Sr., was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on 28 May 1815, to Ebenezer and Mary Ann Oxnard Moseley. After graduation from Harvard in 1836 he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but he then gave up the law in favor of the ministry. Studies at Harvard Divinity School were followed in turn by Unitarian pastorates in North Chelsea and Scituate. In 1864 Moseley resigned and returned to Newburyport where he spent the rest of his life. Soon after his death on 10 February 1894 the *Boston Herald* wrote: “He was

a man of great intelligence and culture, charitable in a marked degree, and ever ready to do a kind act." In an obituary in the *Boston Journal* he was described as "a very well informed, agreeable and courtly gentleman, of a retiring nature, but possessing the most absolute principles of honesty and upright deportment."

Moseley's son, William Oxnard Moseley Jr., in whose memory the professorship was given, provided some details on family background in an autobiographical account written for his Harvard classbook in 1869:

"I was born on Monday, October 30, 1848, at No. 33 Bedford street, Boston, Mass. My father, for whom I was named, is a Unitarian clergyman, and a graduate of Harvard in 1836; he is at present residing at Newburyport, Mass.; my mother's name before marriage was Caroline Louisa Fairbanks, the daughter of Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, of Boston, and Abby M. Parker of Dedham, Mass.; my mother died of consumption September 11, 1856, and is buried at Mt. Auburn; I am the only son, although I had a younger brother, who died February 10, 1855, when only one year old; my father was again married January 15, 1868, to Julia Maria Hale, of Newburyport, Mass.; I have one sister Caroline Louisa Moseley, at present about five months old; my father has twice saved persons from drowning, and during the summer of 1867 he was prominent in saving the life of a young lady at Mt. Desert when a boat-load of persons were lost"

The younger Moseley attended Boston Latin School, graduated with honors from Harvard College in 1869, and spent the next five years in the Middle East and Europe, beginning medical studies in Paris and becoming an accomplished mountain climber. In 1874 he returned to Boston and entered the Medical School, earning his degree four years later. After receiving his medical degree, Moseley Jr., went to Europe for a year's work in the clinics of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, and a summer of mountain climbing in Switzerland. He was in a party of four who made a successful ascent of the Matterhorn on 13 August 1879, but during the descent he lost his footing and fell to his death.

One of young Moseley's close friends, John Wheelock Elliot (A.B. 1874, M.D. 1878), recalled their days together with several other house physicians at Massachusetts General Hospital:

"Moseley, somewhat older than the rest, and having a Continental experience, was easily our leader. He had a rare suavity and geniality which made him extremely good company. In short, he was a man of the world in the best sense. He was not a grind, but had the faculty of grasping the essential points of a subject. He developed marked ability and rare good judgment, was faithful and kind to his patients, and gave promise of becoming a brilliant member of the profession. His senior physicians relied on his observation and often entrusted to him important treatments of the patients."

As a memorial to his son, the elder Moseley left, in addition to the professorship which bears the family name, a trust fund of \$20,000 to provide income for beds and general purposes at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The son was also remembered by alpinists who named the shelf from which he fell, the Moseley Platte.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

John Anthony Mannick
Moseley Professor
1976 –

Francis Daniels Moore
Moseley Professor
1948 – 1976

Elliott Carr Cutler
Moseley Professor
1932 – 1947

Harvey Williams Cushing
Moseley Professor
1912 – 1932

Maurice Howe Richardson
Moseley Professor
1907 – 1912

John Collins Warren
Moseley Professor
1899 – 1907

Maurice Edmond Mueller Professorship in Orthopedic Surgery 1987

THE Maurice Edmond Mueller Professorship in Orthopedic Surgery was established in 1987 as the result of a campaign appeal to the Maurice Edmond Mueller Foundation in Bern, Switzerland. In October of that year the foundation and its creator contributed equal sums to provide full endowment of \$1.5 million for a chair whose incumbent, by the terms of the gift,

shall be chosen on the basis of exceptional accomplishment in research and education in orthopedic surgery or in one of the relevant basic sciences such as biomechanics. The Mueller Professor need not be an M.D. qualified in orthopedic surgery but may be a Ph.D. in one of the basic sciences.

The first Mueller Professor will serve in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery at the Beth Israel Hospital. He or she shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the Trustees of the Beth Israel Hospital. Future appointees to the Mueller Chair shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of the then existing professors of Orthopedic Surgery, as well as that of the Foundation.

Income from the endowment . . . shall be used to support or supplement support for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship. If there is no incumbent, the income may be used by the Medical School to support academic activities consistent with the original intent of the donor, may be held for later use, or may be added to the principal of the endowment fund

Although the terms are broadly stated, it seems clear that the chair was designed initially for Wilson Carlyle Hayes, Professor of Biomechanics at Beth Israel Hospital, who earned his Ph.D. at Northwestern University in 1970. He became the first Mueller Professor on 1 March 1988.

Son of a Swiss industrialist, Maurice Edmond Mueller was born in Biel on 28 March 1918. After earning the M.D. at the University of Lausanne, he went on to specialize in orthopedic surgery. His career was still in its infancy when Mueller conceived the idea of using metal plates to set fractured long bones, and in 1958 he formed a consortium with four colleagues for the purpose of testing and implementing his idea. Before long the resulting Association for the Study of Internal Fixation had developed the Synthes system of orthopedic surgery and was providing doctors and hospitals with standardized kits containing plates

and screws and tools to apply them. The association also designed courses of instruction in the use of the kits and arranged for an archival record of reports on failures as well as successes in applying the procedure.

Two years after organizing the Association for the Study of Internal Fixation, Mueller became head of the department of Orthopedic Surgery in the canton hospital at Saint Gallen, and in 1963 he began a seventeen-year tenure at the University of Bern as professor of Orthopedic Surgery and chairman of the department. He left off teaching in 1980 and soon afterward developed a new prosthetic system which, like Synthes, provided surgical materials, gave instruction, and documented results of Mueller-perfected devices for total hip replacement.

The surgeon prospered from his inventions. In 1965 he set aside a part of his wealth in a foundation (originally called Protek but renamed for its founder in 1974) to promote research and education in orthopedic surgery, provide assistance to hospitals for orthopedic training, and benefit basic science. The Institute for High Resolution Electron Microscopy at the University of Basel and the Institute for Biomechanics at the University of Bern are but two of the establishments that have benefited from Mueller Foundation support.

Together with his associates, Mueller described the system and techniques they had developed in two books both of which, first published in German, were later issued in English translation: *Technique of Internal Fixation of Fractures* appeared in 1965, and the second edition of *Manual of Internal Fixation* in 1979. *The Comprehensive Classification of Fractures of Long Bones*, compiled originally in English, was published in 1990, and a year later a third (English) edition of the manual appeared. Mueller has been a member of professional associations in Germany, France, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, and the United States and has served from time to time as president of the several Swiss orthopedic societies to which he belonged.

Wilson Carlyle Hayes
Maurice Edmond Mueller Professor
1988 –

Alexander S. Nadas Professorship in Pediatric Cardiology 1989

THE Alexander S. Nadas Professorship in Pediatric Cardiology honors the Hungarian-born physician who helped organize the cardiology division at Children's Hospital and put it on a solid foundation. Gifts toward the chair's endowment came from patients, colleagues, and friends of the pediatric cardiologist, but the major contribution was from the trustees of Sharon Sanatorium, until 1947 a treatment center for children suffering from rheumatic fever. After a cure was found and the disease was no longer prevalent, the trustees voted to close the facility and to use income from the assets to support research in related diseases.

In the early 1950s, thanks to the persuasive powers of Charles Janeway, then pediatrician in chief at Children's Hospital, the Sharon trustees agreed to use some of the funds at their disposal to support, at least partially, a medical specialist and a surgeon and their studies in congenital heart defects. Janeway argued that rheumatic fever and heart problems went hand in hand, and he suggested that the emerging field of pediatric cardiology was an area to which Sharon funds might appropriately be devoted. Thus Alexander Nadas and Luther Longina, Children's Hospital cardiologist and surgeon respectively, received support from Sharon contributions. Some thirty years later, when the Sharon assets were liquidated, the trustees designated a substantial sum for the Nadas Professorship to bring the fund to full endowment of \$1.5 million. The terms accepted when the chair was established in October 1989 stipulate:

The initial incumbent of the Alexander S. Nadas Professorship shall be the Chief of the Department of Cardiology at Children's Hospital and shall also be a Professor of Pediatrics at the Medical School. Subsequent incumbents shall hold similar appointments in this field of medicine or medical science so long as it remains viable to the teaching and research programs at the Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital

Born in Budapest on 12 November 1913, Alexander Sandor Nadas was the son of Sandor and Margit Roth Nadas. Holder of an M.D. awarded in 1937 by the Budapest Medical School, young Nadas spent a post-graduate year in London studying cardiology with Paul Wood, then came to the United States for a year's internship in Cleveland, at Fairlawn Park Hospital, followed by a second year at Wilmington (Delaware) General Hospital. For resident training Nadas moved to Boston where he had a two-year term at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital. He hoped (as he said later) to specialize in cardiology, but "pediatrics

was the only field I could find a good opportunity to work in.” The first of several opportunities in pediatrics was at Children’s Hospital, where he spent a year as assistant resident. From Boston he moved to Detroit in 1943 and there served two years as chief resident in Michigan Children’s Hospital, at the same time earning a second M.D. from Wayne University. There followed, from 1945 to 1949, four years of private pediatric practice in Greenfield, Massachusetts, before Janeway invited Nadas to join the Children’s Hospital staff. What Janeway had in mind was the establishment of a cardiology unit at the Hospital and the shaping of what he saw as a new field in children’s medicine, and Nadas was the man he chose to carry out his idea.

As Nadas explained in an interview for the 14 December 1989 issue of *Focus*, pediatric cardiology prior to the late 1930s “was mainly a matter of describing anomalies, and Dr. Maude Abbot from Montreal made some of the most important anatomical studies of these anomalies. But since there was little you could do about them, it was not of much interest to anyone.” However, in 1938 Robert E. Gross (qv) made medical and surgical history at Children’s Hospital with the first successful correction of a congenital heart defect, the sealing off of the patent ductus arteriosus. His breakthrough was followed a few years later by that of the Baltimore surgeons, Helen Taussig and Alfred Blalock, who surgically corrected another common congenital heart defect called “tetralogy of Fallot.” Thus, when Nadas came on the scene, “where before we had been confined to the use of a few diagnostic tools, we now had surgical techniques at our disposal.”

With his dual training in cardiology and pediatrics, Nadas was well suited to accomplish Janeway’s design. He used the approach he had learned from Wood in London, that of looking at the physiological mechanisms underlying clinical manifestations, in his study of a variety of pediatric problems which he then described in his textbook, *Pediatric Cardiology*. First published in 1957, the book went through second (1963) and third (1972) editions and earned Nadas the epithet, “father of pediatric cardiology.” In 1991 Donald C. Fyler edited yet another revision of the classic and published it under the title *NADAS Pediatric Cardiology*.

As to the epithet, Nadas did not take it seriously. “That’s nonsense,” he told the *Focus* reporter. “I merely happened to be here at an opportune time. I caught the bus, I wasn’t driving it . . . My career fit together like the leitmotif of a symphony. I had the right timing and followed the right theme.”

Nadas started at Children’s Hospital in 1949 as assistant physician and associate chief of cardiology. By 1966 he had become chief of the division of cardiology and in 1983, at age 70, he retired. During that same period he was associated with the Medical School faculty, first as research fellow in Pediatrics, then on through instructor to assistant and associate clinical professorships. In 1964 he became clinical professor, in 1969 professor of Pediatrics, and in 1984, after two extensions of his retirement date, professor of Pediatrics, emeritus.

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A member of several professional societies, Nadas served as president of the American Pediatric Society in 1972-73. Although *Pediatric Cardiology* was the only book he wrote (albeit in three editions), he served on the editorial boards of *Yearbook of Cardiovascular Medicine and Surgery*, *The American Journal of Cardiology*, *Pediatric Cardiology*, and other professional journals, to which he also contributed articles from time to time. In addition to Children's Hospital, Brigham and Women's, Massachusetts General, and Newton-Wellesley hospitals have benefited from Nadas' service as consultant, both before and after his official retirement.

Bernardo Nadal-Girard
Alexander S. Nadas Professor
1989 –

Charles Anthony Pappas Professorship of Neurosciences 1982

THE Charles Anthony Pappas Professorship of Neurosciences is the gift of the Thomas Anthony Pappas Charitable Foundation in response to an appeal from Nicholas T. Zervas (A.B. 1950, M.D. Chicago 1954), chief of the neurological service at Massachusetts General Hospital. Over a period of eight years beginning in 1982, the Foundation through its president, Charles A. Pappas, contributed \$1 million for

... the Charles Anthony Pappas Professorship at the Harvard Medical School.... Except as provided below, the Charles Anthony Pappas Professor will serve in the Department of Neurosurgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The incumbent, who will be known as the Charles Anthony Pappas Professor of Neurosciences, shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

It is the wish of the Pappas Foundation that the major scientific interest of the incumbent will have some relevance to degenerative disorders of the nervous system, although the research need not be restricted to any single disease or to a particular kind of research. The Pappas Foundation is interested primarily that the incumbent work in basic or applied research that may add to the origins, pathophysiology, or therapy of degenerative neurological disorders.

... The professorship will be activated at such time as the Fund through gifts and capitalization of income shall reach the sum of \$1 million, or at any time when the salary of the incumbent shall be guaranteed by a combination of resources including income from the Fund and other resources approved by the Trustees of Massachusetts General Hospital.

The income from the endowment ... may be used for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship. If there is no incumbent, the income may be used by the Chief of Neurosurgery at the Hospital at his discretion for the support of academic activities. The balance of income remaining unspent in any year may be carried over as unexpended income or added to the principal of the Fund....

If the affiliation between the School and the Hospital should terminate or so substantially change that the intent of the donor could not reasonably be fulfilled, then the President and Fellows, on recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the Fund to the department or

areas of instruction within the Faculty of Medicine most closely related to neuroscience.

The President and Fellows accepted the gift and its terms at their meeting on 15 March 1982 and three months later, using the discretion allowed them, elected Adelbert Ames III first incumbent. Ames's salary and expenses came from Massachusetts General Hospital sources until the annual payments on the \$1 million pledge were completed in 1989.

The Thomas Anthony Pappas Charitable Foundation is named for its principle donor, the Greek-born entrepreneur who made a fortune in a variety of enterprises springing from his original business as food importer and liquor distributor. Son of Constantine and Sofia Flamburas Pappadopoulos, Thomas was born in Filiatra, Messinias, Greece, on 24 October 1898. The father brought his family to the United States in 1903 and opened a grocery store in Boston's North End. When he became ill in 1914 young Thomas, who had shortened his name to Pappas, took over the store. "Within a dozen years," *Newsweek* reported on 21 January 1963, "the immigrant boy had sent his four brothers and sisters through school, put himself through night school, attended courses at Boston and Northeastern universities, and built the grocery into a six-store chain specializing in imported food." With his brother John C. Pappas (1904-1972) as associate, Thomas Pappas expanded the chain still further and in the early 1950s sold it for capital to invest in new ventures.

The occasion prompting the *Newsweek* article was the announcement a few months earlier that Thomas Pappas was founding an industrial complex in Greece, in partnership with Esso International and Republic Steel. The Esso Pappas Complex, so-called, was constructed between 1963 and 1969 and consisted of a steel mill, an ammonia plant, a petrochemical plant, and an oil refinery whose products were transported in the tankers of Pappas-owned Atlantic Maritime Enterprises Co. In the United States, Pappas interests included Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, the Boston Shipping Corp., Prudential Steamship Lines, and Suffolk Downs race track. Pappas was also a director of Union-Warren Savings Bank, Plymouth Reinsurance Co., and First State Insurance Co.

Pappas was a longtime Republican and a strong supporter of Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon. In 1955 Eisenhower appointed him special ambassador at the inauguration ceremonies for Luis Battle Beres when he became president of Uruguay. (In the area of diplomacy, Pappas also served his native country as temporary consul general in the New England district.) During the Nixon administration he was a member of the National Petroleum Council for the Department of the Interior and a member of the President's Advisory Council for Minority Business Enterprises. Said to have been influential in Spiro Agnew's nomination as vice president, Pappas also served on the Republican national finance committee.

In addition to business and politics, Pappas was engaged in a broad spectrum of church and community organizations. Active in the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, he also served at various times on the board of directors of the

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Massachusetts Committee for Catholics, Protestants and Jews, and as chairman of the United Negro College Fund, Greek War Relief Association, and Community Fund drives. He was a trustee of Hellenic College and Children's Hospital, member of the corporation of New England Deaconess Hospital and the Museum of Science, and honorary trustee of Boston University. Numerous other institutions, ranging from Boys' and Girls' Camps, Inc. to New England Opera Theater, profited from his support and counsel. Thomas Pappas died on 16 January 1988, having some thirty years earlier given over the presidency of C. Pappas and Co., Inc. to his brother and, after the brother's death, to his nephew, James Pappas.

Charles Anthony Pappas, for whom the chair is named, is the only son of Thomas and Bessie Bounakes Pappas. Born in Cambridge in 1932, he attended Tufts University (Class of 1955) before joining his father and cousins at C. Pappas and Co. In 1964 he took time off to try his hand as an investment broker at Harris-Upham, but after a year returned to the family business where he has served as vice president with special concern for food and liquor importing. He became a director of his father's charitable foundation when it was established in 1975 and later succeeded to its presidency.

Richard Harry Masland
Charles Anthony Pappas Professor
1991 –

Adelbert Ames III
Charles Anthony Pappas Professor
1983 – 1991

Parkman Professorship of Anatomy

1847

THE Parkman Professorship of Anatomy traces its origins to 1847, a year of major rearrangements for Medical School instruction in Surgery and Anatomy. The changes, occasioned by the retirement of John Collins Warren (A.B. 1797) as Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, were effected in a series of votes taken by the President and Fellows at their meeting on 3 April 1847:

Voted. That the Professorship held by Dr. Hayward and now called the "Professorship of the Institutes of Surgery and Clinical Surgery," be called hereafter the "Professorship of Surgery."

Voted. That a new Professor be chosen to be called the "Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology" to lecture at the Medical College.

Voted. That a new Professor be chosen to be called the "Professor of Pathological Anatomy" to lecture at the Medical College and to have charge of the Museum.

Voted. That a new Professor be chosen to be called the "Hersey Professor of Anatomy" to lecture at Cambridge, the said Professor not to be a member of the Faculty of the Medical School in Boston.

Voted. That the compensation of the "Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology" shall be exclusively derived from fees paid by the Medical Students.

Voted. That the compensation of the "Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Curator" be exclusively derived from fees paid by the Medical Students.

Voted. That the "Hersey Professor of Anatomy" be paid the salary of the Hersey foundation hitherto received by the Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

(See further, Hersey Professorship of Anatomy and Moseley Professorship of Surgery).

The Parkman Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology was named in honor of Dr. George Parkman who in 1845 had donated a 60'x 100' plot of land along the Charles River for the Medical School's new building on Grove Street, near the Massachusetts General Hospital. The professorship was never funded, but the title (changed in 1871 to Parkman Professorship of Anatomy) has been retained for occasional appointments when no endowed professorship in Anatomy is open.

George Parkman (1790-1849), a pioneer in the medical treatment of the insane, was a son of the Boston merchant, Samuel Parkman and his second wife,

Sarah Rogers Parkman. A graduate of Harvard College in 1809, he received a medical degree from the University of Aberdeen in 1813, and for a time practiced medicine in Boston. Samuel Eliot Morison recorded in *Three Centuries of Harvard* that Parkman “was given to good works, and the poorest people of Boston knew that they could rouse him from his Walnut Street mansion at the dead of night and lead him to an errand of mercy and healing without fear of rebuke, or apprehension of a bill.”

Cleveland Amory, however, described Dr. Parkman in less kindly terms: “Although he had studied to be a physician and received his degree, Dr. Parkman had rarely practiced medicine in his life. He was a merchant at heart, one of Boston’s wealthiest men . . .” According to Amory, Parkman was highly respected but not popular, honest, direct and dependable, shrewd and hard with those to whom he loaned money. He so hounded one of his debtors, John White Webster (A.B. 1811, M.D. 1815), then Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, who had deceived Dr. Parkman concerning collateral for a loan, that Webster murdered him in the building that stood on Parkman’s Grove Street plot. The Parkman case has since become one of the most notorious events in Harvard’s history.

The Grove Street site was George Parkman’s principal gift to Harvard. In 1844 he was one of several donors to the Erving Professor’s collection of museum specimens, and in 1846 he responded to a second appeal from Webster, this time for funds to purchase “for the cabinet of mineralogy and geology under my charge, the fossil skeleton of a Mastodon found in N. Jersey together with a highly valuable & instructive series of crania, bones & teeth of mastodons of different ages.” Dr. Parkman’s contribution was in the amount of \$25. (See also, in subsequent volume, Parkman Professorship of Divinity, the gift of George Parkman’s father, Samuel, and older brother, Francis.)

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George Bernays Wislocki
Parkman Professor of Anatomy
1931 – 1941

Thomas Dwight
Parkman Professor of Anatomy
1883 – 1911

Oliver Wendell Holmes
Parkman Professor of Anatomy
1847 – 1882

Francis Weld Peabody Faculty Professorship of Medicine 1963

AT the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine the President and Fellows voted on 6 May 1963 “to designate a Francis Weld Peabody Faculty Professorship of Medicine, the holder of this title to derive his salary from the Teaching and Research Fund of the Harvard Medical School, Department of Medicine (1955) or other available and appropriate funds.” The chair was created to honor William Bosworth Castle when he retired as director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, and was named for Francis Weld Peabody, Castle’s teacher and predecessor in the Thorndike directorship. At the same time alumni and friends initiated a fund in honor of Dr. Castle which by 1969 had reached an amount sufficient to activate a professorship in Castle’s own name. (See further William Bosworth Castle Professorship of Medicine.)

Francis Weld Peabody (A.B. 1903) was born on 24 November 1881, the son of Francis Greenwood and Cora Weld Peabody. After receiving his M.D. in 1907 and completing an internship at Massachusetts General Hospital and a residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital, he spent a year studying chemistry at the University of Berlin. Then followed two years at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute before he returned to Boston to join the Medical School faculty in 1915.

Trained in chemistry and physics, Peabody was the leader of a group of young physicians who were convinced that clinical treatment and medical research should go hand in hand. Their persuasion led to the establishment of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, which opened its doors at Boston City Hospital in 1922, the first facility for general clinical research in a municipal hospital in this country. The laboratory was supported jointly by Harvard and Boston City Hospital, and Peabody was named its first director. He was able in a few short years to build the foundations of a unique and highly effective institution before a tragic illness ended his life on 13 October 1927.

Writing for the 25th Anniversary report of the Class of 1903, Hans Zinsser spoke of Peabody’s achievements in these words: “The quality of his work was always sound and thorough and, in many instances, brilliant. His contributions to the clinical aspects of the vital capacity of the lungs and on the metabolism of respiration will remain as cornerstones of these branches of knowledge. His later papers on normal bone-marrow and on the pathology of the bone-marrow in pernicious anemia are permanently written into the literatures of these subjects, and supplemented the investigations of his devoted friend, George Minot

[qv], in one of the most beneficent therapeutic discoveries of our time [the use of liver extract in treatment of pernicious anemia].”

Zinsser went on to illustrate the quality of Peabody’s spirit by this quotation from Peabody’s paper on “The Care of the Patient”: “The good physician knows his own patients through and through and his knowledge is bought dearly. Time, sympathy, and understanding must be lavishly dispensed, but the reward is to be found in that personal bond which forms the greatest satisfaction of the practice of medicine. One of the essential qualities of the clinician is interest in humanity, for the secret of the care of the patient is in caring for the patient.”

The Peabody Professorship was never funded and the title was allowed to lapse on the retirement of Dr. Castle in 1968.

William Bosworth Castle
Francis Weld Peabody Faculty Professor
1963 – 1968

Harriet M. Peabody Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery 1962

THE Harriet M. Peabody Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery is supported by the Harriet M. Peabody Fund, established in 1961 as the result of a \$1 million gift from the trustees of the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children.

Founded in 1894 and opened in 1895, the New England Peabody Home terminated its operations after 66 years of service devoted to the care and treatment of crippled children. "As a pioneer in this field, it has served humanity nobly," Dean Berry wrote to the President on 6 November 1961. "Advances in medical science, the development of modern teaching hospitals and of other clinical facilities, and the newer methods of social welfare, all contributed to a decline in the patient census from 100 in the 1930s to 20 in 1960, of which number few require long-term hospitalization. Accordingly, the trustees have sought a more fruitful means of employing a large part of their resources. It should be added that the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children will continue its corporate existence, receiving gifts and bequests as heretofore, and that from its remaining assets it will make from time to time grants for the care and improvement of crippled children."

As one of their first acts following the home's closing, the Peabody trustees sold their property and gave the proceeds to Children's Hospital to establish a new Peabody Clinic for Crippled Children. At the same time they offered Harvard funds for a chair or chairs in Orthopedic Surgery, stipulating:

That the purposes of this Fund shall be to advance the care and treatment of children, to seek the causes of crippling disease, and to spread the benefits of its discoveries through the teaching programs of the Harvard Medical School.

That the income from the funds thus transferred to Harvard be used in perpetuity in such manner as the Dean of Harvard Medical School with the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall deem from time to time to be most promising in carrying out the objectives outlined in the foregoing paragraph.

That Harvard shall establish one or more Professorships at the Medical School in the field of orthopedic surgery, centering programs of research, teaching and patient care at one or more of its teaching hospitals with such additional posts, including Associate and Assistant Professorships, as may be created to support such programs, and the income therefrom to provide technicians, assistants and other appurtenances to support and advance the

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purposes of the Fund, the name or names of such professorships to be determined by this Corporation after consultation with authorities of the Harvard Medical School.

In his letter recommending acceptance of the trustees' offer Dean Berry wrote: "The establishment of the Harriet M. Peabody Fund at the Medical School would greatly strengthen the ability of the Faculty of Medicine to contribute to the basic understanding of diseases that cripple and maim children and thus to spare the present generation of youngsters, as well as generations yet unborn, tragic years of suffering. Consonant with the wishes of the Trustees of the Peabody Home and the needs of the Faculty, it would now be possible to create for the first time at Harvard a full-time Department of Orthopedics in the Harvard Medical School and The Children's Hospital. The initial step would be the establishment of the Harriet M. Peabody Professorship, the first incumbent to serve in orthopedic surgery, centering his activities in teaching, research and patient care at The Children's Hospital." The President and Fellows accepted the offer on 20 November 1961 and on 19 February 1962 voted

to establish the Harriet M. Peabody Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery and to authorize the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine to initiate forthwith the selection of a suitable first incumbent of that chair.

Little is recorded of Harriet M. Peabody, apart from her role in founding the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children. Her story is told in a report published in 1924, soon after the home moved into its new quarters in Newton, Massachusetts:

"In these days of highly specialized social agencies and welfare work of all kinds it is difficult to realize that when this Home was founded there was no place in New England devoted to the care and education of cripples, and only three or four homes for crippled children in the entire country. In 1894 Mrs. H. M. Peabody, a former superintendent of a children's infirmary, became interested in the case of a little crippled boy whose feet had been badly frozen. She tried to find a Home in which he could be cared for, but nowhere, except in the almshouse at Tewksbury, could she find a place for him. This was the incident which led to the founding of the New England Peabody Home. Mrs. Peabody was not a woman of wealth who could by writing a check endow a home for crippled children, but she realized the need, and although she could not present a material building, she endowed the project no less richly with her vision and her enthusiasm and launched the effort which culminated in the modern home for crippled children at Oak Hill.

"She began at once to interest her friends in her plan for founding a home where destitute crippled children not only could be well cared for, but where they could be educated and taught to become self-respecting, economically independent men and women; and to this end she set about raising money. However, before she had anything more definite to show for her efforts than \$210 which she had collected, and the aroused interest of a number of women,

she moved away from the State; but her work had been well done, and the Home was to become a reality. Mrs. Peabody gave to Mrs. E. B. Kellogg the money she had collected and asked her to go on with the plan for founding a Home for the care and education of destitute crippled children . . . “

The report goes on to describe the new facilities and some of the home's typical cases. Among the named rooms in the main building was one "in honor of Minnie Bradbury Kellogg, organizer of the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, by Harriet M. Peabody, the founder." Two of Harvard's outstanding orthopedic surgeons were on the home's visiting staff as surgeon-in-chief, Robert Williamson Lovett (A.B. 1881), John B. and Buckminster Brown Professor of Orthopedic Surgery (1915-1924), and as surgeon, young Frank Roberts Ober, who later (1937-1946) served as third incumbent of the Brown Professorship.

Melvin Jacob Glimcher
Harriet M. Peabody Professor
1971 –

William Thomas Green
Harriet M. Peabody Professor
1962 – 1968

Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professorship 1963

THREE Harvard professorships trace their origin to the efforts of A. Clifford Barger, A.B. 1939, M.D. 1943, who was professor of Physiology in 1962 when the Medical School undertook a major drive for capital funds. Barger suggested a meeting between Dean George Packer Berry and Paul Henry Pfeiffer, director of the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation, who happened also to be Barger's classmate in college and medical school.

As Pfeiffer later recalled, "George Packer could talk anybody into anything," and his suggestion that the family foundation could endow a professorship took root. Within a year Pfeiffer had persuaded his fellow directors to endow not one but six professorships, three at the Harvard Medical School and one each at Stanford, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Menninger Clinic. The Harvard chairs honor Paul Pfeiffer's great uncle and aunt, Gustavus Adolphus and Louise Foote Pfeiffer, creators of the research foundation, and his father, Robert Henry Pfeiffer, former Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages in the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The terms of the gift stipulated only that the first occupants of the chairs should teach Pharmacology, Anatomy, and Physiology respectively. Thereafter the School has discretion as to the field of each of the professorships. Appropriately, A. Clifford Barger became the first Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professor of Physiology.

Born in 1872, Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer was the son of Heinrich and Barbara Klufinger Pfeiffer, natives of Bavaria who emigrated to the United States in 1856 and eventually established a farm near Cedar Falls, Iowa. The next youngest of ten children (eight sons, two daughters), Gustavus Pfeiffer attended the Illinois College of Pharmacy and at the age of 22 joined his brother Paul who was operating a drugstore in Parkersburg, Iowa, not far from home. At the same time their eldest brother, Henry, was engaged in drug manufacturing in St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1901 the brothers joined forces to launch the Pfeiffer Chemical Company there. Seven years later they acquired William R. Warner & Co. and took the name of the older, Philadelphia firm. Henry Pfeiffer became president and Gustavus vice president and treasurer in the new organization. In 1939, after his elder brother's death, Gustavus Pfeiffer became president of Warner & Co. and in 1944 chairman of the board. In 1945, prompted by ill health, he retired from business altogether, and on 22 August 1953 he died, leaving most of his estate to the foundation which he and his wife established in

1942. The Warner company later combined with Lambert Chemical to form Warner-Lambert.

Gustavus Pfeiffer was a man of generous spirit. Childless himself, he was devoted to his brothers and sisters and their children, particularly to his nephew Robert Henry Pfeiffer. At Aspetuck Farms, his estate in Easton, Connecticut, Gustavus Pfeiffer provided summer homes for a number of his relatives including a house for Robert's family appropriately named "Harvard." As trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, he learned that Helen Keller was looking for a home in Connecticut, and in 1939 he gave her a twelve-room house on a four-and-a-half acre plot at the junction of Redding and Westport. When the house was destroyed by fire seven years later he worked through the American Foundation for the Blind to have it replaced. Pfeiffer also contributed to the North Carolina junior college named for his brother Henry and, by his bequest, enabled the school to achieve senior college status.

Pfeiffer enjoyed chess and was a dedicated collector of chess pieces. His collection, presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art shortly before his death, consisted of more than 300 sets crafted from such materials as wood, ivory, silver, gold, jade, and amber. Pfeiffer was co-author, with Donald M. Liddell, of *Chessmen* (1938), and was an honorary member of the board of governors and a former vice president of the Marshall Chess Club.

See further, Louise Foote Pfeiffer and Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professorships.

Robert Richard Rando

Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professor (of Pharmacology)
1983 –

Irving Hyman Goldberg

Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professor (of Pharmacology)
1972 – 1983

Otto Kraymer

Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professor (of Pharmacology)
1964 – 1966

Louise Foote Pfeiffer Professorship 1963

THE Louise Foote Pfeiffer Professorship is one of three chairs established in the Medical School in 1963 as the result of a gift from the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation. See Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer for a full account. The terms of the professorship are simply stated:

... The initial occupant to be a professor of anatomy. Thereafter the School shall have discretion in the allocation of the chair as to occupant and area of medicine.

Louise Foote was born in Parkersburg, Iowa, and was educated in the Parkersburg public schools. She was 22 when the young druggist Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer came to town in 1894 and she married him two years later. Staunch in support of her husband's career, and devoted to her many nieces and nephews, she was also active in her own philanthropic work. She established the Louise Foote Foundation for social case work, contributed generously to schools and hospitals for scholarships and financial aid to the sick and the indigent, and was instrumental in founding the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation "for the improvement of public health through the advancement of medicine and pharmacy."

Mrs. Pfeiffer served as head of volunteer workers for the Easton township chapter of the American Red Cross during the First World War and again, when in her early seventies, during World War II. She died at the age of 76 at her Connecticut home, Aspetuck Farms, on 6 October 1948.

Elizabeth Dexter Hay
Louise Foote Pfeiffer Professor (as Professor of Embryology)
1969 –

Elizabeth Dexter Hay
Louise Foote Pfeiffer Professor (as Associate Professor of
Embryology)
1964 – 1969

Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professorship 1963

THE Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professorship was established in the Medical School in 1963 with funds contributed by the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation. For a full account of the gift, which was sufficient to endow three Pfeiffer chairs, see Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer Professorship. According to the terms,

the initial occupant [of the Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professorship is] to be a professor of physiology. Thereafter the School shall have discretion in the allocation of the chair as to occupant and area of medicine.

Robert Henry Pfeiffer was the grandson of Bavarian natives who emigrated to the United States in 1856 and settled on a farm near Cedar Falls, Iowa, where they raised a family of ten children. Their early days in Iowa were not easy, and during a period of particularly hard times the second son, George Washington Pfeiffer, was sent back to Europe to work for his maternal uncle in the hemp business. He returned to the United States to marry Adelia Rodenbach, but the couple made their permanent home in Bologna, Italy. Thus Robert Henry Pfeiffer, born in Bologna on 14 February 1892, was an American citizen at birth. He received his early education in the Scuolo Publico of Bologna and was ready to prepare for a career in business. But, his biographers related, “at the age of fourteen, on his return with his family from one of their periodic trips to America, one starry night on board ship, an inexplicable feeling came over him which made him decide for the ministry.” Accordingly, young Pfeiffer transferred from the Istituto Tecnico to the Liceo Galvani and after graduating in 1911 took up theological studies in Geneva, Berlin and Tübingen. He received his first theological degree from the University of Geneva in 1915.

Pfeiffer married Mathilde Valenti, daughter of an anatomy professor at the University of Bologna, in the spring of 1916 and in the summer managed to take his bride to America. That fall he was ordained in the Methodist Church and was assigned to a church in Sanborn, New York. Already fluent in European languages and well acquainted with biblical Latin, Greek and Hebrew, Pfeiffer kept his mind busy during this rural pastorate by taking a correspondence course in Assyriology at the University of Chicago. But after three years, as his son Paul later recalled, “my father realized he could not spend his life begging for the church from poor farmers, and he came to Harvard to earn his Ph.D.” Supported at least in part by his uncle Gustavus Pfeiffer, young Robert earned

the A.M. in 1920, the Ph.D. in 1922, and the S.T.M. in 1923. He joined the faculty as instructor in Semitic Languages in 1922, became assistant professor in 1930, and served as lecturer from 1936 until 1953, when he was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages. At the same time, Pfeiffer was successively instructor, assistant, associate and full professor of Biblical and Cognate Languages at Boston University.

In 1952, at the prime of Pfeiffer's teaching career, a course guide for Harvard undergraduates showed two concentrators in the Department of Semitic Languages and reported: "Chairman Robert H. Pfeiffer admits that his department will appeal to only a small, specialized group: future Near Eastern scholars, future rabbis, future ministers, future philologists, and future historians of religion. If you are not definitely interested in one of these professions, stay away from this field. The requirements are difficult and its dollar-appeal is just about non-existent.

"Concentrators will need a knowledge of Greek, Latin, German, French, and two Semitic languages by the time they are finished. Consolation is available in the fact that Pfeiffer and Harry A. Wolfson, Littauer Professor of Semitic Literature, are probably the country's top teachers in this field."

After Pfeiffer's death on 16 March 1958, Douglas Horton, dean of the Divinity School, recalled: "If there was a single student wanting a course in Advanced Syrian, it was given to him, even though this would mean a teaching load . . . out of all proportion to the norm." In a faculty memorial minute, Pfeiffer's colleagues wrote: "Despite his onerous burden of research, teaching, and administration, he was always accessible and was most generous with his time and help. Many a student owes much to the patience and resourcefulness with which Pfeiffer struggled to find salvageable parts of a term paper or premature article. Indeed his colleagues could even at times be embarrassed by his prodigal endorsement of all who sought his support. It was almost as if he measured scholarship by the canons of the parable of the widow's mite."

Pfeiffer was an outstanding scholar in two fields—Biblical Studies and Assyriology. His first book, *Le Probleme du Livre Job* (1915) was followed in 1920 by *An Analysis of the Hammurabi Code*. The *Archives of Shilwateshub* appeared in 1932, *State Letters of Assyria* in 1935, and *One Hundred New Selected Nuzi Texts*, authorship of which he shared with E.A. Speiser, in 1937. Pfeiffer's most widely known works were *Introduction to the Old Testament* (1940) and *History of New Testament Times* (1949). In addition there were numerous contributions to theological journals, encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Pfeiffer spent the year 1928-29 as annual professor at the Baghdad School of the American Schools of Oriental Research. While there he directed the Harvard-Baghdad School excavations at Nuzi (Iraq) and succeeded in acquiring a valuable collection of Nuzi cuneiform tablets for the Semitic Museum at Harvard. As museum curator from 1931 to 1958 he added to its holdings some 600 other major acquisitions, including the Hale Egyptian collection, the Cooke collection of cylinder seals, and the Kellner collection of ancient Palestinian glass

and pottery. Pfeiffer was an associate trustee of the American Schools of Oriental Research and served the Society of Biblical Literature for one year as president and for four years as editor of its journal. He was also a member of the editorial board for the *Harvard Theological Review*. After his uncle's death in 1953 he became a trustee of the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation, and he was also a trustee of the small Methodist college in Mizenheimer, North Carolina, which took its name, Pfeiffer, in 1935 when Henry Pfeiffer (another uncle and benefactor of Methodist institutions) contributed funds to erect four new buildings on the campus.

"Characteristic of [Robert Pfeiffer's] thought, as of his modesty," Horton commented, "is the quotation from Jerome which he placed at the beginning of his *Introduction to the Old Testament*: 'Though we are far off from perfect knowledge, we think it less blameworthy to say at least a little than nothing at all.' . . . A kindly God kept him singularly free from the little demons of envy and discontent at the success of others which sometimes infest even the serenity of university cloisters," Horton continued. "Nothing could have revealed his real self more completely than his aversion to self-revelation. It is only the insecure who feel they must transmit themselves along with the information they impart into the minds of the learners, in the effort to broaden and reinforce their status by giving it foundations in the thought of others. But men who are already at home in the universe, having early found a faith in the God of that universe which satisfies and sustains, have no need to shore up their standing in any of the various forms of social acceptance. They are equipped to enter into the search for truth objectively, to view it candidly, and so to impart it meaningfully."

Edwin Jean Furshpan
 Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professor (of Neurobiology)
 1988 –

Abraham Clifford Barger
 Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professor (of Physiology)
 1963 – 1987

Maude and Lillian Presley Professorships 1975

TWO named chairs in the Medical School honor the mother and sister of Fred Y. Presley, investment banker and former student at the Business School who became interested in medical teaching and research while serving in the medical department of the U.S. Army. Presley died on 22 November 1963, leaving a ten-year trust intended at maturity to endow two Harvard professorships at \$1 million each. Unmarried and having no near relatives, Presley requested that these chairs be named in memory of his mother, Maude Presley Williams, and his sister, Lillian Presley Perkins, who had died earlier. When the trust became available in 1973, however, it was valued only slightly in excess of \$1 million, half the hoped-for sum and half the amount required after 1970 for a fully endowed chair. Nevertheless the President and Fellows honored the donor's wishes and voted on 3 March 1975

to activate two Professorships to be known as the Maude and Lillian Presley Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine, with the understanding that under the terms of the Presley Trust the designated fields of each of these Professorships will be determined at the discretion of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Fred Young Presley was born in Malden, Massachusetts, on 7 November 1892. After graduating from McGill University in 1915 with a B.S. in Agriculture, he served for a year as business manager of *Economic Survey* (a publication of Harvard's Committee on Economic Research) and at the same time took courses at the Business School. In 1916-17 he was employed as a salesman for the American Book Co., but his work there was interrupted by military service in World War I. Discharged in August 1919 with the rank of first lieutenant, he returned to Malden and entered the real estate business.

In his late thirties Presley moved to New York where he began his financial career by creating four investment trusts and merging them in 1928 in National Investors Corporation, one of the country's first mutual fund enterprises. Presley enjoyed research and he studied in depth each company he invested in, looking for growth potential without concern for market price. By this departure from the then prevailing principle of buying low and selling high, National Investors' assets climbed through ten Depression years to \$18 million. As Presley explained, "These smaller and younger companies may be expected to show a considerable and more rapid rate of growth until a certain point is reached in the

size of their business, than companies of substantial proportions. Furthermore, the managements of these companies are often in closer control of their operations, more alert to their competitive problems, and are usually in a position to adjust their programs and plans more promptly to changing circumstances.” As reported in the *New York Times*, Presley was also among the first to issue quarterly reports of earnings and he supported legislation requiring such data from all companies issuing public stock.

At age 50 Presley, having little taste for the sales end of the business, retired and for the next 20 years lived quietly, spending his time in travel and research. In preparing his will he made a careful study of America’s medical schools and as a result decided that Harvard was the place where his objectives could best be achieved. In the words of Dean Berry, “He considered his bequest an investment in better health for future generations and gave it the same careful attention that he devoted to his financial affairs.”

Arthur Michael Kleinman
Maude and Lillian Presley Professor (Psychiatry)
1993 –

R. John Collier
Maude and Lillian Presley Professor (Microbiology and
Molecular Genetics)
1989 –

Harold Amos
Maude and Lillian Presley Professor (Microbiology and
Molecular Genetics)
1975 – 1988

Leon Eisenberg
Maude and Lillian Presley Professor (Social Medicine)
1975 – 1993

Nathan Marsh Pusey Professorship (Andelot Professorship 1964–1987)

1964

THE Nathan Marsh Pusey chair in the Faculty of Medicine resulted from gifts made to Harvard by the then board chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Lammot du Pont Copeland of the Harvard College Class of 1927. Using a \$120,000 gift which Copeland gave the Medical School in 1961 and combining with it the annual income from twenty-year trusts which Copeland set up for Harvard's benefit, the University was able both to accomplish Copeland's desire by activating the professorship in 1964 and to accumulate income (in excess of the professor's salary) toward the permanent funding of the chair.

In setting forth the terms of his gift, Copeland gave the President and Fellows of Harvard College, together with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, freedom

to determine from time to time the particular department or division of medical science to which this professorship shall be assigned, to the end that the Chair shall in their judgment best serve the purpose of advancing human welfare. It is the present intention and my desire, however, that the first incumbent of the Pusey Chair will be a leading scholar in the field of the biology of human reproduction.

Lammot Copeland, the son of Charles Copeland of the Harvard Class of 1889 and Louisa d'Andelot du Pont, was born in Wilmington on 19 May 1905. His father served as treasurer of the Du Pont company from 1903 to 1921 and as secretary from 1921 to 1935 and in later years was curator of the company's museum. His mother was the sister of Pierre, Irene, and Lammot du Pont, all of whom were company presidents between 1919 and 1940.

Lammot Copeland prepared for Harvard at the Wilmington Friends School. "Reared in a 'chemical environment,' " he commented autobiographically, "I naturally and happily chose chemistry as my profession." The pathway seemed clear even in college, where he concentrated in chemical engineering and received the S.B. degree in 1928. After Harvard he went to Paris in the hope of being able to study at the Institut de Radium under Madame Curie, but since she was in the United States on a tour at that time, "neither my chemistry nor my French improved proportionately to the time spent" during the year in France. The compensation was that he met there the woman he married a year later—Pamela Cunningham of Litchfield, Connecticut.

Copeland's career with Du Pont began at the company's control laboratory in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1929, where he remained for the next six years. There

was one interlude in 1934 when he served for five months in the Trade Practice Compliance Office of the National Recovery Administration, but “the growing disintegration of that organization” led him to resign and return to Fairfield for a sales development job on the new synthetic rubber, Neoprene.

In October 1935 the Copelands moved to Wilmington where Lammot Copeland joined the finishes division of the Du Pont company and eventually became assistant to the division’s general sales manager with responsibilities for regional offices and a national sales force. In 1941 he moved to the development department and for five years worked on special problems, “coordinating technical and economic factors with the various manufacturing activities of the company.” After this he was transferred to the secretary’s office and was elected secretary of the corporation in 1947.

Copeland was no stranger to corporate organization, for he had served as a director of the United States Rubber Co. since 1940, representing family interests, and had been elected a director of Du Pont in 1942, a member of the Du Pont finance committee in 1943, and a Du Pont representative on the board of General Motors in 1944. He had also served as a director and vice president of the Delaware Realty and Investment Company (later merged with the Christiana Securities Company) and had been a director of the Union National Bank and the Wilmington Trust Co. He became director of the secretary’s department of Du Pont in 1952 (an organizational change), was made chairman of the finance committee and vice president of the company in 1954, and in 1959 a member of the executive committee.

In August 1962 Lammot Copeland became the company’s eleventh president—the ninth member of his family to head the firm. He served in this capacity until December 1967 and as chairman from then until his retirement from active business in April 1971 just before his 66th birthday. He continued as a director of the company, however, and as a participant in a wide variety of community affairs. His principal outside interests were the Longwood Foundation, which operates Longwood Gardens, and the Winterthur Corporation, which maintains the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum and its exhibits of American decorative arts. He died of a heart attack on 1 July 1983 at his home, Mount Cuba, Delaware.

During the administration of his friend and contemporary, President Nathan M. Pusey, Copeland was particularly active and helpful in Harvard affairs. Fresh from a fifteen-year stint on the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, he was elected an Overseer and served from 1964 to 1970. During this time he was chairman of the committees to visit the School of Public Health and the University Library. In the latter role he led the drive to secure funds for enlarging and strengthening the central library, a drive which culminated in June 1971 with the Corporation announcement that the new building would be named for President Pusey. He also served as a member of the Overseers’ Committee on University Resources, as a member of the executive committee of the Program for Harvard College and as a member of the committee to

revitalize the Divinity School. On the occasion of the Medical School's bicentennial in October 1982 Copeland was one of five medalists honored for their contributions to the support of Harvard medicine.

The only sticking point in Copeland's negotiations with the University concerning the professorship he was founding came over its name. The Corporation agreed informally in 1963 that the chair should be named for Nathan Marsh Pusey, but Pusey hoped "that my name can be withheld from the chair until my retirement or death If this sensitivity on my part [he wrote] seems to you stuff and nonsense . . . I shall of course go along with your initial wish; but already immeasurably in your debt for the honor you have done me, I shall be even more grateful if you will consent to let the public announcement of the name be withheld for the present."

As an alternative, President Pusey suggested the chair be left unnamed. Copeland decided, however, that he would like Andelot, his grandmother's family name, applied to the chair for the time being, and this was promptly done. The President and Fellows agreed, at their meeting on 17 February 1964, that the name of the professorship should be changed to the Nathan Marsh Pusey Professorship in the Medical School after the expiration of the term of service of the first holder of the chair and after the termination of the active service of President Pusey, by either retirement or death.

Gerald David Fischbach
Nathan Marsh Pusey Professor
1990 –

Claude A. Vilee, Jr.
Andelot Professor
1964 – 1987

James Jackson Putnam

Professorship of Neurology

1920

THE James Jackson Putnam Professorship honors the American neurologist who was professor of Diseases of the Nervous System from 1893 to 1912. After his death in 1918 a group of friends and associates undertook to put Putnam's professorship on a permanent foundation, and in the spring of 1919 Medical School faculty, alumni, and friends among prominent Boston families received a formal invitation to contribute toward a \$50,000 fund in his memory:

"It is hoped that there may be an endowment of the Professorship of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Harvard Medical School in memory of Dr. James Jackson Putnam.

"In the development of this increasingly important branch of medicine, Dr. Putnam was a pioneer in Boston and in the country at large, while he was widely recognized in Europe as a neurologist of distinction. He inaugurated the neurological clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1872, and through forty years of service was devoted to its interests, and to teaching in the Harvard Medical School. In 1893 he was appointed the first Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; the professorship was then, and has remained, without endowment.

"It is believed that those who have known Dr. Putnam may like to join in endowing this professorship which should always bear his name, and which would fulfill his hope that neurological work of a high order might be developed at the Harvard Medical School. To all of us who knew Dr. Putnam it would also commemorate the devotion and the self-sacrificing work of his lifetime."

The appeal was signed by Henry Pickering Walcott (A.B. 1858), member of the Harvard Corporation; Edward Hickling Bradford (A.B. 1869, M.D. 1873), Overseer and former dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Putnam's College classmates Edward Waldo Emerson (A.B. 1866, M.D. 1874) and Moorfield Storey (A.B. 1866); and Putnam's cousin Charles Cabot Jackson (A.B. 1863). More than 150 donors responded and on 23 June 1920 the President and Fellows voted "to establish the James Jackson Putnam Professorship of Neurology," electing Putnam's former student and younger colleague, Edward Wyllys Taylor, as first incumbent.

James Jackson Putnam was the son of Charles Gideon and Elizabeth Cabot Jackson Putnam and a direct descendant of two of New England's early settlers John Putnam, of Salem, and Edward Jackson, of Newton (then a part of

Cambridge). Born on 3 October 1846, James attended the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard College in 1866. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Dr. James Jackson (A.B. 1796; see Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine), young Putnam earned an M.D. from the Medical School in 1870 and, after an internship at Massachusetts General Hospital, spent two years in Leipzig, Vienna, and Berlin studying physiology, brain anatomy, electrotherapeutics, and neurology. When Putnam returned to Boston in 1872, interest in electrical medicine was at a peak and, perhaps because of his studies in Vienna, he was promptly appointed “electrician” in charge of “magnetic and electrical apparatus” at the hospital where he had interned. A year later, in 1873, he became lecturer on the Application of Electricity in Nervous Diseases at the Medical School. But, as

Nathan G. Hale Jr. indicated in his introduction to *James Jackson Putnam and Psychoanalysis*, Putnam resolved while still in Europe “to avoid becoming a mere ‘electropath,’ and ‘battery-doctor’ who mechanically specialized in a new fashioned treatment rather than in a profound knowledge of disease and diagnosis.” His Harvard title soon became “Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System,” a subject which was also applied to his clinical instructorship beginning in 1875 and to his full professorship beginning in 1893.

As Hale pointed out, Putnam was not the kind of man to tolerate injustice or medical problems that could be corrected, and this brought him into conflict with industries which exposed workers to lead and arsenic poisoning. In 1879 he took up the highly controversial cause of medical education for women. By the mid 1890s “he was experimenting with hypnosis and psychotherapy, which at the time were almost as suspect as the medical education of women.” Putnam became aware in the early 1900s of the work of Sigmund Freud and during the last decade of his life played a crucial role in the acceptance of Freud’s theories of psychoanalysis in America.

Putnam was responsible for the establishment in 1872 of a neurological clinic at Massachusetts General Hospital, one of the first such clinics in the United States, and at about the same time he developed a neuropathological laboratory in his home. He was one of the founders of the American Neurological Association in 1875 and later served a term as its president. In 1880 he published the results of a study on paresthesia (abnormal or impaired skin sensation), the first adequate description of a now generally recognized condition, and he wrote a number of other papers on organic diseases of the nervous system that were in advance of his time.

Between 1890 and 1909 “Putnam and a small circle in Boston . . . developed the most sophisticated and scientific psychotherapy in the English-speaking world. The Boston ‘school’ was notable for the informal cooperation of psychologists, philosophers, neurologists, and psychiatrists. Among them were William James, Josiah Royce, and Hugo Munsterberg . . . , Putnam and [Morton] Prince, and Edward Cowles, who directed the McLean Asylum” Putnam’s first paper on the psychoneuroses was published in 1895 and four years later he

delivered a lecture to the Massachusetts Medical Society calling on physicians to “remember, when you go to see your patients, that it is after all the man, not the disease, that you are called upon to treat.” Published in 1899 under the title *Not the Disease Only, but Also the Man*, the lecture was widely circulated. During this same period the neurologist also found time to write a memoir of his grandfather and to work with his wife, Marian Cabot Putnam, on a genealogy of the Jackson family. He was co-founder in 1911 of the American Psychoanalytic Association and continued to support the cause of psychiatry after his retirement from teaching in 1912. His last major work, *Human Motives*, was published in 1915.

Putnam died on 4 November 1918, a month after his 72nd birthday. By reputation a man of “unimpeachable integrity and scientific acumen,” he was able (as Hale remarked) “to open doors and influence appointments not only because of his post at Harvard and his scientific attainments but because of his reputation for uncompromising idealism.” The esteem which his colleagues had for him is reflected in this excerpt from a letter Moorfield Storey wrote to him on 26 December 1909: “We New Englanders are an inexpressive race, and find it hard to say what we really think to each other, but it is now more than fifty years since we met and once in half a century one may be forgiven for breaking through the ice of silence. Let me therefore say to you what I have often said of you. That in all these fifty years I have no memory of you that is not delightful, and that I have never known a more absolutely unselfish, pure hearted and high minded man.”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Clifford B. Saper
James Jackson Putnam Professor
1992 –

Norman Geschwind
James Jackson Putnam Professor
1968 – 1984

Derek Ernest Denny-Brown
James Jackson Putnam Professor
1946 – 1968

James Bourne Ayer
James Jackson Putnam Professor
1926 – 1946

Edward Wyllys Taylor
James Jackson Putnam Professor
1920 – 1926

Charlotte F. and Irving W. Rabb Professorship 1984

THE Charlotte F. and Irving W. Rabb Professorship was established by Corporation vote on 7 May 1984 and named in honor of its donors. It was among a growing number of chairs to be activated prior to full endowment on recommendation of the Gifts Policy Committee. When the Rabbs made the first payment on their long-term pledge, they expressed the wish that

the first Rabb Professor should be in the Division of Gastroenterology in the Department of Medicine at the Beth Israel Hospital. Subsequent Rabb Professors should come from the Department of Medicine at the Beth Israel Hospital with preference being given to the Division of Gastroenterology.

Doubtless they knew that an admirably suited candidate was waiting in the wings. Raj K. Goyal, professor of Medicine, was already on the rolls at Beth Israel Hospital, and with the assurance of the Hospital trustees that they would continue to pay his academic salary until the professorship fund reached the sum of \$1.25 million, the President and Fellows elected him first incumbent. (As of 30 June 1992 the fund, with principal in the amount of \$754,456 and continuing annual contributions toward the pledge, was still building.)

Irving William Rabb, born on 4 February 1913, is the youngest of three sons in the family of Lottie R. Wolf and Joseph Rabinovitz, founder in Boston of a small grocery business. (See the Cahners-Rabb Professorship of Business Administration in the forthcoming volume for an account of how the brothers, Sidney [Class of 1920], Norman [A.B. 1925], and Irving [A.B. 1934] took over the family business and developed it into Stop and Shop, Inc., one of the country's leading retail food market chains.) Following his graduation from Harvard Irving Rabb spent a year at the Business School, then joined his brothers at Stop and Shop. He became executive vice president and vice president in charge of retailing in 1957 and vice president and general manager in 1961. He served as president in 1964-1965 before advancing to vice chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee. He retired in 1983. Along with his responsibilities at Stop and Shop, Rabb served as director of the Boston Better Business Bureau and Plymouth Rubber Co., director and vice president of the National Association of Food Chains, and director and chairman of Food Marketing Institute.

In his 25th Class Anniversary report, Rabb wrote that he was sent to Springfield, Massachusetts, shortly after he started at Stop and Shop, "for added training

away from the home office. There is a serious question as to whether or not I learned anything about the business there, but no question about the fact that I made an important female discovery.” Rabb and Charlotte Frank (A.B. Smith 1935; A.M. Radcliffe 1938) were married on 23 June 1938 in Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

As a Harvard undergraduate Rabb had concentrated in Fine Arts, an interest he held in common with his wife. Beginning with what he called “sporadic collecting of modern art—particularly sculpture,” the couple gradually acquired a collection that includes works of Henry Moore, Giacometti, Maillot, Arp, Lipshitz, Calder, Rickey, Nevelson, Kirk, and Laurens as well as a group of Cubist drawings and collages. Rabb was a member of the Harvard Overseers’ visiting committee for the Department of Fine Arts from 1964 to 1970 and again from 1971 to 1975. Between 1971 and 1989 he served three terms on the Art Museums visiting committee. He was a trustee of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, his wife was a trustee of the Institute for Contemporary Art, and both served as trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Philanthropic interests led Rabb to serve at one time or another on the board of directors of the Massachusetts Bay United Way and on the council of the Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds. He was trustee and president of Combined Jewish Philanthropies in Boston. His altruistic impulses were felt even at Stop and Shop where, for example, he initiated a cannister campaign to collect money to aid Cambodians during their 1979-1980 food shortage.

Health care was another of Rabb’s extracurricular interests, as evidenced by his membership from 1969 to 1975 on the Harvard Overseers’ committee to visit the Medical School. On either side of and during this commitment he was strong in support of Beth Israel Hospital where (in 1960) he was in charge of the development fund. He was also a long-time member and, for a term, president of the Hospital’s board of trustees. As he approached retirement, Rabb gave “a great deal of thought and time to problems in the delivery of health care from my lay-management perspective,” as he wrote in his 50th Class Anniversary report. He was a member of the executive committee of the Boston-based Harvard Community Health plan from its beginning. It seems most appropriate that he and his wife should be remembered through a Harvard professorship at the Medical School, situated in Beth Israel Hospital.

Raj K. Goyal
Charlotte F. and Irving W. Rabb Professor
1984 –

George C. Reisman Professorship 1985

THE George C. Reisman Professorship was the gift through Beth Israel Hospital of one of its strongest supporters and benefactors. A quiet, unassuming man, Reisman requested that there be no fanfare in his honor when the chair was activated in 1985, and it was registered in the office of the Recording Secretary as “a strictly anonymous gift.” However, after Reisman’s death it became known that the chair had been endowed through a series of annual payments from the George C. and Evelyn R. Reisman Charitable Trust. Full endowment of \$1.25 million was achieved in 1989, four years after the chair’s activation, Beth Israel Hospital having paid the incumbent’s expenses in the interim. By the terms of the gift, the George C. Reisman Professor is to serve

in the Department of Medicine of the Harvard Medical School at the Beth Israel Hospital [and is to be] appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the Chairman of the Board and the President of Beth Israel Hospital.

George C. Reisman was born in Boston on 23 December 1918, the son of Ralph and Jennie Schneider Reisman. Educated at English High School, he went to work as a teenager for Boston wholesale clothing merchants and in fact—discounting a three-year interval for service in World War II—spent his entire career in the clothing business. Reisman was called to military duty shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor and remained with the Army Air Forces Communications Service until the end of the war. After his 1945 discharge he was employed at the Women’s Apparel Shop, a retail store in Stoughton owned by his wife’s family. After a number of years, Reisman became associated with Browning King, a men’s and women’s clothing store in Newton Centre where he was in charge of women’s wear.

In 1953 Reisman went into business for himself in downtown Boston in a new venture incorporated as Apparel Retail Corp., which he served as president, chairman of the board, and chief executive officer until his death on 1 November 1991. (At its peak Apparel Retail Corp. had some 250 and more stores throughout eastern United States.) In addition, he established a wholesale company called Apparel Buying Corporation, from which he supplied his own stores as well as other retail shops. Following the trend of later years in retailing, Reisman also offered his wholesale stock directly to consumer purchasers in the outlet popularly known as ABC Warehouse.

Reisman became involved in the affairs of Beth Israel Hospital in 1978 through his primary care physician, Jerome W. Fischbein. A grateful patient, he was a major contributor to construction costs for a new patient in-care building which, understandably, was named The Reisman Building. Elected a trustee in 1981, he attended the building's dedication in 1984 and in 1991, at the beginning of the Hospital's anniversary fund drive, contributed a substantial sum that set an example for friends and colleagues as they also contributed to the campaign. Shortly after his death the officers and trustees of the Beth Israel Hospital Association recorded their tribute in a memorial minute: "Perceptive, astute, insightful, pragmatic, unpretentious and unassuming, he lavished resources of wisdom and wealth to the great benefit of Beth Israel Hospital and its community."

Stephen Howard Robinson
George C. Reisman Professor
1985 –

William Lambert Richardson Professorship of Obstetrics 1933

IN a long, distinguished career William Lambert Richardson (1842-1932) became a leading Boston physician, an early obstetrical specialist, a Harvard teacher and dean, and a builder and benefactor of two Boston hospitals. He bequeathed to Harvard a professorship fund of \$100,000 to create a chair in Obstetrics which the President and Fellows named for him. He also gave a \$40,000 fellowship fund to benefit "some deserving student, upon his graduation from the Harvard Medical School, who desires to continue his studies either here or abroad." And he directed that his residuary estate go to Harvard—a fund that has provided income both for the purposes of the University as a whole and for the more particular needs of the Medical School since 1933.

Richardson, who graduated from Harvard College in 1864 and was for the rest of his life secretary of his College Class, received his A.M. and M.D. degrees from Harvard in 1867. In his student days a subject like obstetrics was taught almost entirely by lecture and recitation, and the students could see very few actual cases, for the School lacked clinical facilities in the old North Grove Street building. Of course this situation altered for fortunate students like Richardson, who was chosen a "house physician" at the Massachusetts General Hospital in his third Medical School year. After graduation, as was a not unusual custom, Richardson spent the next three years studying and traveling in Europe. Initially he enrolled as a student in the School of Physic, University of Dublin, and then as an "externe" at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital until he received in April 1868 the degree of Licentiate of Midwifery and a special diploma for excellence in Obstetrics. After some months increasing his familiarity with German, he used the next half year to study medicine at the Imperial Hospital in Vienna. By February 1870 he was back in Boston and had opened an office for the practice of medicine, soon supplemented by his appointment as a district physician of the Boston Dispensary, as a staff doctor at the Children's Hospital, and as a physician to outpatients at the Massachusetts General. (He was actively associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1871 to 1893.)

At this time there was no single institution in Boston for obstetrical patients. The Boston Lying-in Hospital, founded in 1832, had passed into oblivion in 1857. Joining the movement to revive it in 1873, Richardson was a prime mover in its reestablishment, and was to a large extent responsible for its remarkable growth in the decades that followed. Indeed it soon became one of the outstanding institutions of its kind with a worldwide reputation as a training

center for physicians and nurses. (Richardson House, of the Boston Hospital for Women, formerly the Lying-in, was named for the man who did so much for the hospital over more than half a century of growth, although the hospital has now become a major part of the Brigham and Women's Hospital.)

It was a particular satisfaction in an early stage of his career to have his alma mater recognize his achievement by appointing him for 1875-76 and 1876-77 as instructor in Clinical Midwifery, a title changed in March 1877 to instructor in Obstetrics. For the next few years he devoted himself almost entirely to private practice and public service and in 1882 became assistant professor of Obstetrics in the Faculty of Medicine. Four years later, after the retirement of John Phillips Reynolds, he was elected full professor and began to build a strong department—which developed with the help of such later specialists as Charles Montraville Green (see Charles Montraville Green and Robert Montraville Green Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology), Franklin Spilman Newell, and James Rockwell Torbert.

On 15 November 1893, the President and Fellows named Richardson dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and he began a busy fourteen-year tenure which was of momentous importance to the future of medical education at Harvard. The School had almost doubled in size in the ten-year deanship of Henry Pickering Bowditch and the four-year course had been introduced, with a rapid increase in the School's "efficiency and influence." Under Richardson the admissions requirements were stiffened (after 1900 a college degree was required for entrance), the curriculum underwent a radical over-haul, and despite serious financial problems the School began vigorously to plan for relocation and enlargement. President Eliot's reports from 1895 onward show evidence of Richardson's hopeful needling, at first for dormitories and a dining hall, then for laboratory and research space and ideally an adjacent hospital where Harvard teachers could conveniently carry out clinical instruction. The relatively new Boylston Street site, to which the School had moved in 1883, was wholly inadequate for any substantial enlargement, yet enlargement had become a necessity in view of the continued rapid growth of the School's student body and the increased interest in research. To put together such an ambitious program, involving land purchases and the cooperation of various competing interests, all of which required large sums of money, was a task of many years' duration. Meanwhile in 1899, in a general administrative reorganization of the University, Richardson was chosen to head a combined faculty of medicine, comprising medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

The proposal to move from Boylston Street to a new site originated with Richardson's predecessor as dean, Henry Pickering Bowditch, and with J. Collins Warren, both of "an age when the visions of the young and the dreams of the old combine." After a meeting at Warren's house attended by President Eliot, Dean Richardson, and members of the faculty and Corporation, the enthusiasm of Warren and Bowditch infected all present. Although President Eliot and Drs. Warren and Bowditch took the lead in seeking the funds for the

new plant, Richardson and the faculty were deeply involved in the planning. Henry L. Higginson, Fellow of Harvard College, raised the money necessary to purchase the land. An initial pledge of \$1 million from J. Pierpont Morgan for three buildings was announced at Commencement 1900. A year later, with more accurate estimates available, Morgan increased his commitment to \$1.135 million. Nine months later John D. Rockefeller consented to give \$1 million conditional on Harvard's raising the balance of \$765,000. By April 1902 the necessary funds were in hand, thanks principally to Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's gift of \$250,000 for the pathological and bacteriological laboratory. Richardson himself gave \$25,000. The new buildings on Longwood Avenue were dedicated on 25 September 1906, with Richardson expressing the appreciation of the faculty. It was a great triumph—"the largest single addition to the resources of the University which has been placed in the hands of the Corporation since it received its Charter in 1650," President Eliot said. Much of the credit for the planning and coordination and for the relations with the new hospitals has to go to Richardson, although his name appears only modestly in the accounts of the day's events and the records of the years of struggle.

Richardson became 65 in 1907 and retired as dean of the School, but he continued active in medicine and was elected an Overseer for the first six years of President Lowell's administration. During five of those years President Eliot was a fellow member of the Board. In 1926 the University conferred on Richardson the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He continued his philanthropic and medical interests until late in life and died in 1934 at the ripe age of 90, long after those who had battled beside him for 30 years to build the Medical School had slipped from the scene.

"Richardson had an unusual personality," Henry Rouse Viets, a younger colleague, remembered. "Swift and accurate in observation and judgment, he possessed unerring sagacity; though he was laconic and abrupt and often seemed brusque and austere, he had an underlying kindness that was soon evident. A man with multiple interests and with an immense capacity for work, he seems to have been able to recreate or enliven any project which he undertook."

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Frederic David Frigoletto, Jr.
William Lambert Richardson Professor
1986 –

Kenneth John Ryan
William Lambert Richardson Professor
1975 – 1986

Duncan Earl Reid
William Lambert Richardson Professor
1947 – 1972

Frederick Carpenter Irving
William Lambert Richardson Professor
1933 – 1946

William Rosenberg Professorship of Medicine 1988

THE William Rosenberg Professorship of Medicine is the third of five Medical School chairs associated with Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. See Richard and Susan Smith Professorship for an account of the agreement between Harvard and Dana-Farber by which these chairs were established. The Rosenberg Professorship is the gift of the founder and former board chairman of Dunkin' Donuts, a grateful patient who was successfully treated for lymphoma by Dr. George P. Canellos (A.B. 1956), Chief of Medical Oncology at Dana-Farber. By the terms of the gift:

The William Rosenberg Professorship shall be established as a permanent, named professorship, without limit of time, in the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard and shall be situated at the Institute. It is the wish of the donor that the Rosenberg Professor shall also serve as a senior medical officer of the Institute.

The incumbent of the Rosenberg Chair will be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon recommendation by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, based on the action of the Search and Review Committee on which the President and Treasurer of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, or their appointed alternates, will sit.

Appropriately, the chair was activated on 8 February 1988 with the election of Dr. Canellos as first incumbent.

Born in 1916 in Dorchester, one of Boston's poorer communities, William Rosenberg attended public school through the eighth grade, but was forced to leave school in 1930 to help support his family. His first earnings came from delivering telegrams by bicycle for Western Union, but before long he found a better future in the ice cream business. Starting as the driver of a vendor's wagon, he advanced from assistant to branch manager and finally national sales manager for Simco Ice Cream Company. In 1943, however, in the midst of World War II, he went to work in the Hingham plant of Bethlehem Steel, where he was elected union delegate and appointed by management as contract coordinator.

At war's end, after noting the abundance of new construction occasioned by the war, Rosenberg went into business for himself as a food vendor, carrying his wares to construction sites in a truck equipped for the purpose. Although he had a variety of products to offer, it was coffee and doughnuts that his customers were most interested in, and the young entrepreneur promptly took advantage

of the fact by opening a coffee shop in Quincy. The shop, originally named Open Kettle, prospered and received a new name, Dunkin' Donuts, in 1946. Soon there were six shops and Rosenberg was successfully launched in a lifetime career. He accomplished further expansion of his enterprise by franchising, and by 1988, when the Rosenberg chair was established, Dunkin' Donuts was doing business internationally with more than 1,800 shops. Meanwhile Rosenberg's son, Robert M. (M.B.A. 1963), had joined the company, succeeding his father first in the presidency and—in 1983 when the elder Rosenberg retired—as chairman of the board. In 1959 William Rosenberg joined forces with other franchisers and founded the International Franchise Association which he served variously as president and director. He was instrumental also in founding in 1986 the association's Educational Foundation.

Rosenberg's chief occupation, apart from his business, was as breeder of harness race horses. In addition to establishing Wilrose Farms, his own standard-bred complex in East Kingston, New Hampshire, he organized a number of state and regional breeders and owners associations. He served also, on appointment by the New Hampshire governor, as head of the agency operating the Sire Stakes. When he retired and moved to Florida, Rosenberg donated Wilrose Farms to the University of New Hampshire as the William Rosenberg Conference Center for continuing study of franchising and small business.

As to his gift to Harvard, Rosenberg recalled during festivities announcing the establishment of the chair that his earliest contribution to cancer “was probably fifty cents, in a ballpark or movie theater when cannisters were passed out to collect money There is probably not a family in the world that has not been affected by the scourge of cancer,” he said. “As part of a fraternity of survivors, I am living proof of the progress that has been made in treating it.” Though he regretted that his parents had been unable to send him to Harvard to become a doctor, he added, “this is probably the next best thing.” In his turn, Dr. Canellos described his former patient as “one of the unforgettable characters one meets. He's tougher than cancer, and smarter than the stock market.” In 1989, in recognition of his gift, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute elected Rosenberg an honorary trustee.

George Peter Canellos
William Rosenberg Professor
1988 –

Thomas Morgan Rotch Professorship of Pediatrics 1924

ALTHOUGH the Thomas Morgan Rotch Professorship did not appear as an endowment on the books of Harvard's Treasurer until 1970, trustees under the bequest of Rotch's widow began in 1920 sending Harvard small annual contributions toward the salary of a professor of Pediatrics. Four years later, in anticipation of a larger bequest which was subject to several life interests, the President and Fellows voted (on 27 October 1924) to establish the Thomas Morgan Rotch Professorship of Pediatrics, and proceeded immediately to elect Kenneth Daniel Blackfan as first incumbent.

In 1970, under the terms of Helen Rotch's will, Harvard received \$50,000

to be held as a permanent endowment fund the income of which is to be used yearly as a salary to maintain a full professor of pediatrics in the Medical School . . . to be called the Thomas Morgan Rotch Professorship of Pediatrics.

Since then, annual gifts from the trustees of the Helen and Thomas Morgan Rotch Endowment Fund have been applied to the principal of the professorship fund.

A descendant of the famous Rotch family of New Bedford and of John Morgan who founded the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Thomas Morgan Rotch was born on 9 December 1849, graduated from Harvard College in 1870 and from the Medical School in 1874. As a medical student he won the first prize of the Boylston Medical Society for an essay on "The Emigration of the White Corpuscles in Inflammation." After internship at the Massachusetts General Hospital and two years of study at Berlin, Vienna, and Heidelberg, Rotch decided to concentrate on the diseases of children, but in order to do so he first had to carry on a general practice. His first set of lectures in the field, "The Prognosis, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases in Children," was given in 1879-80. After a decade during which he was teaching students at Harvard about the diseases of children, the Medical School established in 1888 an assistant professorship in that subject especially for Rotch, promoted him to full professor in 1893, and supported him in the establishment of a small clinic where he and his students could learn more about child development, child nutrition, and contagious diseases in childhood. As time passed Rotch concentrated more and more on the first two years of life and eventually in 1903, when a special

department came into being, he became professor of Pediatrics, a position he held until his death in 1914.

In his time Thomas Morgan Rotch was considered “the founder of modern scientific infant feeding” and he originated the “percentage method” of altering cow’s milk to simulate mother’s milk for artificial feeding, substituting standards of caloric value and sanitation for the haphazard feeding of infants. “It was Rotch’s idea and teaching,” his much younger colleague Fritz B. Talbot wrote in 1956, “that by modifying the percentage of fat, carbohydrate and protein in cow’s milk to make it percentage-wise similar to mother’s milk, an ideal food for artificial feeding of infants would be obtained.” To provide clean safe milk for children Rotch helped organize the Walker-Gordon Dairy, and he was active in promoting the production of specially certified formula milk for infants. He was an early user of the Roentgen ray in studying skeletal and tissue growth. He published *Pediatrics: The Hygiene and Medical Treatment of Children (1896)* and *Living Anatomy and Pathology: The Diagnosis of Diseases in Early Life by the Roentgen Method (1910)*. As an innovating physician in a field remarkable for its primitive standards before his time, Rotch had wide influence in this country and abroad. He is credited with having influenced the establishment of a milk laboratory in London, for example, and he was appointed consulting physician to the St. Francis Hospital for Infants in London.

Rotch’s career was principally centered in the Infants’ Hospital, which he helped initiate, and the Children’s Hospital. At the time of his death in 1914, a new Infants’ Hospital, matching in style and materials the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School, had just been erected on Shattuck Street in memory of the Rotches’ only child, Thomas Morgan Rotch Jr., A.B. 1901, who died in Boston nine months after his graduation from Harvard College. At the time of its opening the hospital was described as “an institution which embodies all that is newest and most reliable in the care and study of early life . . . unquestionably the most perfect hospital of its kind in the country, and doubtless also the world.” Despite the pains which its chief proponent devoted to the hospital’s design, the building proved to be “ill suited to patient care,” and, after two years of negotiation from 1920 to 1922, the activities of the hospital moved to the new Children’s Hospital buildings next door. The stately marbled building subsequently became the home of the new Harvard School of Public Health.

Although his followers have criticized Rotch’s concept of percentage feeding as leading to underfeeding (because it kept the infant on a bottle exclusively for the first year and a half and thus led to underfeeding vitamins and some minerals), the revolutionary technique was an important step in the right direction. He also contributed notably to the crusade for “preventative pediatrics” and helped increase the number of hospital beds and clinics for children in the Boston area.

In summing up Rotch’s career for the *Harvard Graduates’ Magazine*, J. Collins Warren wrote: “All of Dr. Rotch’s work bristled with the spark of originality. To this most essential quality was added an unbounded energy which enabled him not only to contend with many vested interests and much opposition in the

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

early days of his career, but to become an educator both of the profession and of the public. There is no question that the movement, of which he was the most prominent pioneer, has resulted in an enormous saving of life, comparable only with the greatest triumphs which have been made in his time against epidemic diseases.”

Mary Ellen Avery
Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor
1974 –

Charles Alderson Janeway
Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor
1946 – 1975

Richard Mason Smith
Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor
1942 – 1946

Kenneth Daniel Blackfan
Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor
1924 – 1941

Paul S. Russell/Warner Lambert
Professorship
1991

AS its name implies, the Paul S. Russell/Warner Lambert Professorship is the gift of Warner Lambert Company, the New Jersey based consortium of pharmaceutical and consumer health product manufacturers, in honor of Paul S. Russell, John Homans Professor of Surgery (1962-). When conversations about the gift began in 1988, in response to the Campaign for the Third Century of Harvard Medicine, the minimum required for full endowment of a Harvard chair was \$1 million, but within a few months it had increased to \$1.25 million. Through its chairman, Joseph D. Williams, Warner Lambert generously added \$250,000 to their grant and in December 1990 initiated a series of five annual payments in that amount. A month later the chair was activated with the election of David H. Sachs (M.D. 1968) as first incumbent, Massachusetts General Hospital having guaranteed his salary and expenses until the professorship fund reached full endowment. (At the end of the fiscal year 1991-92, capitalized income combined with two pledge payments had brought the principal to \$521,767.15.)

In the terms of the professorship, the donors expressed their intent “both to honor Dr. Russell and to express appreciation for his many contributions to the field of surgery, and in particular, to the field of transplant immunology.” Specifically, the terms read:

In recognition of the importance of scientific advances to the continued improvement of surgery, and the need for the close association of scientists and clinicians to achieve this goal, the professorship shall be directed toward immunology as it relates to surgery. The initial incumbent . . . shall be a member of the professional staff in the Surgical Service at the [Massachusetts] General Hospital, working within the field of immunology. Subsequent incumbents shall be appointed in this field so long as this action is consistent with the needs and programs of the Harvard Medical School and the General; provided, however, that if the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall determine, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, that the original intent of the donor would be better served by directing the professorship toward a different area of science in the Department of Surgery, they may, with the advice of the chairman of the Department of Surgery and the trustees of the General, and after consultation with the donor, so direct the professorship, with the purpose of close association between science and clinical medicine remaining central to the professorship.

Paul Snowden Russell Jr. was born on 22 January 1925, the first son and second of five children in the family of Carroll A. Mason and Paul Snowden Russell, Chicago banker and president (1946–1950) of Harris Trust & Savings Bank. Young Russell came East for preparatory training at Groton School, then in 1941 returned to home territory to enroll in the University of Chicago, where his father had graduated 25 years earlier. The son earned the Ph.B. and the B.S. at Chicago, respectively in 1944 and 1945, and remained at the University for his graduate education. After receiving the M.D. in 1947 he returned to New England for internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital where, apart from three brief absences, he has spent his entire career.

On completion of his term as assistant resident in 1951, Russell spent three years as surgeon in the U.S. Air Force, and in the fall of 1954, having won a U.S. Public Health Service fellowship, went to London for a year of post-doctoral study in the laboratory of Sir Peter Medawar. Returning to Boston, Russell completed his training as senior resident and went on to become assistant in Surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital. At the same time he became a teaching fellow at Harvard Medical School and from there went to instructor to clinical associate in Surgery. A final absence from Boston began in 1960 when Russell accepted a position as associate professor at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and associate attending surgeon at the Presbyterian and Francis Delafield Hospitals in New York City. Two years later, however, with his reputation in transplant immunology firmly rooted, he was called back to Harvard to succeed Edward Delos Churchill as John Homans Professor of Surgery. Simultaneously he became chief of General Surgical Services at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1969 he was appointed chief of the Hospital's Transplant Unit, a position he retained until retirement at the age of 65. With Harvard's later retirement age, however, Russell has been able to continue his research and teaching at the Medical School.

The Medical Area news pamphlet, *Focus*, contains in its issue of 14 February 1991 an article announcing the election of Sachs to the Paul S. Russell/ Warner Lambert chair. The article includes this description of the problems confronting surgeons and immunologists when Russell entered the field: "Since 1954, when 1990 Nobel Laureate and Harvard Professor of Surgery *Emeritus* Dr. Joseph E. Murray performed the first successful human organ transplant—a kidney transplanted between identical twins—the problem of 'matching' organ donors and recipients has remained one of the chief difficulties in transplantation. Because identical twins have the same genetic material, the recipient's immune system will not recognize a transplanted organ as different from its own tissue; that is why Dr. Murray's first transplants were all performed between identical twins.

"The situation is more complex when donor and recipient are not perfectly matched. Proteins on the surface of the transplanted tissue's cells, known as the histocompatibility antigens, are different from those found in the recipient's cells. The recipient's immune system mistakes the foreign cells for cells infected

by invading pathogens and attempts to ‘cut its losses’ by destroying the ‘infected’ cells before the ‘infection’ can spread; the transplant is rejected . . .

“In the same year that Dr. Murray successfully transplanted the first human kidney, Dr. Russell was headed for England to work with Sir Peter Medawar [who won the Nobel Prize in 1960], a leading researcher in the then-infant field of transplant rejection. Dr. Medawar and his laboratory performed seminal experiments that first elucidated the role of the histocompatibility proteins in transplant rejection, and helped provide a foundation for both the study of graft rejection and the cellular mechanisms of the immune response.”

Inspired by what he learned from Medawar, Russell continued explorations in transplantation and rejection after his return to the United States and has since been a major participant in the development of more and more manageable techniques for dealing with the difficulty. These techniques have included the now established use of immunosuppressive drugs and the experimental use of monoclonal antibodies directed against the components of the immune system that are active in rejection. Another technique, still in the stage of testing, is the transfer of only those parts of tissue actually required to restore the diseased organ to normal function. “More recently,” the *Focus* article continues, “Dr. Russell and colleagues . . . have used molecular biological techniques to introduce functioning insulin genes into recipient mice. Such research may soon lead to ‘gene therapy,’ wherein instead of transplanting a whole organ into a recipient, only a donor copy of the recipient’s faulty gene need be provided to the patient in a non-invasive, non-surgical procedure.”

As to the drugs, in which Warner Lambert had an interest, an article in an earlier issue of *Focus* (30 November 1989), included this paragraph: “When the very effective immunosuppressing drug cyclosporin was discovered in the late 1970s, the success rate of kidney transplants improved dramatically. It also became possible to consider transplanting other tissues In the past three and one-half years Dr. Russell and his team . . . have been performing combined pancreas and kidney transplants in patients with advanced diabetes in renal failure.” The procedure has a remarkable survival rate but its main benefit, Russell explains, “is that the sugar metabolism of these diabetic patients becomes normal.”

During the decades of the ’60s and ’70s Russell was extracurricularly active in such professional organizations as the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Cancer Institute, especially as a member (often chairman) of special committees dealing with tissue transplantation, immunology, and immunotherapy. He served on the editorial boards of *Archives Surgery* (1963-1972), *Surgery* (1963-1971), and *Transplantation* (1965-1979), and since 1966 has continued to be a member of the editorial board of *Annals of Surgery and Transplantation Processes*. He has also contributed reports of his research to professional journals. But the most important of his outside activities, perhaps, has been as consultant to Warner Lambert and member (since 1974) of its board of directors.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

David H. Sachs
Paul S. Russel/Warner Lambert Professor
1991 –

Frank Sawyer Professorship 1981

THOUGH his formal education extended only through the sixth grade, Frank Sawyer (1895-1992) had the wit and persistence to become a successful businessman. Born in Boston's North End, he left school to become a teenage taxi driver in the days when driver's licenses were unknown. By 1921 he had reached the point of establishing his own company, Checker Taxi Co., at whose side Black & White Taxi Service later took its place. In 1952 Sawyer founded General Rental Company and within four years acquired Avis Rent-a-Car System, which he developed into Avis International. President and director of Checker and Black & White, president and chairman of General Rental, and chairman of Avis International, Sawyer remained an active entrepreneur for more than 60 years. When he retired from business he was nearly 90 years old.

But success did not erase from Sawyer's mind the memory of his meager formal education. As his business expanded he determined to draw upon his wealth to provide educational opportunities for those who could not otherwise afford college training. At age 62 he established a charitable foundation for general giving, but the emphasis was on higher education, hospitals, community funds, ecumenical religious support, and aid to the handicapped. Later on Sawyer successfully underwent cancer surgery performed at Brigham and Women's Hospital by John R. Brooks (A.B. 1940, M.D. 1943). Not surprisingly, two of his philanthropic interests came into play as he chose to show his gratitude by a gift of \$1 million for the Frank Sawyer Professorship, whose incumbent was to work at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

"Ever since my childhood," Sawyer told a *Focus* reporter when his gift was announced on 5 February 1981, "Harvard has been an awesome institution for me and represented the best in educational opportunities. I believe this university has made some of the greatest contributions to learning and to progress in the world. If my name is to be remembered, I can't think of a better way of doing it than to have it be associated with education, with Harvard, and with a service that will benefit mankind."

Income from the Sawyer endowment is to be

... used to support or to supplement the support of a Professor of Surgery of the Harvard Medical School at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, and for research incidental to or related to said professorship in the exploration

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

in medicine and surgery for the benefit of mankind universally, and particularly with emphasis on eliminating suffering from gastro-intestinal and related diseases

During the incumbency of the first holder of the Frank Sawyer Professorship and so long as the present affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the Brigham and Women's Hospital, the Frank Sawyer Professor will serve in the latter. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of Trustees of the Brigham and Women's Hospital. Upon the termination of the incumbency of the first holder of the Frank Sawyer Professorship, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may determine its location within the Harvard Medical School

Sawyer had explained that his gift was in honor of his surgeon, and on 2 March 1981 the President and Fellows elected John R. Brooks as first Frank Sawyer Professor.

Sawyer's support of higher education manifested itself in many other ways. In particular, Suffolk University received more than \$1 million for a library honoring his wife, Mildred Farrar Sawyer, and his own name is on the University's Sawyer Building. The Law School at Suffolk University has also benefited from Sawyer's largess. He served on the development committee at Boston University, was a trustee of the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation, and was a trustee of New England Baptist Hospital. He was also president of the International Association of Taxi Cab Owners, senior member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., trustee of the New England Defense Commission, and director of the Hundred Club.

Douglas Wayne Wilmore
Frank Sawyer Professor
1989 –

John Robinson Brooks
Frank Sawyer Professor
1981 – 1989

Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy 1853

A GIFT of \$14,000 from George Cheyne Shattuck (1783–1854), physician and philanthropist, provided partial endowment in 1853 for the professorship of Pathological Anatomy to which John Bernard Swett Jackson (A.B. 1825, M.D. 1829) had been appointed six years earlier. (“It is of some historical interest,” Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule noted in *Medicine at Harvard, The First Three Hundred Years*, “that Harvard was the first Medical School in the country to present Pathology as a special course.”) On 30 August 1853 Shattuck wrote to Samuel A. Eliot, then Treasurer, offering shares in two New England textile mills

as a contribution toward sustaining the chair of Pathological Anatomy in the Massachusetts Medical College, an appendage of Harvard University nevertheless, on the following conditions, that the income only . . . be paid to the incumbent as received, and in case of vacancy the income during the vacancy be added to the principal, to increase the salary of the Professor

“That Harvard may ever come up to the wants of the people by furnishing the means for their instruction is the earnest desire of her humble wellwisher,” Shattuck added.

Eliot acknowledged the donation in his report for the year ending 31 August 1853: “This gift combines many subjects of congratulation. It is presented by a distinguished friend whose name is to be found on the register of another College; thus showing his estimate of a school which was not his own, increasing its advantages, and enabling it to secure permanently services which are important in the advancement of medical science among us. It is for an object, too, the value of which will be acknowledged, not merely by the professional man, but by every one who has become acquainted with the infinite diversity and complication of the manifestations of disease.” Six weeks later, on 15 October, the President and Fellows voted

that the professorship of Pathological Anatomy be hereafter named, The Shattuck Professorship of Morbid Anatomy.

After Jackson’s death in 1879 the original name, “Pathological Anatomy,” was restored.

George Cheyne Shattuck was the youngest son of Benjamin and Lucy Barron Shattuck of Templeton, Massachusetts. Benjamin, a Harvard graduate in the

Class of 1765, was a physician whose “very eminent medical skill, decorated and assisted by temperance, steadiness, fidelity and goodness, rendered him greatly successful.” Clifford K. Shipton noted, however, that “Benjamin’s chief claim to fame is the very remarkable dynasty of physicians which he founded.” Five of his direct descendants followed in his profession. Four became members of the Medical School faculty, and all (including the donor of the chair and his son, George [1813–1893], who was dean from 1864 to 1869) played important roles in the development of the School.

The elder George Cheyne Shattuck was the only one of the Shattuck medical line who did not graduate from Harvard. He attended Dartmouth, receiving an A.B. in 1803 and an M.B. in 1806, then spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania where he was awarded an M.D. in 1807. Back in Boston that same year, Shattuck opened a private practice in general medicine and soon became the city’s leading doctor. “In his best years,” according to Henry R. Viets in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, “annual medical income amounted to about \$10,000, collected at the time when fees were \$1.50 a visit.” Another biographer, Edward Jarvis, M.D. (writing in 1854) noted that Shattuck “was a student of books, when he had leisure to attend to them He did not, however, aim at the highest scholarship in the science of his calling, nor at the most thoughtful disciplined exactness in his investigations of morbid symptoms; but he had a rare tact and great knowledge of mankind, and seemed to see through difficulties and arrive at his conclusions by shorter processes than most men are accustomed to use His conclusions . . . were rather the result of a sort of intuition than the cautiously drawn deductions of reason.”

As a medical student Shattuck won three Boylston prizes for dissertations on “Mortification” (1806), “Structure and Pathology of the Skin” (1807), and “Biliary Concretions” (1807). These were his only published works, except for an address before the Massachusetts Medical Society on “The Uncertainty of the Healing Art” (published in 1829) in which he pleaded for hygienic measures “to prolong and render more comfortable human existence.” But if Shattuck was not primarily a writer, he was generous in financing the work of others. He helped James Thacher produce his *American New Dispensary* and *American Medical Biography*, and gave financial backing to John James Audubon for his *Birds of America*. In 1836 Shattuck paid for the publication of *Three Dissertations on Examinations of the Diseases of the Chest by Stethoscope* (written by Dr. Luther V. Bell of Somerville, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of Boston, and Dr. Robert W. Haxall of Richmond, Virginia) and distributed copies of the volume to each member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Among Shattuck’s larger benefactions were funds toward the erection of an astronomical observatory at Dartmouth, a grant to the Massachusetts Medical Society for the Shattuck Lectures, and a number of contributions to the American Statistical Society. Quiet and unostentatious in his philanthropy, he was habitually alert to the physical needs of his patients, often providing for extra clothing along with his prescriptions for medicine. By bequest he provided

securities valued at \$10,000 as a scholarship fund at Harvard “for the benefit of such persons of superior merit, pursuing their studies at [the] College, (graduates or undergraduates) as . . . may require and deserve assistance in the study of the languages, any or either of them.” In his will he also provided for gifts to ten religious and charitable organizations and to “the Roman Catholic Bishop in Boston . . . with the intention that the same . . . shall be appropriate for the education of Roman Catholics, and in token of my sense of the great injustice done them by the unindemnified destruction of the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, a charitable institution, which was devoted to objects of benevolence, and to the cause of education.”

Shattuck died on 18 March 1854 in his seventy-first year. In the early 1900s his grandsons, George B. Shattuck (A.B. 1863, M.D. 1869) and Frederick Shattuck (A.B. 1868, M.D. 1873) made major contributions to the endowment of the Shattuck Professorship, as did Frederick’s son, Henry Lee Shattuck (A.B. 1901; Treasurer 1929–1937) in the 1950s. See further the Henry Lee Shattuck professorships in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Morris John Karnovsky
Shattuck Professor
1972 –

Benjamin Castleman
Shattuck Professor
1970 – 1972

Arthur Tremain Hertig
Shattuck Professor
1952 – 1970

Simeon Burt Wolbach
Shattuck Professor
1922 – 1947

William Thomas Councilman
Shattuck Professor
1892 – 1922

Reginald Heber Fitz
Shattuck Professor
1879 – 1892

John Barnard Swett Jackson
Shattuck Professor (Morbid Anatomy)
1854 – 1879

David S. Sheridan Professorship of Anaesthesia and Respiratory Therapy 1975

A CONTRIBUTION of \$1 million from a manufacturer of medical catheters in Argyle, New York, resulted in the establishment in 1975 of the David S. Sheridan Professorship of Anaesthesia and Respiratory Therapy. Sheridan, president of National Catheter Corporation, was prompted to make his generous gift after conversations over several years with John Hedley-Whyte, M.D., professor of Anaesthesia at the Medical School, and chief anesthesiologist at Beth Israel Hospital. The two were among a group of professionals and business executives who worked with the International Standards Organization and the American National Standards Institute to establish standards for the catheter industry.

Known as a pioneer in the design and construction of catheters, particularly those for tracheal intubation, Sheridan was co-founder in 1939 of the United States Catheter and Instrument Corporation. Initially the company used rubber and gum Arabic for its products, but when plastics became viable for manufacturing purposes, Sheridan saw new possibilities. Beginning with experiments in a barn near his home, he eventually produced plastic catheters and proved their superiority over those made of natural substances. He formed a new company, National Catheter Corporation, in 1967 and in 1974 sold it to Mallinckrodt, Inc., of St. Louis, Missouri. The proceeds from the sale enabled him to endow the Harvard chair, to which his friend, John Hedley-Whyte, was elected as first incumbent. By the terms of the gift:

The income from the fund may be used for the direct and indirect expenses associated with the activities of the professorship. These may include salary, pensions, research, books, secretarial costs and other expenses as may be incurred by the University in relation to or in connection with the work of the professor. The balance of the income remaining unspent in any year may be added to the principal of the fund. The holder of the professorship may, from time to time, hold any academic full-time professorial rank, but the chair in each case shall be known as the David S. Sheridan Professorship.

Although it is my specific intention and request that the incumbent of this professorship serve in the field of anaesthesia and respiration therapy, I realize that it may be wise and necessary to admit the possibility that changed circumstances may make it desirable to alter the above provisions. If this should happen, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research in the Medical

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

School as they decide would then better serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of medicine.

John Hedley-Whyte
David S. Sheridan Professor
1976 –

Clement Andrew Smith Professorship in Pediatrics 1985

THE Clement Andrew Smith Professorship is the gift of family and friends in honor of the Harvard Pediatrics professor who played a central role in establishing the discipline later termed Neonatology, or care for the new-born. On the occasion of his academic retirement in 1968, Smith's three daughters initiated a fund to which they hoped their father's friends and colleagues would also contribute so as to raise the \$600,000 then required for full endowment of a professorship in his name. Although the daughters contributed annually to the fund, others were slow to follow until 1982 when the Medical School sent out a special appeal to complete the endowment. In the ensuing three years more than 100 donors contributed the \$150,000 needed to reach the desired goal, and the chair was established in 1985. The terms express the principal donors' preference

that the incumbent of the Smith Professorship shall be a pediatrician, located at the Children's Hospital, who has demonstrated in teaching, practice, and research, a concern for the well-being of the newborn.

The incumbent shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard University [*sic*] upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, with the advice of the President and Board of Trustees of The Children's Hospital.

Clement Andrew Smith was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on 19 November 1901, the second of five children in the family of Sara Spencer Browne and Shirley Wheeler Smith. The father earned his bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan in 1897 and stayed on at the university for his entire career. Beginning as instructor in English, he later became secretary of the General Alumni Association and editor of the *Michigan Alumnus*, and still later secretary and vice president of the university. Following his father's example, young Clement Smith attended the University of Michigan and in fact had all his formal education there. He received the A.B. in 1923, the A.M. (in English) in 1925, and the M.D. in 1928. He remained in Ann Arbor for three more years as intern and resident in Pediatrics at the University Hospital. There followed a year's residency at Boston's Children's Hospital and a year again in Ann Arbor as instructor in Pediatrics before Smith found a permanent niche on the Pediatrics teaching staff at Harvard Medical School. Except for the year

1943 to 1945, when he was chairman of Pediatrics at Wayne University College of Medicine in Detroit and medical director of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, his entire career was at Harvard and its affiliated hospitals.

Smith was pleased to return to Boston in 1945 to accept appointments as associate professor at the Medical School and full-time pediatrician at the Boston Lying-In Hospital, but more important from his point of view was the opportunity, beginning in 1949, to devote a large portion of his time as director of research on the newborn. In their 1977 publication, *Medicine at Harvard: the First 300 Years*, Henry K. Beecher and Mark D. Altschule explained that Smith "approached clinical investigation in his chosen field of pediatrics of the newborn primarily from the point of view of a physiologically trained physician with metabolic and biochemical interests. He recognized early that the major hazards to the newborn infant compromised the establishment of adequate respiratory function, and he has persistently investigated this critical aspect of neonatal physiology. His inquiries have led him into studies of fetal hemoglobin and iron metabolism, red blood cell carbonic anhydrase, the metabolism of water and electrolytes, maternal-infant nutritional relationships, and, more recently, an investigation of the disturbances in the circulation which may have an important bearing on the pathogenesis of the respiratory distress syndrome in newborn infants"

Smith became professor of pediatrics in 1963 and professor emeritus in 1968, but even in retirement he continued his hospital rounds, the last of which he conducted at Children's Hospital a few weeks before his death on 31 December 1988. In a memorial minute adopted by the Faculty of Medicine on 29 May 1990, his colleagues wrote: "Clement Smith was one of the first pediatricians to appreciate the special needs of 'premies' as they were then known. In an era of 'Saturday visiting only' for parents, he permitted daily visits by the mothers. 'After all, if not for an accident, they would still be attached to each other by an umbilical cord.' He had a profound respect for mothers and their babies and indeed for all children, with whom he related easily, as nearly as possible treating them as equals, speaking to them simply, and listening to them with respect. After making rounds in a nursery in Athens, he commented that all babies cry in English.

"He fostered a supportive environment for research on newborn infants, creating a fellowship program in neonatology before the word, let alone the specialty, emerged as an important facet of pediatrics. He never used the word fetus, preferring to speak of the infant before birth, nor did he think of himself as a neonatologist but rather a pediatrician for the newborn infant. He will be remembered as one of the first pediatricians to devote his professional life to being a presence in an obstetric hospital and to introducing several generations of obstetrical and pediatric residents and fellows to the excitement of considering infants before and after birth."

And again: "His love of the English language . . . was appreciated by all who knew him Aspiring young contributors to the medical literature were often

amazed to see their early drafts transformed into clearer, more readable prose. Dr. Smith's concern to select the precise word, to turn the phrase just as it should be turned, was manifest throughout his life. The title of his Ratchford lecture (in Cincinnati), 'The Valley of the Shadow of Birth,' is one example; another is the description of early life from the introduction to *Physiology of the Newborn Infant* as 'a time during which life is more dynamic than static, for in no other equally brief span of existence do such profound alterations and adjustments occur as in the weeks, or even the days or hours following birth.' "

The textbook went through four editions, the first in 1945 and the last in 1976. In addition Smith edited the journal *Pediatrics* from 1961 to 1974 and was a member of the editorial board of the Paris publication, *Biologica Neonatorum*. His long association with Children's Hospital provided the back-ground out of which he wrote, after his academic retirement, *A History of the Children's Hospital of Boston* (1983). But as Beecher and Altschule surmised, Smith's most important influence may have been as a teacher. "He was in the vanguard of the group of representatives of the basic sciences whom Dr. Reid [Duncan E. Reid, Richardson Professor of Obstetrics and obstetrician in chief at Boston Lying-In Hospital] attracted to the Lying-In . . . to broaden the scope of obstetrical teaching and research. In this capacity Dr. Smith has contributed richly to the teaching of neonatal pediatrics, particularly to Harvard Medical students and to pediatric residents from the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Children's Hospital. His clinical teaching is coupled with a deep concern for his small patients, which sets an example of the good physician . . . " The previously cited memorial minute takes note that more than 50 of Smith's fellows "became neonatologists in Sweden, France, Germany, South Africa, India, Brazil, Switzerland, and, of course, Canada, the United States and Mexico."

Smith was a subscribing member of a variety of professional societies, one of which—the American Pediatric Society—he served as president in 1965–66. He was an honorary member of several more, including the Swedish Pediatric Association and the Neonatal Society of London. His achievements were recognized nationally by the Howland Award of the American Pediatric Society and internationally by the bestowal in 1957 of Finland's first Arvo Yippo medal. Summarizing his career at the time the Clement Andrew Smith chair was established, his colleague Mary Ellen Avery, Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor of Pediatrics, said: "It is not so much a single discovery that highlights Dr. Smith's career, although many were made in his laboratories, but rather a sensitivity to the needs of the newborn infants and their mothers, and an appreciation of the opportunity for understanding that could be given to those who took the time to think and to care."

The principal donors to the chair, Pamela and Hilary Smith, are the daughters of Clement A. Smith by his first marriage. Margaret Earhart Smith, former trustee of Radcliffe College, died in 1960, and in 1979 Smith married Mary Ingraham Bunting, Radcliffe president from 1960 to 1972. She also played a central role in establishing the professorship.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Merton Bernfield
Clement Andrew Smith Professor
1989 –

Richard and Susan Smith Professorship at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute 1984

THE Richard and Susan Smith Professorship is one of a cluster of named chairs originating in the Harvard-affiliated Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. Soon after Dr. Baruj Benacerraf (qv) became president of what was then called the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute, a major fund drive was undertaken and a plan devised to solicit endowment for Medical School chairs whose incumbents would be associated with the Institute. On 22 June 1983 Robert P. Kelsey Jr., treasurer of the Institute, wrote to the Harvard treasurer, George Putnam, proposing to establish five permanent professorships “in the medical faculty or, alternatively, in the public health or arts and sciences faculties.” According to Dana-Farber’s plan, the professorship funds would be held by the Institute in order to qualify for matching grants from the Charles A. Dana Foundation, but they would be kept in a special pooled account handled by the Harvard Management Company. Harvard policies regarding minimum endowment levels would apply, and appointments to the chairs would proceed through normal Harvard channels. It was further understood that the endowment funds might be transferred to Harvard by mutual consent or on termination of the affiliation between the institutions. On behalf of the President and Fellows, Putnam gave his formal acceptance to the proposal on 6 July 1983.

Impetus for the establishment of the Dana-Farber chairs came from the fact that the Institute already had in hand a 1981 gift of \$1 million from Susan F. and Richard A. Smith (S.B. 1946 [1944]), chairman of General Cinema who served consecutively as president of Sidney Farber Cancer Institute (1973-1978), chairman of the board (1979-1982), and vice chairman of the Institute (since 1982). While chairman of the board he was also chairman of the Institute’s development campaign. The purpose of the Smiths’ gift is made clear in the terms formulated in December 1984:

The Richard and Susan Smith Professorship shall be established as a permanent, named professorship, without limit of time, in the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard and shall be situated at the Institute. It is the wish of the donors that the Smith Professor shall also serve as President, Physician-in-Chief or the equivalent of the senior medical officer of the Institute.

The incumbent of the Smith Chair shall be appointed by Harvard, upon recommendation of its Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and with the approval of the Institute.

The Smith Professorship was the first Harvard chair to be established at the Dana Farber Institute. Others which followed were the Leland Fikes, William Rosenberg, and Baruj Benacerraf Professorships (qqv). The fifth chair, named for Emil Frei III, marked the successful completion of the campaign in 1988, but was not activated until 1992 and is included in the appendix as a professorship fund still building as of 30 June 1991.

Richard Alan Smith was born 1 November 1924 in Brookline, Massachusetts, the son of Philip and Marion Fleischman Smith. Immediately after graduation in 1942 from Browne and Nichols School he entered Harvard as a member of the Class of 1946 in the accelerated program of World War II. He received his S.B. in November 1944 and saw active service in the Navy until his discharge in June 1946. Returning to his home in Brookline that summer, Smith joined his father at Mid-West Drive-In, a family concern whose theatres in Detroit and Cleveland proved to be the first successful drive-in movie theatres in the United States. Soon afterwards, in 1950, Smith successfully launched a shopping center theatre in Framingham, Massachusetts, like the drive-in theatres the first of its kind. These and other family ventures, such as Richard's Drive-In Restaurants, were included in 1961 when the firm went public under the name General Drive-In (later, General Cinema).

Smith described these successes at the time of his 25th Class Anniversary: "I've managed from modest beginnings to create the largest shopping center theatre circuit in the United States. I believe I can take credit for putting the word 'Cinema' into our American language and for proving the economic validity of the multiple-auditorium movie theatre. In the last few years the lure of diversification has led to the creation of a large soft-drink complex of seventeen Pepsi-Cola plants. We've grown in General Cinema Corporation from a small family-owned business with less than two million of annual revenues to become Fortune's 576th largest industrial in 1969, with perhaps a higher ranking in 1970. Aside from marketing, financial and architectural innovating along the way, working with and through other constantly evolving human beings in a dynamic management group has provided the greatest career satisfactions." Fifteen years later he wrote: "General Cinema will become a billion dollar company in 1986. I am CEO, but now share leadership in a four-man Office of the Chairman structure." The later acquisition of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich led in the winter of 1993 to a change of name, and on 15 March company telephone operators began answering incoming calls with the words, "Harcourt General." From 1987 through 1991, Smith was also board chairman and chief executive officer of The Nieman Marcus Group, a public specialty retailer company consisting of three operating units, Nieman Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman, and Contempo Casuals. He remains the current chairman of the board.

In the business world, Smith has been on numerous boards of directors such as that of Wang Laboratories, Inc., where he served until 1987. He continues to serve as director of the First National Bank of Boston and Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., among others. But along with his business associations, he has also

derived satisfaction from his community and philanthropic activities. In addition to his work with the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, he is chairman of the board of Facing History & Ourselves Foundation, a member of the Board of Overseers for the Wien International Scholarship Program at Brandeis University, trustee of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies (chairman of the investment committee), Beth Israel Hospital, and Boston Symphony Orchestra (chairman of the investment committee). In the past he also served as trustee of the Museum of Science and the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation.

As a Harvard graduate, Smith has been generous in service to his alma mater. A member of the Committee on University Resources since 1970, he has also served on the Overseers' committee to visit the College from 1982 to 1984. In 1988 he was elected to the Board of Overseers, a position he relinquished in 1991 after being elected Fellow of Harvard College. Since 1989 he has served on the joint Committee on Appointments and continues to serve as director of the Harvard Management Co., Inc. and director of the Aeneas Group, Inc. In addition to the endowed professorship at the Medical School, he and his wife have established endowment funds in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, one especially designated for scholarships for graduate students in the humanities.

When asked to list his major interests, however, Smith puts family before philanthropy and "the Company." He has as "superb full-time partner" in raising the family, Susan M. Flax, a member of the Class of 1954 at Tufts University's Eliot-Pearson School of Child Study. The Smiths have three children—two daughters and a son. The son, Robert Alan (A.B. 1981, M.B.A. 1985) joined his father at General Cinema Corporation, and the daughters married (in the father's words) "successful young professionals in investment banking and law." The elder daughter, Amy Joy Berylson, earned her A.B. and M.B.A. at Harvard respectively in 1975 and 1979. The youngest in the family, Debra Sue Knez, received her B.A. at Tufts University in 1982.

Emil Frei III
 Richard and Susan Smith Professor
 1985 –

Andres Soriano Professorship in Oncology 1986

THE Andres Soriano Professorship in Oncology honors the Filipino industrialist and veteran of World War II who died at Massachusetts General Hospital on 30 December 1964 after surgery for cancer. The chair is endowed by the gift of Soriano's sons, Jose (A.B. 1949 [48]) and Andres Soriano II, through the research fund that they established in their father's name to support cancer research at Massachusetts General Hospital and at

medical institutions in the Philippines. Early in 1986 the sons agreed to devote \$1.5 million, payable over a span of years, to the establishment of a professorship in Oncology, but as Jose Soriano remarked when the gift was announced publicly, "We want the chair to go on long after cancer has been conquered. The day that cancer no longer exists, Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital have agreed to redirect the chair to the leading edge of whatever problem or disease needs a professorship." The sentiment was formalized in the terms of the gift, which state the donors' intent

to establish, in perpetuity, a Professorship to be known as the Andres Soriano Professorship at the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital in the field of Oncology.

The incumbent shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the Chairman of the Board and the General Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital . . .

The purposes of the Andres Soriano Professorship may be changed or reassigned within the Faculty of Medicine, without changing its designation as such only on the following terms and conditions:

- (a) if the Dean of the Harvard Medical School and General Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital determine that Oncology is no longer a viable field; or
- (b) if the affiliation between the School and the Hospital shall terminate or so substantially change that the intent of the donor cannot reasonably be fulfilled, then the President and Fellows, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may reassign the Professorship within the Faculty of Medicine.

The professorship was activated on 8 September 1986 with the election to the chair of Herman Day Suit, chief of Radiation Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital, it being understood that income from the fund would be capitalized to \$1.5 million and that expenses of the professorship would be borne by the

Hospital until minimum endowment is reached. As of 30 June 1992, principal in the fund came to \$1,112,886.73.

Born in Manila in 1898, Andres Soriano was the son of Spanish colonists and so was a Spanish citizen. His parents were members of a prominent family of Spanish emigres who became wealthy through extensive holdings in sugar lands in the Philippines. Young Soriano received his early schooling in Manila, but was then sent to Stoneyhurst College in England. After graduating from Stoneyhurst he went to a commercial institute in Madrid to sharpen his business skills. At age 21 Soriano offered his services to the family-dominated San Miguel Brewery and within a short time advanced from accountant to general manager. Under his leadership the company grew to include eight divisions producing not only beer and soft drinks but the materials needed for their production—glass bottles, cardboard containers, ice, dry ice, and yeast—as well as ice cream, metal tubes and closures, and chicken feed.

Soriano's interests broadened as he used his profits to invest in other areas of business which he then controlled as head of A. Soriano y Cia (i.e. Soriano & Co.). He helped to develop such Philippine resources as gold, iron, copper, uranium, oil, and mahogany, established the first wood-pulp paper mill in the Philippines, published *The Philippines Herald*, and founded Philippine Air Lines. There were international Soriano enterprises also in Hong Kong, Singapore, Borneo, British East Africa, Spain, France, and the United States, where he conducted his business under the corporate name ANSOR Corporation.

In an article in the March 1956 issue of *Fortune*, staff writer John Osborne painted a vivid picture of this enigmatic man who fought with the U.S. forces in World War II and played a major role in the enormous growth of industry in the Philippines following the war. Because Soriano insisted on privacy in his business affairs his motives were frequently misunderstood. An early supporter of Francisco Franco, he was accused of fascist sympathies during the 1930s when, as he explained later, his object was to restore the Spanish monarchy. When he applied for Philippine citizenship in 1941 and prepared for war on behalf of the Philippines, his detractors denounced him as an opportunist. In Osborne's words, "The obvious fact that Soriano might better have served his own interest by riding out the war as a neutral Spaniard was all but ignored."

At the start of the war Soriano organized Filipino guerilla troupes to defend the islands. Later he took part in the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns, rising from captain in the infantry to major and lieutenant colonel, all in 1942. He played a leading part in the escape of President Manuel Quezon and for two years served the Philippine government in exile as secretary of finance. But he yearned for active participation in the war and in 1944 joined General MacArthur in the campaign to retake the Philippines. His service—recognized in the award of the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Legion of Merit—made him eligible for U.S. citizenship in 1945, and Soriano "felt he should apply for it," despite the claims of his opponents that he was "using his position in the Army and in the exiled government to further his own interests."

Styled “the islands’ best-known businessman and biggest philanthropist,” Andres Soriano was “the first native son to voice the notion that wealth can best be acquired by creating for others the means of acquiring and sharing it, and that once acquired it carries certain responsibilities for the general welfare.” Soriano employees were the highest paid in the Far East. They were also the first to receive pensions and free medical care. To quote Osborne again: “Anyone who spends a little time around Soriano and his associates must perceive that the bond that holds them to him is neither fear (though they do fear him) nor dictation (though he does dictate) nor self-interest (though he rewards them handsomely). It is, simply and unmistakably, affection. Among Soriano’s least likely achievements is his success in convincing associates whom he unconscionably burdens, goads, and chivies that he is in fact a lovable fellow.”

Herman Day Suit
Andres Soriano Professor (of Radiation Oncology)
1986 –

James Stillman Professorship of Comparative Anatomy 1902

THE Corporation Records for 1902 include, under date of 23 September, grateful acknowledgment of a gift of \$100,000 from James Stillman "for the endowment of a new Professorship of Comparative Anatomy" and, under date of 10 November, a vote establishing the professorship in the donor's name.

Four years earlier Stillman had made the first of a series of contributions for the construction and maintenance of a college infirmary also bearing his name. The infirmary was erected and placed in service in 1901, and in 1903 and 1904 further gifts for the addition of a contagious ward brought to some \$200,000 the benefactor's contributions for the care of ailing Harvard undergraduates. Stillman's interest in the infirmary was said to have stemmed from his son Charles Chauncey's severe illness while a sophomore at Harvard, but Stillman was quiet about his philanthropies and did not explain the motivation behind either of his substantial gifts to Harvard.

James Stillman was born on 9 June 1850 in Brownsville, Texas, where his father Charles was a flourishing cotton merchant. Both Charles and his wife, Elizabeth Goodrich Stillman, were of New England parentage, and they sent their young son to Connecticut for his early schooling. After the family moved to New York, James continued his education in private schools in Cornwall-on-Hudson and Ossining, and at the age of sixteen went to work in his father's firm, Smith, Woodward & Stillman. There he met Moses Taylor, president of the National City Bank of New York, with whom he consulted frequently and from whom he acquired much of his business knowledge. James became a member of Smith, Woodward and Stillman in 1872, after ill health forced his father to retire, and later he was elected a director of National City Bank. He became president of the bank in 1891, at the age of 41. In the words of a biographer, William Bristol Shaw, "Everything Stillman did on assuming the office indicated adherence to the code and practice of Taylor, his first mentor in finance. The bank's reserves were increased far beyond the technical requirements. Gold accumulated in its vaults and the huge surplus caught the attention of conservative businessmen. Deposits grew with the surplus (in a few years they more than quadrupled) and the National City rose from the second to the first rank among Wall Street institutions."

Stillman developed close relations with H.H. Rogers and William Rockefeller of Standard Oil and brought the bank to prominence in a new service to industrial and financial combines. Along with Rockefeller, E.H. Harriman,

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and Jacob Henry Schiff, he was also involved in the operation and development of western railroads. He retired from the bank's presidency in 1909 but remained as chairman of the board until his death on 15 March 1918. To quote William Bristol Shaw again: "Much had been given to public causes during his lifetime; but in the main such gifts had been successfully concealed. The man's reticence and hatred of publicity may have hidden even from associates his real character. There were those who thought they detected, beneath an affected hardness of manner, a vein of emotionalism, but he gave the general impression of coldness."

Susumu Ito
James Stillman Professor
1982 – 1990

Don Wayne Fawcett
James Stillman Professor
1962 – 1981

George Bernays Wislocki
James Stillman Professor
1941 – 1956

Frederic Thomas Lewis
James Stillman Professor
1931 – 1941

Charles Sedgwick Minot
James Stillman Professor
1905 – 1914

Miriam H. Stoneman Professorship 1983

THE Miriam H. Stoneman Professorship honors the wife of the Law School graduate and former vice chairman of General Cinema Corporation, S. Sidney Stoneman (J.D. 1936). Established by Corporation vote on 7 November 1983, it was one of a growing number of chairs to be activated before principal in the professorship fund had reached the prescribed minimum for full endowment. Through charitable lead trusts established at Beth Israel Hospital, Stoneman and his wife had signified their intent to establish a professorship fully endowed at \$1 million within ten years. At the same time, the Stonemans having expressed a wish that their friend, Sven Paulin, radiologist in chief at Beth Israel Hospital, should be the first incumbent, the Hospital trustees formally guaranteed his academic salary while the fund was building. Accordingly, Paulin was elected to the chair in November 1983 when principal in the fund amounted to \$97,450.98. By 30 June 1992 the goal of \$1 million was comfortably in view with the principal at \$923,129.52. The terms reflect Stoneman's wish that "the chair not be in any one specific specialty, that is, that it not be a chair in radiology per se":

... The Miriam H. Stoneman Professor will serve in a department of the Beth Israel Hospital. The incumbent shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the Trustees of the Beth Israel Hospital....

If, by December 31, 1993, the principal has not reached \$1 million, the Fund may be redesignated the Miriam H. Stoneman Teaching and Research Fund, the income of which will be used to support academic programs at the Beth Israel Hospital as designated by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the advice of the President of the Beth Israel Hospital.

Miriam Helpern was an undergraduate at Radcliffe College when she met Sidney Stoneman, a student in the Law School. They were married on 2 September 1934, as she was entering her senior year, and she received her A.B. the following June. After her husband (A.B. Dartmouth 1933) earned his law degree and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, he became a partner in the firm of Singer, Stoneman & Kirland, and the couple made their home and started their family in Boston. In 1942, however, World War II intervened, and they spent four years in Philadelphia and New York while he served as legal officer in the quartermaster corps of the U.S. Army.

After Stoneman's discharge with the rank of major, the family moved to New Hampshire where, from 1946 to 1956, he was president of Bretton Woods Co. and Mrs. Stoneman developed her interest in antiques into a successful retail venture. Sidney Stoneman's principal business association, however, was with General Cinema Corporation, where he became vice chairman of the board in 1969 and continued in that capacity for fifteen years. He was also a director of Shawmut Bank of Boston, Purity Supreme, Inc., and Donlevy's Inc.

Beth Israel Hospital stood at the head of communal loyalties for both Sidney and Miriam Stoneman. Both were Hospital trustees, and she devoted many hours to volunteer work, principally in helping to lessen the anxieties of families of patients in the emergency ward. While a trustee, Sidney Stoneman served terms as president of the board and chairman of the executive committee. He was also chairman of the Board of Managers of Endowment Funds.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra was another loyalty the Stonemans had in common, she having served as trustee, he as vice president. Miriam Stoneman was involved in volunteer activities both for the Orchestra and for the Museum of Fine Arts, where she was a member of the visiting committee for American Decorative Arts. Sidney Stoneman has been a fellow of Brandeis University since 1956 and has served as trustee of Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, president of Combined Jewish Philanthropies, member of the Dartmouth Alumni Council, and director of the Massachusetts Bay United Fund. Since his retirement from business in 1984, the couple have continued communal activities but have spent more and more time at their home in Palm Beach, Florida.

Sven J. K. Paulin
Miriam H. Stoneman Professor
1983 –

Robert A. Stranahan Professorship

1977

THE Robert A. Stranahan Professorship honors a Harvard graduate (A.B. 1908) who was one of the early pioneers of the automotive industry and a founder of the Champion Spark Plug Co. The purpose of the professorship, however, meets the particular interest of his sister, the donor, Anna Stranahan Friend (1881-1973). By her will Mrs. Friend gave Harvard \$600,000

to establish at the Harvard Medical School an endowed chair, to be held by a professor in the Faculty of Medicine in honor of my dear brother, Robert A. Stranahan (the holder of the chair to be known as the Robert A. Stranahan Professor). Because of my interest in pediatrics and the entire art of medicine that deals with the child before and at his birth and during his childhood and adolescence, I express the preference, but do not require, that the holder of this professorship concern himself in his teaching and research with this medical area in its broadest sense. During such time as the professorship may be vacant, pending the appointment of a qualified holder, income shall be accumulated and may, in the discretion of the said President and Fellows, be added to principal.

The bequest was sufficient to endow a professorship when Mrs. Friend wrote her will, but by 1974, when Harvard received the funds, the needed endowment for a full professorship had climbed to \$1 million. Consequently, the major portion of the income from the gift was added to the capital until 1985 and, thanks also to transfers from the stabilization fund, full endowment of \$1 million was achieved in 1987. In the interim, on 4 April 1977, the President and Fellows voted to activate the professorship and elected David Gordon Nathan first incumbent.

Anna Stranahan Friend, widow of Archer D. Friend of Beverly, Massachusetts, was the daughter of Elizabeth Whitehill and Robert Allen Stranahan, and the sister of Frank D. and Robert A. Stranahan, of Toledo, Ohio, both of whom predeceased her. At the time of her own death at age 92 she was hailed as a benefactress of many institutions, in particular the Museum of Science in Boston, where (in the words of the museum director, Bradford Washburn) “her contributions made possible the building of the new museum at Science Park and a beautiful gallery overlooking the Charles River Basin . . . named in memory of her husband . . .” She was a member of the museum for 21 years and a trustee for 14 years.

Mrs. Friend's contribution to Harvard headed the list of her testamentary gifts, which totaled more than \$1 million. Children's Medical Center received \$200,000 and the Museum of Science an additional \$100,000. Other beneficiaries included the Beverly Hospital, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Audubon Society, and the New England Farm and Garden Association. Her residuary estate went to the Stranahan Foundation established by her brothers in 1944 for medical research and other scientific, literary, and educational purposes.

Robert Allen Stranahan, his sister's junior by five years, was born in Buffalo, New York, on 7 July 1886. After graduating from Brookline (Massachusetts) high school in 1904, he entered Harvard with the Class of 1908 and completed the college course in three years. He began his business career in real estate but soon joined his older brother Frank who ran a garage in Boston. By the fall of 1908 the brothers were manufacturing spark plugs and other electrical equipment for automobiles such as magnetos and coils. Two years later they moved closer to the center of the growing automotive industry and set up shop in Toledo, Ohio, in a newly incorporated organization named Champion Spark Plug Co. Robert, the business expert in the partnership, became the company's first president in 1910 and remained in the post until 1954 when he became chairman of the board.

In the company's infancy, as described in the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Stranahan "worked as a salesman, selling his own products during the day and operating machines in the factory at night. He early secured an order from Henry Ford, and until 1961 Champion was the sole supplier of spark plugs to the Ford Motor Company. . . . From its modest beginning, the company grew to have annual sales of some \$70.7 million in 1954, when Stranahan left the presidency, and approximately \$100.4 million at the close of his life."

Stranahan celebrated his 25th Class Anniversary in 1933 in the midst of the Depression. As he wrote to his classmates that year, "During the last three years of trials and tribulations, I frankly think . . . I have been very lucky, for our Champion Spark Plug Company has come through with flying colors and our other holdings are going to weather the storm in a satisfactory manner." Fifteen years later, following World War II, he wrote: "Our Champion plants in Detroit, Toledo, Canada, and England were operated on an all-out war basis for the duration of the war, with our spark plugs on the critical list of both Army and Navy throughout that period. Champions were used in a major portion of all Army and Navy planes (pursuit, combat, bomber, and cargo), of all landing barges, Navy PT boats, tanks, tractors, trucks, ambulances, jeeps, motorcycles, flame throwers, and so forth. We built our production up to a hundred thousand aviation plugs and four hundred thousand automotive plugs per day—in excess of one hundred fifty million Champion spark plugs per year. Of course, we were awarded the Army-Navy 'E' and have wonderful letters of recognition of our contribution to the war effort. . . ."

In addition to Champion, Stranahan served as president of Madison Securities Co. in Toledo and of Jeffery-Dewitt Insulator Co. in Kenova, West Virginia, and was board chairman (1924-1952) of Stranahan, Harris & Co., a Toledo investment firm. He was also director of Woolson Spice Co. and of the Toledo Trust Co.

Stranahan presided over Toledo's first "Aquarama Festival," a stretch of eleven days in August 1947 devoted to recreation and amusement "for all of Toledo and the surrounding area of northwestern Ohio," Stranahan reported to his classmates. A year later he sponsored a Banquet of Champions starring national champions in a variety of sports. In recognition of these and other community services, the University of Toledo awarded Stranahan an LL.D. with the citation: "During a long and busy career you have found time to be an executive and director of leading financial, commercial, and industrial institutions. You have been ever ready to serve your community in behalf of the public welfare. As co-chairman and later as advisory chairman of the Toledo Community Chest, and as trustee of both the Toledo Hospital and University of Toledo Endowment Funds you have demonstrated unselfish interest in the welfare of our citizens and public institutions."

Stranahan died in Toledo on 9 February 1962.

David Gordon Nathan
Robert A. Stranahan Professor (Pediatrics)
1977 –

Takeda Professorship 1988

THE Takeda Professorship, established in 1988 as the result of a gift from Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., marks the culmination of efforts on the part of the Japanese pharmaceutical company to establish a lasting relationship with the Harvard Medical School. Early in the 1980s Yukio Sugino, director and general manager of Takeda's Central Research Division, suggested a collaboration in angiogenesis research with Judah Folkman (M.D. 1957), professor of Anatomy and Cellular Biology at Children's Hospital. By 1986 Folkman was ready to initiate such studies, and Takeda began a series of annual gifts of \$1 million or more in his support. The relationship was made more secure in 1988 when, again at Sugino's urging, his company contributed \$1.5 million for a professorship "to advance scientific discovery so that in the future there may be more effective tools for understanding, preventing, and treating disease, and promoting health."

The chair is named for Chobei Takeda who in 1781, well before the mid-nineteenth century opening of Japan to international trade, began the manufacture of medicinal drugs and laid the foundation for what two centuries later became his country's leading pharmaceutical company. At the request of the donors:

The first incumbent of the Takeda Professorship will be a scientist in the Department of Anatomy and Cellular Biology or in the Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, and preferably will be a person whose scientific work is relevant to improving understanding of the causes, prevention, or treatment of degenerative disorders of the nervous system. Subsequent incumbents will be members of one of these two departments, or of one of the other basic medical science departments which at the time presents significant opportunities for scientific advances, as determined by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Income . . . shall be used to support or supplement support for the direct and indirect expenses of the incumbent of the professorship. If there is no incumbent, the income may be used by the Medical School to support research in an area of the sciences basic to medicine, may be held for later use, or may be added to the principal of the endowment fund.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel Adino Goodenough
Takeda Professor
1989 –

Edward Hood Taplin Professorship of Medical Engineering 1981

THE Edward Hood Taplin Professorship of Medical Engineering originated in 1975 in the pledge of John F. Taplin and his daughters, Emily Gibbons and Helen Taplin, to establish companion funds at Harvard and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in support of the joint Program in Health Sciences and Technology. In 1981, having satisfied their initial pledge, the donors announced their intention to continue contributing to the two funds until the combined principal reached the required \$1 million endowment for a professorship in memory of Taplin's brother, Edward Hood Taplin (1916-1935).

By the terms of the gift

the incumbent [is] to serve in the Harvard-M.I.T. Division of Health Sciences and Technology The holder of the Edward Hood Taplin Professorship of Medical Engineering shall have responsibilities for teaching and research to effect innovations in medicine; such innovations may derive from engineering or the basic sciences as applied to medicine.

The selection of the Edward Hood Taplin Professor shall be made jointly by the two institutions and the Edward Hood Taplin Professor shall hold appropriate appointments at Harvard and M.I.T. in accordance with policies and procedures of the institutions and of the Division. The primary appointment will be at M.I.T.

At their meeting on 4 May 1981 the President and Fellows formally agreed to the terms and established, "jointly with Massachusetts Institute of Technology," the Edward Hood Taplin Professorship of Medical Engineering.

John F. Taplin (1913-), principal donor to the chair, is a 1935 graduate of M.I.T. who applied his engineering talents to devising and manufacturing products to improve public health and safety. Among his inventions are speed controls for aircraft engines, devices to regulate cabin pressure in high altitude flight, instruments to regulate fluid pressure and flow, and the hydraulic seals that have come to be widely used for pollution control in the automotive industry. By habit, Taplin would found a company to manufacture some one of his inventions and, when the business was on a firm footing, would sell it. More often than not the money from these sales provided the means for further benefit to society. For example, in 1978 Taplin sold Bellofoam Corporation, the company that was producing his hydraulic seals, and with the proceeds established the National Health Research Foundation to support inventive scientists, particularly those at the Medical School and at M.I.T. In 1992 he converted the

foundation to a new Funds for Discovery program at Harvard, by which annual grants are awarded to “young scientists who have the most creative ideas for products and processes that benefit society and can be available in a reasonable amount of time.” Taplin has also established a fund to help inner-city students go to college and is the donor of funds to build the central branch of the Newton Free Library.

Along with his own business ventures, Taplin has served as head of research and development at Fenwal Co., a business concern founded by Carl W. Walter (A.B. 1928, M.D. 1932) for the manufacture of surgical equipment and instruments. At Harvard, besides being managing director of Funds for Discovery, Taplin is an associate of the Office of Technology Licensing and Industry-Sponsored Research at the Medical School.

Ernest George Cravalho
Edward Hood Taplin Professor
1986 –

Juan M. Taveras Professorship 1988

THE Juan M. Taveras Professorship traces its origins to 1976 when the Department of Radiology at Massachusetts General Hospital transferred to Harvard some \$8,700 of accumulated fees for postgraduate teaching. The transfer effectively established the Radiology Endowment Fund in support of teaching and research in Radiology, and it was understood at the time that the fund would be used for a professorship should additional gifts and capitalized income bring the principal to \$1 million.

The fund grew slowly until 1988, when Taveras stepped down after seventeen years as chairman of the Department of Radiology at Massachusetts General Hospital, and friends and associates made a concerted effort to bring the fund to the level required for endowment of a professorship in his honor. The chair was activated in February 1988 with the election of James H. Thrall, Taveras's successor, whose expenses were paid by the Hospital until 1990 when full endowment was achieved. The pertinent paragraph of the terms reads:

The initial incumbent of the Taveras Professorship shall work in the Department of Radiology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Subsequent incumbents shall be appointed in this field so long as this action is consistent with the needs and programs of the Harvard Medical School. Recognizing the rapid advances being made in the medical sciences, it is proposed that the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine determine from time to time the particular department or division of medicine and medical science to which this professorship will be assigned, to the end that the Taveras Chair shall continue best to serve the purpose of advancing human welfare consistent with the original intent of the donors.

The career of Juan M. Taveras coincided with a period of extremely rapid change and development in radio technology, and he became known, through his use of newly devised instruments and his encouragement of others to follow his example, as "one of the true progenitors of the modern era of diagnostic radiology, the era of specialization" and "the acknowledged founder and father of the field of neuroradiology." (The epithets were bestowed on him in 1986 by his fellow radiologist, Joseph T. Ferucci Jr. [A.B. 1949], when Taveras received the gold medal of the American College of Radiologists.)

Son of Marcos M. and Ana L. Rodriguez Taveras, Juan Manuel Taveras was born on 27 September 1919 in the Dominican Republic. He came to the

United States in 1944, having earned his B.S. in 1937 at the Santiago Normal School and his M.D. in 1943 at the University of Santo Domingo. After a year as instructor at Santo Domingo he became a fellow in Radiology at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital. Plans to return to his native country after further medical training were disrupted by political disturbances in his homeland, but as an immigrant Taveras was not free to practice in the United States without first completing American medical training. Consequently, while a fellow at the University of Pennsylvania he was also a medical student who paid his way by playing clarinet and saxophone in orchestras and jazz bands. Taveras earned his second M.D. in 1949.

After a year's internship at Misericordia Hospital in Philadelphia, Taveras joined the faculty of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and served as assistant radiologist at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. Two years later he became director of the Center's Neurological Institute and by 1959 he had advanced to a full professorship at Columbia. In 1965 he accepted a Radiology professorship at the Washington University School of Medicine, becoming at the same time department chairman, director of the Mallinckrodt Institute, and radiologist in chief at the Barnes and Allied Hospitals in St. Louis, Missouri.

Meanwhile, at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, significant changes in radiology were under way. In 1969 the Medical School faculty voted to split the existing department into separate departments of Radiotherapy and Diagnostic Radiology. Simultaneously the Hospital was planning a major expansion in teaching, research, and diagnostic and therapeutic efforts, and was looking for a department chairman to succeed Laurence L. Robbins. Taveras's achievements as neuroradiologist and his successes as administrator were impressive, and in 1971 he was invited to Boston to become professor of Radiology at the Medical School and radiologist in chief at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He served at the Hospital until 1988 and became professor emeritus two years later.

At the Hospital (as noted in the January-February 1988 issue of *MGH News*), Taveras "devised and implemented an aggressive, carefully phased equipment replacement program, paved the way for creation of nearly a dozen subspecialty sections within the department, and made room for an entirely new and revolutionary diagnostic imaging technology." In 1973 the Hospital, thanks to Taveras's foresight, became the second medical center in the United States to install a computed tomography (CT) scanner that could x-ray soft tissue of the brain. Later acquisitions included a total body CT scanner and instruments for examination by digital ultrasound, nuclear magnetic resonance, spectroscopy, and positron emission tomography.

As more and more diagnostic instruments became available, Taveras saw a need for subspecialties within radiology and it seemed wise to associate them with body organs as opposed to diagnostic technique. As he explained to a staff writer for the *MGH News*, "The organ-related radiologist not only has

special interpretive skills, but can also safely perform all invasive diagnostic and interventional procedures in his subspecialty.” The specialties Taveras established during his seventeen years at the Hospital included, among others, cardiac, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, bone, chest, breast, and pediatric radiology.

Taveras was a pioneer also in his own specialty of neuroradiology. From the mid to late 1950s he was the only full-time neuroradiologist in the United States. He established the first American neuroradiology training program for the National Institutes of Health, founded the American Society of Neuroradiology, and was a founding editor of the *American Journal of Neuroradiology*. Author of 200 or more scientific papers, he also wrote (in collaboration with Ernest H. Wood of Columbia University) *Diagnostic Neuroradiology* (1964), a classic text that went through a second edition in 1976. Later Taveras publications with joint authorship include *Recent Advances in the Study of Cerebral Circulation* (1970), *Atlas of Tumor Radiology* (1975), *Cysticercosis of the Central Nervous System* (1983), and *Radiology*, a five-volume work undertaken with his colleague Joseph T. Ferucci Jr. in the late 1980s.

Taveras was consistently honored during his active career with lectureships and visiting professorships in North, South and Central America. He received gold medal awards from the Radiological Society of North America in 1981 and from the Association of University Radiologists in 1985. On the latter occasion his colleagues paid tribute to “his accomplishments in the arena of radiologic practice and department building, . . . his unrelenting attention to detail, and his constant striving to improve quality and excellence wherever he is,” and went on to speak of his contribution “toward the career fulfillment of many of his trainees. A large number of Taveras’s residents and fellows have gone on to become directors of neuroradiology sections and programs in many academic institutions in the United States, and many have progressed to become chairmen of radiology departments.”

James Hunter Thrall
 Juan M. Taveras Professor (of Radiology)
 1988 –

Caroline Shields Walker Professorship 1974

SEEDS for the Caroline Shields Walker Professorship were sown in 1965 when Medical School Dean Robert H. Ebert set up a Committee on Resources and asked George G. Walker (A.B. 1924) to serve as co-chairman with John Putnam Walker (M.D. 1942). As Walker described it in his 50th Class Anniversary report, the purpose of the committee was “to help secure financial resources for medical student scholarships and loans, to support a research center for development of innovative ideas and systems of health care delivery, to provide faculty and students with better teaching facilities, and for all the other needs of the vital, leading enterprise which the Harvard Medical School is.”

Not surprisingly, in that same year (1965) Walker’s wife, the former Caroline Shields, told President Pusey that she had provided for a testamentary gift to the Medical School in token of her admiration both for Dean Ebert’s administration and for the President’s active support of the School. When Mrs. Walker died on 22 May 1973, the President and Fellows learned that they were to receive approximately \$1.5 million from her residuary estate to establish at the Medical School an endowment fund “for scholarships, research, teaching, or construction or other capital purposes but not for current operations or expenses.” In short, she wished her bequest to be used for any of the purposes of the committee her husband had chaired.

At the time of his wife’s death Walker was an influential member of the Overseers’ Committee on University Resources. Noting that the bequest was well in excess of the \$1 million then required to endow a professorship, Walker wrote to President Bok suggesting “on her behalf” that a chair be established and named in his wife’s memory. “Because of the very high regard she had for Dean Ebert and her enthusiasm for the excellence of his leadership, I know it would have pleased her if he were to be the first named to this professorship. The income from this fund should be available for the unrestricted use of Dean Ebert and his successors. I also know Mrs. Walker would hope that this chair be available in perpetuity for the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.”

Walker’s suggestion set a precedent, for, even though certain named chairs were traditionally held by deans in Harvard’s other professional schools, this was the first time that one was to be reserved exclusively for a dean. Consequently the wisdom of effectively endowing a deanship was debated within the Harvard administration for several months, and finally on 4 February 1974 the President and Fellows voted

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

to establish the Caroline Shields Walker Professorship at the Harvard Medical School and to allocate to the support thereof the sum of \$1,000,000 from the Caroline Shields Walker bequest. The Dean of the Harvard Medical School, while Dean, shall be appointed to and hold the Caroline Shields Walker Chair and the income thereof be available for general use of the Dean. In the event a Dean of the Harvard Medical School does not hold an appointment as Professor at the Harvard Medical School, the Chair shall remain unfilled and the income of the Caroline Shields Walker Professorship may be used for the general purposes of the Harvard Medical School, including the general use of the Dean, or may be accumulated for future use or added to the principal of the Fund as the President and Fellows of Harvard College may determine.

Shortly after graduation from Harvard in 1924 George Gholson Walker (1902-1984) began a long career with Electric Bond and Share Company, a subsidiary holding company for General Electric. Twenty years later he became president of the company. A few years later he was named chief executive officer, and still later he became board chairman of a new subsidiary, Ebasco Industries. He retired in 1968. Looking back on his business experience on the occasion of his 50th Class reunion, Walker recalled that it had been “great fun in working with our Classmate Charles Colt, who was vice president, and with others, in restoring and converting what had once been the world’s largest public utility enterprise The big disappointment? That a highly useful, sixty-year-old enterprise with large capital resources, rich in trained man-power in the energy field, was merged and dismembered under the get-rich-quick acquisition mania prevalent on Wall Street in the late sixties. What a big role Ebasco would play in today’s energy ‘crisis.’ ”

After his retirement Walker devoted his energies to fund raising for the Medical School. He served also as trustee of Roosevelt Hospital in New York and as a board member of the Correctional Association of New York.

Caroline Shields was the daughter of Edwin and Martha Deardorff Shields of Kansas City, Missouri. Her father (1866-1920) began his Kansas City career as clerk in Simonds Grain Co. and by the time he was 40 years old had become president of the company. Subsequent mergers, acquisitions, and name changes resulted in the formation in 1917 of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. which, with a capacity of 4 million bushels, became one of the area’s largest grain storage facilities.

Caroline Shields, the elder of his two children, was a graduate of Miss Porter’s School in Farmington, Connecticut. Her interest in medical education was initially aroused during World War II when she served as nurse’s aide. It flowered under the influence of her second husband, George Walker (she was first married to Philip Sidney Dickson, A.B. 1920). In later life she was an enthusiastic gardener and member of horticultural societies.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Daniel C. Tosteson
Caroline Shields Walker Professor
1977 –

Robert Higgins Ebert
Caroline Shields Walker Professor
1973 – 1977

Shields Warren–Mallinckrodt Professorship of Clinical Research 1981

AS its double title indicates, the Shields Warren–Mallinckrodt Professorship memorializes the pathologist and pioneer investigator in health effects of radiation and at the same time acknowledges the generosity of its principal donors. For nearly 25 years Warren had served as consultant to Mallinckrodt, Inc. and as a member of its board of directors. He had also been president and director of the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Foundation. So it is not surprising that the boards of the two organizations should wish to contribute toward a professorship in his memory. Three years earlier the company had named its pharmaceutical research and development laboratories for Warren in recognition of his “significant medical and scientific achievements and his many contributions to the corporation as director, consultant, and counselor.” Now, shortly after Warren’s death on 1 July 1980, the foundation was joining the company in a pledge of \$500,000 (half of the amount required at that time for full endowment of a professorship) in recognition of Warren’s “many contributions to science, medicine and medical education.”

The President and Fellows established and activated the chair on 16 March 1981 with the understanding that the Medical School would solicit matching contributions from Warren’s friends and associates and that income from the endowment would be capitalized until \$1 million in principal was achieved. The goal was reached in 1989, the incumbent’s expenses having come meanwhile from general funds at the New England Deaconess Hospital. By terms of the gift:

Each recipient of the professorship shall have an interest in and a commitment to investigation in medicine. The first incumbent shall be the Chief of Medicine . . . at the New England Deaconess Hospital. Subsequent appointees should preferably be expert in Pathology. The donors expect that the New England Deaconess Hospital will continue its tradition of providing superb clinical service, thus maintaining the environment which contributed so substantially to Dr. Shields Warren’s ability to advance knowledge in medicine.

So long as the present affiliation exists between the Harvard Medical School and the New England Deaconess Hospital the Shields Warren–Mallinckrodt Professor will serve in the latter institution. That individual shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College upon the recommendation of

the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and with the advice of trustees of the New England Deaconess Hospital . . .

The chair in Clinical Research is one of many Harvard professorships resulting from the munificence of Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. (A.B. 1900), either by his own gift, by his bequest, through the company he directed, or through the foundation he established. In the Medical School alone there are, in addition to the Warren-Mallinckrodt chair, four Mallinckrodt professorships originating from the bequest—two in Pathology and two in Medicine—and two chairs endowed by the foundation, one in Immunopathology and one in Pharmacology (qqv). (For an account of this generous Harvard benefactor, see Mallinckrodt Professorships in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences volume. See also the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professorship of Divinity in the forthcoming third volume.)

Within his profession as pathologist, Shields Warren found many outlets for his abundant energy and varied interests. Whether as scientific investigator, administrator, teacher, or physician, he was of influence not only in the medical world but in the world of governmental affairs. Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 26 February 1898, he could trace his American ancestry from the seventeenth century down to his grandfather, William Fairfield Warren (1833-1929), Methodist minister and first president of Boston University, and his father, William Marshall Warren (1865-1953), professor of Philosophy and dean of Boston University's College of Liberal Arts. Warren's mother, Sarah Bainbridge Shields Warren, gave her family name to her son.

It goes without saying that Shields Warren should receive his A.B. from Boston University (1918) and should later serve on its board of trustees as member (1938-1969) and as chairman both of the board and its executive committee (1965-1968). Warren was also chairman of the committee in charge of the University's centennial observation in 1969. But for his graduate training, young Warren went to the Harvard Medical School, where he earned the M.D. in 1923. There followed a year of "bumming around the country" (as he later described it), then three years' study in Pathology at Boston City Hospital. Warren's first major publication, *Medical Science for Every Day Use*, appeared in 1927, just as he was completing his training and beginning a career as pathologist at New England Deaconess Hospital. Taking his cue from his new surroundings, where diabetes was the focus of attention, Warren became an expert in the pathology of the disease and in 1930 published the results of his findings in *Pathology of Diabetes Mellitus*. The book became the standard text for pathologists for several generations, if not in its original form then in one of its four revisions, brought up to date as recently as 1982 by Warren in collaboration with various colleagues.

Along with his studies in diabetes, Warren classified thyroid tumors and explored metastatic cancer, producing as co-author in 1947 *A Handbook for Diagnosis of Cancer of the Uterus*, and in 1951 becoming scientific director of the Cancer Research Institute. At a time when scientists were absorbed with the

development of nuclear energy, Warren became one of the first to show concern about the effects—harmful as well as beneficial—of exposure to radioactive materials, and the information he gathered prior to World War II was used during the war to establish safety standards for workers on the Manhattan Project. At war's end, while serving as research consultant in the U.S. Navy, Warren became a member of the joint Commission for the Investigation of the Effects of the Atomic Bomb in Japan and thus was directly involved with the study of pathologic effects of radiation in the casualties of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The work in Japan marked the beginning of a long association with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, which he served as first director of the Division of Biology and Medicine (1947-1952). As his colleagues put it in their memorial minute of 21 October 1981, "There was scarcely a program in the life sciences as related to the uses of atomic energy, peaceful or military, in which he was not involved." Even at age 70 Warren was active in government service as consultant to NASA and organizer of committees establishing safe limits of exposure to radiation in space.

But what many consider to be Warren's greatest contribution as pathologist was through his teaching and counseling. In laboratory and classroom he showed the warmth and compassion that inspired his students for more than three decades. Out of respect and admiration for their chief, Warren's former trainees organized what was known as the SW Club and were instrumental in endowing the Shields Warren lectureship at Harvard. His colleagues recalled (in their memorial minute) Warren's "tall, lean, spare, and unassuming" appearance and commented on "a plaque on his wall of a fish about to swallow a baited hook which bore the caption, 'Even a fish would keep out of trouble if he kept his mouth shut.' Only when Dr. Warren talked, how-ever, did his breadth and depth of knowledge about medicine and the world at large become instantly evident."

The minute continues: "His interest ranged from world events; local and national politics; medicine and, of course, atomic energy; boating . . . and fishing; oyster culture at which he was an expert . . .

"Dr. Warren's verve invested all of his activities: fishing, sculling, sailing, gardening at his Newton home; working his 100-acre farm on Martha's Vineyard. He took justifiable pride in blue ribbons won for prize oxen and crops of wheat and oats. He built seawalls, roofed his own house and even helped run a hardware store in Falmouth;

Warren served his profession as member and often president of national and international societies, and he was the recipient of many awards and honors. To mention a few, there were the Ward Burdick Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathology, the Banting Medal from the American Diabetes Association, the Gold-Headed Cane Award of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the Enrico Fermi Award of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. In addition to Mallinckrodt, Inc.'s Warren Laboratory, New England Deaconess Hospital has a Shields Warren Radiation Laboratory, and Warren

and his father and grandfather are honored in a dormitory complex at Boston University, where the three Warren Towers are named, respectively, Fairfield, Marshall, and Shields.

When announcing the gift of the chair in Warren's memory, Medical School Dean Daniel Tosteson commented on the donors' recognition of "a physician-scientist whose research on the health effects of radiation and subsequent recommendations for its safe use have had a major impact on health and environmental safety. His scholarly contribution as an investigator, his talent as a teacher, his warmth and humility as a person, and his ability to influence public policy in controlling the power of radiation, have found fitting and enduring recognition by the establishment of this professorship."

Robert Charles Moellering, Jr.
Shields Warren-Mallinckrodt Professor
1981 –

Ridley Watts Professorship 1965

THE Ridley Watts Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine honors a Harvard alumnus (Class of 1923) whose interest in medical education and devotion to the University led to his appointment in 1960 as general chairman for the fund raising effort known as the “Program for Harvard Medicine.” On Commencement Day 1965, at the close of the successful campaign, President Pusey announced the establishment of the chair and bestowed on Watts the honorary LL.D. with the citation: “The longtime concern for medicine and health of this public-spirited alumnus has brought new strength to a grateful University.”

When they voted on 5 June 1965 to establish the chair, the President and Fellows

Voted, further, that future incumbents of the Ridley Watts Professorship may be elected from any of the special fields of medical scholarship recognized by the Faculty of Medicine and deemed by this board best to serve the purpose of advancing human welfare, and that the designation of the field of each incumbent shall be included in his title; that incumbents may be either professors or associate professors attached to the Faculty of Medicine; that in future years the income only of the permanent endowment shall be used for the salary of the incumbent and for the support of his academic activities; and that the said income may be expended in any given year, may be held for later use, or may be added to the principal of the Fund.

Endowment for the chair came from the gifts of Watts’s friends and associates, chief among them being William Elliott, chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, of which Watts was a director.

Born in Morristown, New Jersey, on 12 May 1901, Ridley Watts was the son of Gertrude Hoy and Ridley Watts, cotton textile merchant. After graduating from St. Paul’s School in Concord, New Hampshire, young Watts entered Harvard with the Class of 1923. Half a century later Watts looked back on his undergraduate years: “College was fun,” he wrote, “very little work, perhaps a lost opportunity, but it provided many rewarding experiences.” He left Harvard in 1923 without a degree, spent the next two years working in cotton mills in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Greenville, South Carolina, under “two very hard task masters who insisted on perfection or near-perfection, so that I learned at the start the importance of budgeting time and energy.”

Watts returned from South Carolina in 1925, went to work in his father's firm, and in 1928 became a partner in Ridley Watts & Co. But two years later, when the family business merged with another textile company and an opportunity arose for young Watts to join an investment firm, he transferred his activities to Wall Street. "My timing was disastrous," he reported to his classmates in 1948, "and my prospects subject to the law of diminishing returns. I became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1931 and for the next eight years struggled with work which was most distasteful.

"Finally, in 1939, I decided to return to Worth Street and in due course became a partner in Taylor, Clapp, & Beall. It was like coming home after a long absence to be back in textiles again and I enjoyed the work and the associations." But Watts left the textile business once more, this time to enlist in the U.S. Navy, and from 1942 to 1944 he worked in the Philadelphia Navy Yard "helping to build ships. It was interesting and gratifying work and I think that the greatest thrill of my life came when I watched the *New Jersey* and the *Wisconsin* go down the ways. Of course, like everyone else, I was perpetually trying to get to sea, but just as orders for the Amphibious Forces Pacific were coming through I developed tuberculosis which ended my naval career—in fact almost ended my career."

Watts's eighteen-month convalescence at home in Short Hills, New Jersey, sparked an interest in medicine and hospitals, and in 1946 he was elected trustee of Overlook Hospital in nearby Milburn, New Jersey. He became vice president of the board in 1947 and in 1948 successfully led a \$2 million drive for funds to enlarge and modernize the hospital buildings. He also served as vice president of the Beekman-Downtown Hospital in New York and as president of The Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind.

Watts had returned to business in 1946 following his long illness, and was associated briefly with Montgomery Textiles, Inc., before becoming executive vice president of Spartan Mills, Inc. in 1948. He retired in 1958. His experience with hospitals and fund raising, together with his retired status, made him the ideal candidate for leadership of the Program for Harvard Medicine which was inaugurated in 1960, and he accepted "with alacrity" the invitation to become its chairman. As he described it in his 40th Class Anniversary report, "After a year of doing nothing except the things I'd always looked forward to doing, I found that life was getting a little drab." On the other hand, work with the Program was "most rewarding and the fact that I am in close touch with both the University and the Medical School has been exciting."

Following the successful completion of the Medical School fund drive, Watts became chairman of the board of the Rural Construction Movement, which his new friend, Dr. Y.C. James Yan, had initiated, and in that capacity spent several months inspecting field work in the Philippines, Thailand, and Taiwan. He had served previously as director for C.B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Colonial Life Insurance Company, and the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, and was a member of the board of managers of the St. Andrews Society of the State of

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

New York. In 1973 he reported to his Class: "Now I am spending most of my time on the New England coast, doing a little fishing, learning the basics of gardening, and enjoying the lassitude which comes at our age." He died two years later, on 10 June 1975, age 74.

Barbara Joyce McNeil
Ridley Watts Professor (Health Care Policy)
1990 –

Alexander Leaf
Ridley Watts Professor (Preventive Medicine)
1980 – 1990

David Davis Rutstein
Ridley Watts Professor (Preventive Medicine)
1965 – 1975

Harold T. White Professorship 1965

THE Harold T. White Professorship was established in the Faculty of Medicine as the result of a gift from White's widow, Emily Webster White, through the Webster-Underhill Fund, a charitable family foundation. The gift of \$330,000 came to the Medical School in 1963 with the understanding that additional gifts would be sought and income accumulated until the capital reached the \$500,000 then required for full endowment. According to the terms of the gift:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, shall have the power of designating the particular area of medical science that this chair shall represent

Full endowment was reached two years later. On 19 April 1965 the President and Fellows voted to establish the Harold T. White Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine and elected Manfred Leslie Karnovsky first incumbent in the field of Biological Chemistry.

Harold Tredway White (A.B. 1897) was born in Brooklyn, New York, on 10 October 1875, the third child and second son of Harriet Hillard and William Augustus White (A.B. 1863), collector of rare books, who had spent his business life in the family mercantile firm of W.A. and A.M. White. A major portion of the father's private collection of Shakespeareana came to the College Library after his death in 1927. Following in his father's footsteps, Harold T. White entered Harvard College and concentrated in Elizabethan literature, taking great pleasure in the fact that his mentor, Francis James Child, had also been his father's English teacher.

After graduation, young White spent a year in his home city, then worked for a year in Canada on the New York and Ottawa Railroad, and finally returned to New York where he found his niche in investment banking. His elder brother, Alexander Moss White (A.B. 1892), was a partner in the firm of Moffatt & White, and William became a member of that firm in 1902. Three years later the Whites were joined by their brother-in-law and William's classmate, Francis Minot Weld. In 1908 William took leave of his brother's firm to work with his father and uncle at W.A. and A.M. White, but in 1915 returned to banking, by which time Moffatt & White had become White, Weld & Co. William became a partner in 1917 and remained with the firm for the rest of his life.

White considered himself fortunate in later years “in having many partners who do practically all the work and do not expect me to be on hand much of the time.” Consequently he was free to serve as trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Russell Sage Foundation and chairman of the executive committee of the Ausable Club, a summer colony in the Adirondacks. After the death of his first wife, Ruth Underhill, in 1944, White bought, restored, and presented to the Community Service Society of New York a large house (named “Dosoris” after the place in Glen Cove where Mrs. White spent much of her childhood) which then became “a temporary home for girls who find life’s problems too difficult to face without expert advice and away from their family connections.” He was also associated with the Community Service Society as trustee and chairman of the Family Service Committee. From 1929 to 1959 he was a member of the Harvard Overseers’ Committee to Visit the College Library. In 1936 he gave to Harvard in memory of his father a scholarship fund, preferably to aid “students who appear likely to specialize in English, particularly Elizabethan literature,” or, failing that, “students who appear likely to specialize in the physical sciences, particularly chemistry or physics,” but he did not impose any absolute restrictions on the use of the fund.

In addition to his philanthropic and educational endeavors, White served at various times as director of the Washington Water Power Company, Fidelity & Casualty Company, and Federal Insurance Company, and as chairman of the board of Hackensack Water Company. Yet another area of activity is reflected in the opening paragraphs of his 50th Anniversary Class report: “I am sure,” he wrote, “that what I said in previous Reports is still the truth as to my state of mind at seventy. If any major trend has developed in the last twenty years, it is a consuming passion for the chase, birds, and fish, or to be more specific, partridge, quail, pheasant, dove, woodcock, geese, duck, salmon, and trout. I like the surroundings in which I find this game and enjoy killing them and eating them, too. I like rising before sunup and standing all day in a duck blind, preferably not in the rain, or freezing at 7 a.m. in a South Carolina field with a temperature about 32 degrees and the doves coming in to feed.

”I like trying to throw a salmon fly farther and more neatly than the guide can, and I get a real thrill out of the savage pull when an Atlantic salmon grabs the lure. Also, I like to catch little trout in little brooks, or in mountain lakes, or indeed anywhere.“

White died on 11 August 1960, two months before his 85th birthday. It is interesting to note that the charitable fund which he established and which provided endowment for a professorship in his memory, was named for his two wives, Ruth Underhill and Emily deForest Webster.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Welcome W. Bender
Harold T. White Professor (Biological Chemistry and
Molecular Pharmacology)
1991 –

Manfred Leslie Karnovsky
Harold T. White Professor (Biological Chemistry)
1965 – 1989

Edward Wigglesworth

Professorship of Dermatology

1907

THE family of Edward Wigglesworth—his widow, children, brother, and sisters—joined forces in 1907 to endow a Medical School professorship in memory of the Boston dermatologist. The President and Fellows acknowledged the gift of \$50,000 in January and in May “voted to establish the Edward Wigglesworth professorship of Dermatology,” at the same time electing John Templeton Bowen as first incumbent. Subsequent transfers of capital and invested income helped to build the fund over the years, but full endowment has never been achieved.

Edward Wigglesworth (A.B. 1861, M.D. 1865) was born in Boston on 30 January 1840, the son of Edward and Henrietta Goddard Wigglesworth. His grandfather Thomas (A.B. 1793) was an India merchant and his father (A.B. 1822, LL.B. 1825), though trained as a lawyer and admitted to the Suffolk bar, was also engaged in the mercantile trade. The doctor counted among his ancestors two more Wigglesworths named Edward, father and son (A.B. 1710 and 1749), respectively the first two Hollis Professors of Divinity (1721-1765 and 1765-1791) and both members of the Corporation (1724-1765 and 1779-1792; the younger of these two Edwards was acting president of the College for the year 1780-81). From a still earlier generation, Michael Wigglesworth (A.B. 1651), the poet and divine, also served as Fellow (1652-1654, 1697-1705). Edward, the dermatologist and subject of this account, was proud of his forebears and their Harvard associations. Referring to the family progenitor who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Connecticut in 1638, he wrote in his College Classbook: “During his lifetime Harvard University was founded, and to it accordingly his son Michael was sent. Since that time every male Wigglesworth has graduated at old Harvard . . . consequently the Triennial Catalogue is my best genealogical register.”

After receiving his A.B. and M.D. from Harvard, the young doctor spent five years in Europe studying dermatology, and on his return to Boston in 1870 he became one of the city’s first specialists in skin disease. Along with his private practice he had opportunity to lecture at the Medical School and in 1875 was appointed instructor in Syphilis. In a memoir for the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Henry Parker Quincy described Wigglesworth as a teacher, “impressing the students with his painstaking earnestness, and instilling into their minds the absolute necessity of attention to details for the successful treatment of the complicated diseases of the skin.”

Meanwhile, “feeling that Dermatology ought to be more widely recognized,” Wigglesworth established the Boston Dispensary for Skin Diseases, which he maintained at his own expense “until successful departments for the treatment of this class of diseases, had been founded in the public institutions.” When that time came he resigned his teaching position and devoted his energies to Boston City Hospital, where for many years he served as head of the dermatology department. In order to acquaint physicians with the symptoms and treatment of skin diseases he gathered a duplicate collection of the models of skin lesions in the Hopital Saint Louis of Paris and built a significant library of “the best and rarest books” on dermatology. The models were presented later to the Harvard Medical School. He gave the books to the Boston Medical Library Association, which he had helped found.

Wigglesworth was also a founder of the quarterly, *Archives for Dermatology*, and a frequent contributor to it and other medical journals. He was a member of the American Dermatological Association (president in 1885) and was an early protagonist of a state law requiring registration of physicians. Aside from professional activities, he devoted a number of years to an unsuccessful attempt to popularize the metric system, helped raise funds for the new Medical School building erected on Boylston Street in 1883, and was active in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. After his death on 23 January 1896, his Harvard contemporary, Henry Parker Quincy, wrote of him: “He never cared for general society, and was very seldom seen in it, so that he was not personally known to a large circle of acquaintances. He did not put himself forward, but was always retiring. Although not appearing to notice what was passing about him, very little escaped his observation. He was imaginative and of a nervous temperament, and took the keenest interest in his work for the public good, which he pursued with untiring energy. Of all shams or frauds of any description he was uncompromising in his condemnation. At the same time he was willing to hear both sides of a question, and showed himself always fair in his treatment of those who were opposed to him, if he thought they were honest in their convictions There was no man more entertaining and agreeable as a companion at dinner, particularly with his intimates, among whom he felt no restraint, and could give free rein to his wit and humor.”

Besides the professorship in Edward Wigglesworth’s memory, his family contributed a scholarship fund (1897) for needy students in the Medical School. In 1909 the same group of donors established the Edward Wigglesworth Memorial (named not for the dermatologist but for his father and the great-grandfathers who were Hollis professors) “to maintain at the University religious services in such manner as the President and Fellows may from time to time think best. Provided, however, that such services never be denominational or limited by the forms or tenets of any single branch of the Christian Church.” In 1931 the University named the new dormitories on Massachusetts Avenue in honor of the generations of Wigglesworths who “held a high place in the history of

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Harvard,” and in recognition of the fact that the central building of the dormitory row stands on property formerly owned by members of the family. The two Hollis professors, father and son, made a home there for almost seventy years.

John Albert Parrish
Edward Wigglesworth Professor
1990 –

Thomas Bernard Fitzpatrick
Edward Wigglesworth Professor
1959 – 1990

Chester North Frazier
Edward Wigglesworth Professor
1948 – 1958

Charles James White
Edward Wigglesworth Professor
1916 – 1927

John Templeton Bowen
Edward Wigglesworth Professor
1907 – 1911

Charles Wilder Professorship 1920

THE Charles Wilder Professorship was the gift to the Medical School of Charles Hamilton Wilder and his sister Florence Elizabeth Wilder, who wrote to President Eliot on 24 November 1899, telling him of their wish

to found within one year after our decease a chair in the Medical School of Harvard College, to be known forever as the Charles Wilder Chair of [a designated subject]. The President and Fellows of Harvard College have the power of naming from time to time the department of Medicine which this Chair shall represent, but the Chair shall always be kept filled.

The Wilders' initial pledge of \$40,000 was completed in 1902, and in 1912, the year after his sister died, Wilder contributed an extra \$10,000 to the endowment. His residuary bequest brought the fund to \$93,000 and on 29 March 1920, some six months following his death, the President and Fellows voted to establish the Charles Wilder Professorship. The first incumbent, Milton Joseph Rosenau, was named Charles Wilder Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, but under the latitude provided in the terms of the gift, subsequent chair holders have been elected from a variety of medical fields.

Charles (1853-1919) and Florence Wilder (1851-1911) must be numbered among the many quiet citizens who, in the biblical phrase, "have no memorial . . . but . . . whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten." It seems likely that their intention in endowing a Harvard chair was not so much to honor one of the donors as to perpetuate the memory of father and grandfather and at the same time to provide a life annuity for themselves. One of the stipulations of their initial gift was "that all interest derived from the entire sum shall during our life-time be equally divided between us. Also at the decease of one of us, the survivor shall receive all of said interest, during her or his life-time."

Both the father and the grandfather of the donor were named Charles, and both were medical men. Charles Woodward Wilder, the grandfather, was born on 30 December 1790 and by 1817 had studied medicine at Dartmouth and entered into practice in Leominster with Dr. Abraham Haskell (M.D. hon. 1851), "then the most skilful practitioner in the County of Worcester." There Dr. Wilder, in the words of a nineteenth-century Leominster historian, "by his persevering efforts, and his extensive practice, made himself eminent in his profession." He was also active in the civic and social affairs of Leominster and nearby Fitchburg. In the thirty years between 1818 and 1848 he served a

total of seventeen years on the Leominster School Committee and was a selectman for the better part of two decades. He was a director of the High School Association which built the Fitchburg Academy in 1830, and in that same year became one of the first members of the Fitchburg Philosophical Society, where he delivered a paper "On Consumption." Dr. Wilder was instrumental in organizing the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad in 1847. He served as its first president and continued as a director after 1848, presumably until his death on 2 February 1851.

Following his father's example, Charles Wellington Wilder (1827-1871) also chose medicine as his profession. Although he was enrolled at Harvard Medical School for two years he received the M.D. from Dartmouth in 1849 and opened a practice in Fitchburg at his home on Main and Newton Streets (later the site of the Wallace Library). His name does not figure in Fitchburg historical records as prominently as his father's, but he is listed as a member of the Fitchburg Atheneum (successor to the Philosophical Society) and for a time was its treasurer.

Florence and Charles Wilder left Fitchburg after Dr. Wilder's death and in 1899, when they offered their gift to Harvard, were living on Harvard Street in Cambridge, but little is known about their activities. At some point they moved to Ashfield, Massachusetts, where Charles served as secretary of the Ashfield Water Company. Florence died in 1911, Charles on 12 August 1919. In his will he directed that his ashes be scattered and the date of his death placed on "the Wilder monument situated in Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit, Michigan . . . under my name already on the monument."

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Donald Norman Medearis, Jr.
Charles Wilder Professor (Pediatrics)
1977 –

Nathan Bill Talbot
Charles Wilder Professor (Pediatrics)
1964 – 1976

Otto Krayner
Charles Wilder Professor (Pharmacology)
1954 – 1964

John Howard Mueller
Charles Wilder Professor (Bacteriology and Immunology)
1946 – 1954

John Everett Gordon
Charles Wilder Professor (Preventive Medicine and
Epidemiology)
1940 – 1946

Hans Zinsser
Charles Wilder Professor (Bacteriology and Immunology)
1935 – 1940

Milton Joseph Rosenau
Charles Wilder Professor (Preventive Medicine and Hygiene)
1920 – 1935

Henry Willard Williams Professorship of Clinical Ophthalmology 1898

ENDOWMENT for the Williams Professorship of Ophthalmology was the gift of Henry Willard Williams (M.D. 1849), Harvard's first professor of Ophthalmology who was forced by ill health to resign in 1891 after twenty years in the chair. The President and Fellows accepted his resignation, but not without letting Dr. Williams know of their sense of "obligation for twenty years of honorable service" and their "satisfaction that during this period the subject has won an important place among the studies of the Medical School." Two years later, on 22 April 1892, Williams wrote to the Corporation recalling these felicitations, and continuing:

"My experience in these years of teaching, at a period when our knowledge of the functions of the Eye and our resources for promoting its well being and usefulness so far surpassed anything before attained, impressed me with the importance of the Department charged with the welfare of the Organ of Vision, so superlatively essential to the Scholar and the instrument by the aid of which the major part of all which increases human welfare and happiness is accomplished.

"Therefore, in the hope of continuing to be useful, as a promoter, in this promising field, I offer to the University twenty five thousand dollars, as a special Fund, for the maintenance of a Professorship of Ophthalmology:— with the proviso that during the lifetime of my wife the income of this Fund shall go to her use, payable to her order."

The Corporation voted on 8 May 1893 to establish the Williams Fund in accordance with the doctor's wishes, and on 11 April 1898, after Mrs. Williams' death,

voted that the Henry Willard Williams Fund be appropriated as the endowment of the Williams Professorship of Ophthalmology.

The first four incumbents of the chair served with the simple title, "Williams Professor of Ophthalmology," but in 1946, when the bequest of Leroy B. Williams resulted in the establishment of another Williams professorship (see Leroy B. Williams Professorship of History and Political Science), it became necessary to use the full names of the donors to distinguish between the two chairs. At the same time, the addition to the Medical School faculty of a professor of Ophthalmic Research prompted further refinement in the title of the

Williams Professor. Since 1947, therefore, when Edwin Blakeslee Dunphy succeeded to the chair, the incumbent has been called Henry Willard Williams Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

Henry Willard Williams, son of Willard and Elizabeth Osgood Williams, was born in Boston on 11 December 1821 and died in Boston on 13 June 1895 at age 73. In an obituary which he prepared of himself, he explained that he was “educated at the Boston Latin School until the death of his parents and afterward entered the Salem Latin School; but was compelled on account of delicate health to forgo a University Course; and at about age sixteen he entered a counting room in Boston.” Soon afterward he became secretary and publishing agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but by 1844 he was ready to continue his education, and at the age of 23 he enrolled in the Harvard Medical School. His professional training included three years of study in London, Vienna, and Paris where, working under J. Sichel, he became interested in diseases of the eye, a newly developing medical specialty.

Returning to Boston, Williams received the M.D. from Harvard in 1849 and spent the summer as assistant physician at the new Boston Cholera Hospital. In the fall he began a long association with the Boston Dispensary, first as district visiting physician, then consulting surgeon and eventually, after establishing himself in the new field, as ophthalmic surgeon. When Boston City Hospital opened in 1864 he was on the staff as ophthalmic surgeon and he continued in that capacity until 1891. He also served as ophthalmic surgeon at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Meanwhile, in 1850 Williams had organized a class in diseases of the eye as an elective for Harvard medical students and, from 1850 to 1855, taught ophthalmology and the theory and practice of medicine. His Harvard teaching was formalized in 1866 with appointment as lecturer, and in 1871 he was elected professor of Ophthalmology.

Possessing both surgical skills and aptitude for teaching, Williams was also a fluent writer and gifted speaker, and he devoted all his talents to the development of his specialty. He was one of the first in the United States to recognize the value of the ophthalmoscope (invented by Hermann von Helmholtz in 1851), was the first to introduce anesthesia in cataract surgery, and the first to suture the corneal flap, a procedure which he himself devised. His operating technique was the envy of colleagues, including David Williams Cheever (A.B. 1852, professor of Surgery at the Medical School from 1868 to 1893), who wrote: “To see him extract a double cataract, first with the right hand and then with the left, with equal grace, was a surgical coup never to be forgotten.”

Some of his colleagues felt, however, that Williams’ greatest influence was as teacher and lecturer. “As a teacher he was lucid, practical, and had the happy faculty of accommodating his language to the requirements of his particular class of hearers, whether students, practitioners or laymen,” Thomas F. Harrington wrote in his history of the Medical School. “His language [in *Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Eye*] is so simple, his diagrams so plain, and his

descriptions so full and free from technicalities, that the book reads much like a personal letter from a physician to a colleague.”

Williams was a founder of the American Ophthalmological Society and served as its president from 1868 to 1875. He was also president of the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society (1871-1894) and of the Massachusetts Medical Society (1880-1882) and was judged by a contemporary biographer, Harry Friedenwald, to be an excellent presiding officer. “Of large stature and strong character, he was a conspicuous figure on all medical occasions and proved a frequent, forcible and persuasive speaker.” An exhaustive bibliography of his published works (ranging from addresses on festival occasions to full-length books) contains over 100 items and covers seven pages of fine print in Harrington’s history. Among these works are three major publications (*A Practical Guide to the Study of the Diseases of the Eye*—1862; *Our Eyes and How to Take Care of Them*—1871; and the aforementioned *Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Eye*—1881, 2nd ed. 1886) and such path-breaking professional papers as “The Use of Anaesthetic Agents in Ophthalmic Surgery” (1851), “The Treatment of Iritis Without Mercury” (1856) and “Suture of the Flap after Extraction of Cataract” (1866).

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Frederick A. Jakobiec
Henry Willard Williams Professors of Clinical Ophthalmology
1989 –

Henry Freeman Allen
Henry Willard Williams Professors of Clinical Ophthalmology
1970 – 1987

David Glendenning Cogan
Henry Willard Williams Professors of Clinical Ophthalmology
1963 – 1970

Edwin Blakeslee Dunphy
Henry Willard Williams Professors of Clinical Ophthalmology
1947 – 1962

George Strong Derby
Williams Professors of Ophthalmology
1923 – 1931

Alexander Quackenboss
Williams Professors of Ophthalmology
1920 – 1923

Myles Standish
Williams Professors of Ophthalmology
1909 – 1914

Oliver Fairfield Wadsworth
Williams Professors of Ophthalmology
1899 – 1903

Robert Winthrop Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine 1964

A SERIES of gifts initiated in 1961 by Robert Winthrop (A.B. 1926) led to the establishment on 20 January 1964 of the Robert Winthrop Professorship in the Faculty of Medicine.

It is my specific intention and request [Winthrop wrote] that the incumbent of this professorship serve in the field of neurophysiology. Realizing, however, that one cannot foretell the future, it is wise and necessary to admit the possibility that changed circumstances may make it desirable to alter the above provisions. If this should happen, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, may assign the professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research in the Medical School as they decide would then better serve the purposes of the School and the advancement of medicine.

This was the second Harvard professorship to result from the generosity of Robert Winthrop, member of the Overseers' Committee on University Resources and the Committee on Resources for the Harvard Medical School. In 1957, in connection with the Program for Harvard College, Winthrop and his younger brother Frederic (A.B. 1928) pledged endowment for a chair honoring the Winthrop family as a whole. (See Winthrop Professorship of History for an account of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and a number of his descendants who figured in Harvard history.) With the successful completion of the College campaign, Robert, as did other Harvard benefactors, turned his attention to the needs of the Medical School. The chair which he endowed there is named in his honor.

Robert Winthrop was born in Boston on 21 January 1904, the eldest son of Frederic and Dorothy Amory Winthrop. Educated at St. Mark's School, he earned the Harvard A.B. in 1926, then spent a year at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and another year at the Harvard Business School. In the fall of 1929, after a year as clerk in the National City Bank of New York, he became a clerk in the private banking and investment firm, Robert Winthrop & Co., which his grandfather had established in 1871. "I thought that the great opportunity had arrived," Winthrop wrote later, "but within a month of my joining the firm, the market crashed and one of the greatest depressions of all time was under way. Little did we then realize the repercussions that were to follow.

"The next three years were years of liquidation, and were grim years in Wall Street. Then came recovery and at the same time the election of Franklin D.

Roosevelt as President of the United States. The New Deal legislation that followed . . . cut private bankers down to size. The result was that our firm gave up its private banking and also its investment banking business, but retained a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Its business then became primarily that of brokers and advisers on investment problems.“

Winthrop became a partner in the firm in 1931 and senior partner in 1940. He remained senior partner after the firm merged with Wood, Struthers & Co., and in 1969, when Wood, Struthers & Winthrop (as it was called) was incorporated, became honorary chairman. He relinquished the title in 1979.

Winthrop was a long-term trustee of Seamen's Bank for Savings and director of First National City Bank of New York. Principal among several other corporations where he held directorships was the U.S. & Foreign Securities Corporation. He served as trustee of New York Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and was president of the board of trustees of Nassau Hospital in Mineola. His civic interests found outlet in service as trustee of the Village of Old Westbury and as commissioner of the Long Island State Park Commission, and his love of nature prompted him to serve on the board of the New York Zoological Society. He was president of the North American Wildlife Foundation and at various times president, treasurer, and trustee of Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

While his three daughters were in school, Winthrop served as trustee of Jericho Public School, president of the board of trustees of Green Vale School, and president and treasurer of Foxcroft School. In addition to serving Harvard on resource committees, Winthrop was at various times a member of Overseers' visiting committees for the departments of History, Biology, and Fine Arts, for Peabody Museum and Fogg Museum, and for the Medical and Dental Schools. He was also chairman of the Committee to Visit the Department of Athletics. In 1983 Harvard awarded him the LL.D. with the citation: "A grateful university pays honor to a devoted and generous son whose vision and conviction have enlarged the scope of Harvard's usefulness to the world of scholarship.“

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

David Dickinson Potter
Robert Winthrop Professor
1983 –

Torsten Nils Wiesel
Robert Winthrop Professor
1974 – 1983

Stephen William Kuffler
Robert Winthrop Professor
1964 – 1974

S. Burt Wolbach Professorship of Pathology 1967

THE S. Burt Wolbach Professorship of Pathology was established on 20 March 1967 as the result of a transfer of funds arranged by Wolbach's son, William Wellington Wolbach, then president of The Children's Hospital Medical Center. The endowment originated in contributions to the Center's fund drive from a group of donors who wished to honor the former Harvard professor and pathologist in chief at Children's Hospital. By the terms of the gift:

The incumbent of the Wolbach Professorship will be known as the S. Burt Wolbach Professor of Pathology and will be so designated in all official publications of the University. So long as the present or similar affiliation exists between the Hospital and the Harvard Medical School, he [or she] will be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College subject, however, to the prior approval of the Trustees of The Children's Hospital Medical Center and he will serve at The Children's Hospital Medical Center. If the present affiliation between those two institutions should change or terminate, or the scope and direction of the school's work at the Hospital should alter, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and acting with the advice of the Trustees of The Children's Hospital Medical Center, may assign the Wolbach Professorship to such other department or area of instruction or research of the Medical School as they decide would then best serve the purpose of the Medical School and the advancement of medicine.

Simon Burt Wolbach was born on 3 July 1880, the son of Rosa Stein and Samuel Nathaniel Wolbach, banker and merchant of Grand Island, Nebraska. After graduating from public high school, young Wolbach spent two years as a student in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, then enrolled in the Medical School where he earned the M.D. in 1903. There followed two years as assistant pathologist at Boston City Hospital under William T. Councilman and Frank B. Mallory before Wolbach joined the faculty of the Medical School in 1905. However, he interrupted his Harvard career after three years as assistant and instructor in Pathology in order to become director of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory and adjunct professor of Bacteriology and Pathology at Albany Medical College (Union College). Before long he accepted a teaching appointment at McGill University and at the same time became pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital.

In 1910 Wolbach returned to Harvard as assistant professor, advanced to associate professor, and in 1922 became Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy. Concurrently (from 1915) he was pathologist in chief at Children's Hospital and (from 1917) at Peter Bent Brigham and Boston Lying-In Hospitals. These appointments ended with retirement in 1947, but a new position, Director of the Division of Nutritional Research, was created for Wolbach at Children's Hospital and he continued in that post until his death on 19 March 1954.

Early in his career Wolbach acquired a reputation in the field of infectious diseases. In 1911 he was appointed by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene to a commission investigating an outbreak of sleeping sickness in Gambia, Africa. In 1916 he identified the transmitting agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever through research which later earned him the Howard T. Ricketts Award of the University of Chicago. In 1920 the League of Red Cross Societies named him director of a commission to Poland to look into an epidemic of typhus. Wolbach's group succeeded in controlling the epidemic, and he received the Polish government's decoration of commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta for his discovery of the cause of typhus and the way in which it was spread.

Wolbach turned his attention to nutritional studies in 1923, making contributions to vitamin research which, according to his Medical School colleagues, were universally regarded as classic. His work on Vitamin A in particular was recognized by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1935 when they honored him with the Mead Johnson Award. He stressed the value of vitamin research as a biological tool and made it the subject of the Delmar Lecture delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1937.

But, his colleagues pointed out in their memorial minute, "To stop with his original contributions to scientific knowledge, unique and important as they are, would be to give a very one-sided picture of this multi-faceted man. In a period of extreme specialization he remained the complete pathologist, exhibiting a high degree of competence in all fields of morbid anatomy, in experimental pathology as well as in the related disciplines of the basic sciences. His thinking was clear and incisive, to which he brought at the same time a wide knowledge of the field of biology. It was this quality above all others by which he transformed Pathology from an inert and descriptive science to one palpably vital and replete with logic and reasoning. He thus served to influence younger men to follow in his footsteps without prodding or exhortation. His fertile imagination, guided by a keen judgment, sharpened by full years of observation and evaluation, and based on a deep respect for the truth, left an everlasting impression on those who came near him. And so, this man attracted students, not just to a workshop of laboratories, but to his side for a long delightful apprenticeship, in which nothing was more important than the apprentice, who became slowly saturated with the almost flawless philosophy of the leisurely patient preceptor of the processes of disease in all their remarkable scope

”As a lecturer to medical students he refused to stoop to histrionics or to repetition of textbook material, preferring to discuss recent advances, his own ideas on the subject, and correlations with other basic sciences and with the clinic. He had a habit of sitting down with students in the laboratories and getting into a Socratic discussion on some broad aspect of pathology. Similar discussions with his residents and instructing staff, but centered around some specific diagnostic problem, were punctuated by frequent confirmatory glimpses through his monocular microscope, to which he was fervently devoted. He was skilled in the practice of photomicrography and took great pride in the excellence of the pictures which documented his many publications.“

In addition to many papers connected with his research, Wolbach wrote *New Growths and Cancer* and was co-author of *Etiology and Pathology of Typhus* (both published in 1922). A member of the editorial board of *Archives of Pathology*, he was also a long-term member and sometime president of the Association for Cancer Research, the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the Society for Experimental Pathology. His public service included advisory relationships with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Academy of Sciences. He found time also to serve his home community as chairman of the Sudbury, Massachusetts, Board of Health and director of the Public Health Nursing Association.

Wolbach’s son, William, in addition to presiding over Children’s Hospital Medical Center, was president and director of Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company. A member of the Harvard College Class of 1938, he was a leader of community philanthropy in the Boston area during his active business life.

Lynn Reid
S. Burt Wolbach Professor
1975 –

Robert T. McCluskey
S. Burt Wolbach Professor
1971 – 1974

Sidney Farber
S. Burt Wolbach Professor
1967 – 1970

Edward S. Wood Professorship 1954

THE Edward S. Wood Professorship memorializes the physician, chemist, and member of the Faculty of Medicine who was reputed to be “among the first, if not the very first” to put the teaching of medical chemistry on a scientific basis. Wood (A.B. 1867, M.D. 1871) died on 11 July 1905, leaving to the President and Fellows of Harvard College “my medical and scientific library and the microscopes, balances and other scientific instruments which I have used in my professional work, for the benefit of the chemical department of the Medical School.”

Wood also left his residuary estate to Harvard

to be used in founding a Wood Professorship in whatever department of the Medical School the faculty thereof shall deem best.

The estate was subject to the life interest of Wood’s only daughter, however, and when it became available after her death in the summer of 1953, nearly fifty years later, the principal amounted to some \$28,000, or approximately seven per cent of the amount then needed for full endowment of a chair. The problem of establishing a professorship with an inadequate bequest was further complicated by Wood’s stipulation: “If . . . the entire income from my estate shall amount to more than Five Thousand Dollars yearly, which sum shall be the maximum salary of any Wood professor appointed under this endowment, the balance above this sum shall be used for the benefit of the chemical department of the Medical School.” At the time Wood drew his will, a full professor earned no more than \$5,000, whereas in 1953 the Medical School reported, “We have no professors whose salaries are within a \$5,000 maximum.”

How then to carry out the donor’s intentions? The question became the subject of prolonged correspondence and consultation between the Recording Secretary and various legal experts, including members of the Corporation. Finally, on 18 January 1954, after four months’ deliberation, the President and Fellows resolved the dilemma by voting

to establish the Edward S. Wood Professorship under the Faculty of Medicine, the said professorship to be occupied by a professor, an associate professor or an assistant professor as this board may from time to time determine, and to assign toward the salary of the incumbent, up to the amount of \$5,000 annually, the income of the Edward S. Wood Professorship fund, any excess over and above \$5,000 annually to be used for the benefit of the chemical department of the Medical School.

An endowment of \$28,000 could hardly be expected to produce income in excess of \$5,000, but the chemistry department (which was already in possession of Wood's library and instruments) benefited from the bequest by the assignment of the professorship to Biological Chemistry. The first three incumbents were assistant professors. Since 1962, however, tenured faculty have been elected to the chair.

Edward Stickney Wood was born on 28 April 1846, the son of Laura Stickney and Alfred Wood, partner in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, grocery firm of Wood & Hall. Edward was educated in Cambridge public schools, attended Harvard as a day student, and after graduation began the study of medicine. He received the Harvard M.D. in 1871, following successive assignments as house pupil at the United States Marine Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital.

From his youth Wood intended to become a practicing physician, but he was deflected from his course by a vacancy in the Medical School chemistry department which occurred just as he was graduating. Doctorate fresh in hand, he was offered and accepted appointment as assistant professor of Chemistry and soon afterward departed on leave of absence to study physiological and medical chemistry in Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Boston in the summer of 1872, Wood took up teaching duties which he continued for the rest of his life. He became full professor of Medical Chemistry in 1876, at age 30.

After Wood's death 29 years later, an editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* recalled: "He had the rare faculty of making a subject, dry by comparison with others, such as surgery, which is capable of more brilliant demonstration, attractive by his method of teaching. . . . He was most just to all his pupils, and, while he insisted on every man's having a sufficient knowledge of the subject before he could receive his degree, he at the same time exercised a wise and beneficent judgment on the work of each individual, and he must have been a dull person indeed who, after listening to Professor Wood's instruction, was unable to meet the requirement of the examination paper. . . . Dr. Wood . . . never attacked a subject which he did not master thoroughly. What he knew he 'knew.' "

Along with his teaching, Edward Wood was chemist at Massachusetts General Hospital (1873-1905) and served on various state and local commissions studying the sanitary qualities of Boston rivers and the Cambridge water supply. He assisted in preparing the 1880 revision of the *United States Pharmacopoeia* and revised K.T.L. Neubauer and Julius Vogel's textbook on *Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of the Urine*. Contributor of articles to standard works on *Medical Jurisprudence*, Wood was known as an expert forensic chemist specially gifted in identifying blood stains. After giving testimony at the Higgins-Marston murder trial in Denver in 1878, he was frequently called upon as witness in criminal proceedings closer to home. Of this branch of his work an unnamed writer in the *Boston Transcript* reported (15 July 1905): "That he had perfect confidence in these investigations, together with his own complete impartiality, was shown time and again in his relations with experts summoned for the defence. Nothing

that he could do to help the other side to a complete examination of the material was left undone—such cooperation going so far in one case as to instruct a young chemist in the methods of investigation in order that the defence might not be without its own means of examining this side of the evidence. But his belief in his own results was final and he considered his services equally important in detecting and in disproving evidence of crime. Case after case has been stopped in the very beginning by his discovery that a suspicion of blood stains was not warranted by expert analysis and in the long run his laboratory probably did quite as much to release the innocent as to inculcate the guilty.”

As his College classmate, Francis H. Lincoln, commented, Wood’s achievements “do not, on the whole, show him to have been a contributor to science as an original discoverer, but rather mark him as a man of great ability in developing known principles, by careful and patient investigation, into practical and useful application.”

Charles Clifton Richardson
Edward S. Wood Professor
1979 –

Eric Glendinning Ball
Edward S. Wood Professor
1962 – 1971

David H. Elwyn
Edward S. Wood Professor (Assistant Professor)
1959 – 1960

Frederick Lee Rodkey
Edward S. Wood Professor (Assistant Professor)
1955 – 1959

Harry Clyde Trimble
Edward S. Wood Professor (Assistant Professor)
1954 – 1955

*Professorships
of the
Faculty of Dental Medicine*

Charles A. Brackett Professorship of Oral Pathology 1924

THE first fully endowed professorship in dental medicine at Harvard originated in 1924 with a fund-raising campaign among the colleagues and friends of the admired and beloved Charles Albert Brackett, who had been associated with the dental faculty for nearly half a century. The financial result of the campaign was modest, but it was moving quietly and successfully forward. Then, at the age of 77 on 20 March 1927, Dr. Brackett died and, when his will was proved, it turned out that he had left the major part of his estate, completely unrestricted, to the Harvard Dental School. The sum amounted to almost \$390,000, the first and, up to that point in its history, largest endowment fund received by the School. For a department at the University so traditionally and characteristically impoverished, this was an almost unbelievable act of generosity by the School's "most devoted, eminent and loyal supporter."

Charles Albert Brackett was born on 2 January 1850 in the little New Hampshire village of Lempster which has long since disappeared from the map. As soon as he was old enough his parents, Joseph and Lydia Hunt Brackett, sent him to the district school. Later he attended district and "select" schools in South Acworth, New Hampshire, when his family moved there. This town, too, no longer exists in a corporate sense. The urge to be a dentist must have come to him early, for in his late teens he served a trial apprenticeship in the office of a Dr. Taylor in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and then at the age of 21 entered the Harvard Dental School. The School had only been founded three years before—"the first dental school in the United States ever to be associated with a classical university and its medical school." The dean was Nathan Cooley Keep (1800-1875), a man whose professional life had been spent in the practice of "mechanical dentistry." Yet Keep himself was far ahead of his time in promoting high standards for his profession "and in foreseeing the need for "a thorough and united dental and medical education."

One can only suspect that the course of young Charles Brackett's career was greatly influenced by dental education taking place at the School and by the almost sacrificial example of Deans Keep (who resigned in 1872) and Hitchcock (who died in 1874). Chief among Brackett's contemporaries was Eugene Hanes Smith, who received his dental degree in 1874, the year after Brackett. Both men were soon recruited to serve the School as teachers. Brackett's invitation came in 1874 as instructor in Dental Therapeutics, Smith's came in 1881 as instructor in Operative Dentistry. From then until the mid-twenties

their service to Harvard moved on parallel paths. Smith was the most promising and influential practitioner of orthodontics in Boston and founded the department at Harvard. In 1895 he became dean of the School, succeeding Thomas Henderson Chandler, who had served since Hitchcock's death.

Dr. Brackett on the other hand established his practice in Newport, Rhode Island, and thus his teaching and administrative duties in Cambridge had to be carried out on a part-time, long-distance, voluntary basis. He became assistant professor of Dental Therapeutics in 1880, professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics in 1883, and professor of Dental Pathology in 1890, a title changed to "Oral Pathology" in 1919. Dr. Brackett also served as the sixth president of the Dental Alumni Association in 1876, three years after his graduation.

In a medical community in which dental research and practice have now reached an acceptably advanced stage, it is hard to recall the difficult and almost primitive early days of dental education with its pioneering efforts to raise professional standards, its poverty of resources, and its need to trespass on the good will of its faculty for their teaching time. The School was always begging and, despite the universal need for good dental care, it was never a very successful beggar. Because of the School's poverty, the devotion and generosity of such individuals as Dr. Brackett—who led double lives at great personal cost in those early decades—should be remembered with particular gratitude. In addition to taking no salary and giving a major share of time to the School (he was a member of the Administrative Board from 1899 to 1920), there was scarcely a year, the historian of the School has recorded, when Dr. Brackett did not make gifts to the School for "immediate use." Even more impressive was his part in the move of the Dental School from Grove Street to its new site adjacent to the Longwood Quadrangle of the Medical School. During Dean Smith's long campaign for funds, a high point was the Alumni Association meeting of 22 June 1908 at Young's Hotel in Boston when Dr. Brackett rose and "electrified those present by offering to subscribe one dollar for every two contributed by the alumni." The furious pledge-seeking at the meeting resulted in Dr. Brackett's eventual gift of nearly \$11,500 toward the building—next to the \$25,000 subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, the largest single gift in the campaign.

After 51 years of association with the School's faculty, Dr. Brackett retired in 1924 and lived the remainder of his life in Newport, Rhode Island, where he had always been active in professional, public, and business affairs. He died on 20 March 1927.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Gerald Shklar
Charles A. Brackett Professor
1971 –

Reidar Fauske Sognaes
Charles A. Brackett Professor
1952 – 1960

Kurt Hermann Thoma
Charles A. Brackett Professor
1934 – 1950

Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professorship of Dental Science 1925

THE Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professorship of Dental Science is one of the few Harvard named professorships that have had a limited life because they were never endowed. Funds to support Percy Rogers Howe, the first and only Forsyth Professor, came from various unrestricted Dental School funds which had also been used to pay his salary from 1916 until his appointment to the chair in 1925. Richard L. Hapgood recorded in his 1930 *History of the Harvard Dental School* that “in 1916, research was recognized as an integral part of the School’s activities, when a special chair, designated as the Assistant Professorship of Dental Research, was created for the purpose of putting research on a definite basis. Dr. Percy R. Howe (A.B. Bates (Me.) 1887; D.D.S. Phila. Dent. Coll. 1890; Sc.D. (Hon.) Bates 1927; Sc.D. (Hon.) Temple 1929), who has also been engaged in research work at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, was appointed to this chair, and by the help of assistants, he has carried through a considerable quantity of fruitful investigation. In 1925, in recognition of the service rendered by Thomas A. Forsyth to dentistry, the research chair at Harvard was renamed the Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professorship of Denial Science, and at the same time part of the research work at the Forsyth Infirmary was connected with the pathology department of the Harvard Medical School. As a result of this junction, which has brought medical and dental interests in closer cooperation than ever before, many interesting researches have been undertaken, and of particular importance was the work on the pathology of bone and tooth changes as well as that of other tissues which resulted from various dietary deficiencies.”

Thomas Alexander Forsyth (1850-1928), in whose honor the professorship was named, was one of four sons of Jane Bennett Forsyth and William Forsyth, founder of the Boston Belting Company in Roxbury. All four sons followed their father into the business and prospered. Two were married but childless, and two were bachelors. Having no direct heirs they gave most of their wealth to establish and advance the work of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children. Thomas served as chairman of the Infirmary’s board of trustees from its founding in 1910 until his death.

Relations between the Infirmary and Harvard were cordial from the very beginning. President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot and Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene at Harvard, spoke at the dedication of the building on 24 November 1914, and Dr. Howe, who joined the

Infirmary's research staff in 1915, soon became a member of the Harvard faculty. But when there was talk of a more formal affiliation in 1925, the 75-year-old Forsyth became alarmed lest the Infirmary lose its identity in a Harvard merger. Dr. Howe reassured him in a long letter: "Harvard has never 'stolen' any institution yet, nor could it blight its reputation by such an act. It is affiliated with many institutions which still remain as they were donated. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; the Robert Brigham Hospital; The Children's Hospital; The Cancer Hospital; etc., etc., have received great benefits from Harvard and they are still the institutions which they were intended to be. They have not lost their identity in any degree. Whatever measure of control has passed into Harvard's hands has only been a safeguard against the machinations of politicians and men who only seek personal ends."

It is possible that the naming of the Forsyth chair was intended as further reassurance to the aging benefactor, and if so it was successful. By his will Forsyth left a scholarship fund for "two (2) worthy and deserving young men in the Harvard University Dental School . . . who are desirous of becoming dentists and who have passed the requirements of scholarship in said school . . ." and even though the Forsyth Professorship ended after Percy Howe's death in 1950 (Howe retired in 1940 but retained the title emeritus), Harvard continued to maintain a research affiliation with the Infirmary until the formal association was dissolved in 1967. Since then, however, the two institutions have continued to work closely in those areas in which they have a common interest.

Percy Rogers Howe
Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professor
1925 – 1940

*Professorships
of the
Faculty of Public Health*

Andelot Professorships in Public Health 1967 and 1972

IN December 1963 Lammot du Pont Copeland of the Harvard College Class of 1927, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., created a trust which would pay to Harvard University (among a number of charitable beneficiaries) over a twenty-year period, beginning in March 1964, a sum approximating \$50,000 to \$55,000 annually, to create the Andelot Endowment for World Population Studies in the Harvard School of Public Health.

By 1967 this endowment had begun to work and, while the principal was accumulating, the Governing Boards named Professor Harvey Leibenstein of the University of California (Berkeley) as the first Andelot Professor of Economics and Population. By 1972 the endowment was sufficient to fund a second chair, the Andelot Professorship of Demography and Sociology, to which Nathan Keyfitz (also from the Berkeley campus of the University of California) was named as first incumbent.

In welcoming Professor Leibenstein to Cambridge President Pusey expressed the hope that Leibenstein's appointment would build a bridge between the Department of Economics in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Center for Population Studies of the School of Public Health. In his professorship, Keyfitz was associated with the Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Department of Population Sciences in the School of Public Health, and the Center for Population Studies.

For an account of the "loyal and far-sighted friend and benefactor of the University," Lammot Copeland, see Nathan Marsh Pusey Professorship in Medicine.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Allan Graham Hill
Andelot Professor (Demography)
1991 –

Nathan Keyfitz
Andelot Professor (Sociology and Demography)
1972 – 1983

Harvey Leibenstein
Andelot Professor (Economics and Population)
1967 – 1989

Cecil K. and Philip Drinker Professorship of Environmental Physiology 1975

THE Cecil K. and Philip Drinker Professorship of Environmental Physiology originated in separate endowments contributed in 1958 and 1962 by James H. Rand (A.B. 1908), the chief executive officer of Remington-Rand, through the Public Health Foundation for Cancer and Blood Pressure Research and the Rock Ledge Institute. The 1958 fund honoring Cecil Drinker, experimental physiologist and former dean of the School of Public Health, was intended "for the advancement of Environmental Physiology." The second (1962) fund, named for Drinker's younger brother Philip, environmental engineer and chairman of the School's department of Industrial Hygiene, was to assist graduate students. In November 1975, at the request of Dean Howard Hiatt, the funds were combined to create a single endowment in support of a chair in Environmental Physiology.

Cecil Kent Drinker (1887-1956) and Philip Drinker (1894-1972) were the youngest two of four sons (there were also two daughters) in the family of Aimee Ernesta Beaux and Henry Sturgis Drinker, president of Lehigh University from 1905 to 1920. Cecil earned the B.S. at Haverford in 1908 and the M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. There followed a year of research at Pennsylvania, then a fourteen-month residency at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and a year of teaching at Johns Hopkins University. In 1916 Drinker became instructor in Physiology at Harvard Medical School. By 1923 he had advanced to professor of Physiology, a tenured position which he held in the Medical School until 1948. Meanwhile, beginning in 1918, Drinker offered a series of lectures, "Courses in Industrial Hygiene," in the Harvard-MIT School of Public Health, and as a result was appointed associate professor in the School of Public Health. In 1921, when funds from the Rockefeller Foundation became available to convert the Harvard-MIT School into a School of Public Health closely associated with the Medical School, Drinker participated in the academic planning. He was thus in line to become assistant dean while David L. Edsall served as dean of the faculties of both Medicine and Public Health. Drinker succeeded to the Public Health deanship in 1935 and served until 1942, when ill health forced him to resign. He gave up his Medical School professorship six years later, but from 1948 to 1954 had recovered sufficiently to serve as consulting physiologist to the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. He died on 14 April 1956.

Philip Drinker, the younger brother by seven years, had his undergraduate training at Princeton University, where he received the B.S. in 1915. Two years later he earned the B.Ch.E. from Lehigh University and went to work for American Cyanamid Corporation. After another two-year interval, this time in the aviation service of the U.S. Signal Corps during World War I, he went to work for the Buffalo Foundry and Machine Co. and was there when his brother suggested that he come to Harvard. Cecil Drinker was deeply interested in bettering working conditions in industry, and he saw that his brother could bring needed engineering skills and insights to the field of industrial hygiene. The brother became instructor in Applied Physiology in the Medical School in 1921 and two years later moved to the newly formed School of Public Health as instructor in Industrial Hygiene. In 1936 he became full professor and chairman of the department and served in that capacity for 25 years. He retired in 1961 and died in 1972.

It is difficult to separate the achievements of the Drinker brothers at Harvard as they built the first department of industrial hygiene in an academic institution and established the reputation of the School of Public Health for excellence in what eventually became the disciplines of environmental health and bioengineering. As Jean A. Curran wrote in his *Founders of the School of Public Health*, "The fields of applied physiology and industrial hygiene were barely distinguishable during this period [when both Drinkers were active], and this suited the thinking of Cecil, who was the moving spirit in this area of the School." Cecil focused his research on the respiratory tract and the effects of toxic dust and fumes, while Philip devised instruments to facilitate the studies. The industrial world soon learned of their work and came to them with requests for help in such areas as poisoning from manganese, lead, or carbon monoxide. In response to these requests, Philip and other members of the department determined tolerable inhalation levels of toxic substances, examined resuscitation devices, and formulated safety regulations that became standard policy throughout industry.

A 1926 request from Consolidated Gas and Edison companies to develop better resuscitation methods for victims of gas poisoning and electric shock was followed in 1928 by an appeal from Medical School pediatricians for help in developing prolonged artificial respiration for children suffering from polio. Air-conditioned wards for premature infants, first proposed by Philip Drinker, had been in use since 1925. Now, building on animal experiments Cecil Drinker had begun, Philip and a colleague, Louis A. Shaw, created the Drinker Respirator, or what came popularly to be known as "the iron lung." The respirator saved many lives and brought comfort to countless polio victims before the Salk vaccine virtually eradicated the disease. The success of the invention, however, eclipsed in public notice former and subsequent Drinker contributions, such as the development of the treatment techniques for oxygen poisoning and decompression sickness that enabled the rescue of the entire crew of the submarine *Squalus* when it sank in 1939, or studies during World War II on respiratory physiology and the design of oxygen masks for high altitude flyers.

In many of their accomplishments the brothers found able research collaboration from Cecil's wife, Katherine Rotan Drinker, and Alice Hamilton. The latter, when appointed assistant professor of Industrial Medicine in 1919 with Cecil's strong backing, became Harvard's first woman faculty member. All four were involved in the establishing and editing of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* and the founding of the American Industrial Hygiene Association. In addition to his work in environmental health, Cecil became known for his studies of blood, lymph and circulation. Begun under August Krogh during a leave of absence in Copenhagen in 1926, these studies culminated in Drinker's principal published work, *Lymphatics, Lymph, and Lymphoid Tissue* (written with Joseph Yoffey, published in 1941). This was followed in 1945 by *Pulmonary Edema and Inflammation* and *The Clinical Psychology of the Lungs* (1954). "Drinker's keenest ingenuity and imaginative thought were brought to bear upon problems of the lymphatic system and tissue fluid exchange," his colleagues noted in a memorial minute. "The technical difficulties of collecting lymph from the heart, lungs, and other tissues have repelled many a lesser investigator; Drinker was not only successful himself but was happiest when teaching the techniques to other investigators who visited his laboratory."

After his brother's death Philip continued, as chairman of the department of Industrial Hygiene and teacher of courses in ventilation and illumination, to promote the cause of environmental health. Tributes to him and his career are epitomized in the memorial minute placed on the record of the Faculty of Public Health on 17 May 1973: "Philip Drinker . . . was a man of staunch principles, with an uncommon amount of common sense, without a suggestion of guile or arrogance. He was as ready to acknowledge his own errors . . . as to point out those of his friends and colleagues, the latter always with kindness and usually with humor. Those who knew him well, after giving him his full due as an outstanding pioneer and innovator in his chosen profession, cherish most the memory of him as a friend and a man of extraordinary character. He was a poised and skillful teacher. Although some of his students were engineers and others were physicians, he had the notable ability to address each in ways appropriate to his special interests. His lectures were fashioned not only to the needs of a diverse student body, but also to the distinctive response of each new class."

James Henry Rand (1886-1968), through whose efforts the Drinker Professorship was endowed, became general manager of his father's bank and bookkeeping equipment firm in 1912. Subsequently a series of mergers with related businesses (including Safe Cabinet, Remington Typewriter, and Dalton Adding Machine companies) resulted in 1927 in the formation of Remington-Rand with James H. Rand as president and chairman of the board. He became avidly interested in the Drinkers' work in the early 1920s, and in 1928 donated the pressure chamber that they used for studies in submarine and high altitude physiology. Beginning in 1941 Rand, an enthusiastic and generous friend of Harvard, served 16 years on the Overseers' committee to visit the School of

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Public Health. Shortly after leaving the committee he contributed funds honoring the brothers, and in 1963 he was generous in support of the interdisciplinary Center for Population Studies.

Joseph David Brain
Cecil K. and Philip Drinker Professor
1987 –

Jeremiah Mead
Cecil K. and Philip Drinker Professor
1975 – 1987

Clarence James Gamble Professorship of Population Sciences 1979

THE history of the Clarence James Gamble Professorship of Population Sciences dates back to the investigation of population problems in India undertaken in 1953 by John E. Gordon, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology in the School of Public Health. Needing financial support, Gordon approached Clarence James Gamble (M.D. 1920), advocate of birth control and heir to a share of the Procter and Gamble fortune, who provided initial funds for the seven-year Khana study and paved the way for further support from the Government of India, the Ludhiana Christian Medical College, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The study marked the entry of the School of Public Health into the field of population research and convinced the administration (as explained in the 1961 announcement of the School's objectives) "that schools of public health and their parent universities should participate actively in the search for the knowledge which communities and nations must have in order to advance toward their goals in education, economic development, and health As a step toward meeting this responsibility, a new department is now established in the Faculty of Public Health to conduct research and to provide instruction in population problems and those aspects of human ecology which are related to man's efforts to control and change his environment. When adequate financial support has been obtained, the new department is expected eventually to include experts in biology, social anthropology, genetics, demography, in addition to representatives of public health sciences." The aims stated in this announcement were achieved by professorships initiated over the next seven years in honor of Clarence James Gamble (Population Sciences), Richard Saltonstall (Population Policy), John Rock (Population Studies), Frederic Lee Hisaw (Reproductive Physiology), and Mary B. Saltonstall (Population Ethics) qqv. See also the Andelot Professorships.

Gamble's wife and children were the first to respond to the appeal. In 1961 they began a series of contributions for a professorship of Demography in his honor, but they insisted that the gift be kept anonymous. Even though full endowment was reached in 1968, it was only in 1979 that the President and Fellows obtained the donors' consent to call the previously anonymous fund the "Clarence James Gamble Professorship of Population Sciences" and to designate the income

for the salary and expenses of a person or persons highly qualified for and involved in the development and testing of programs for human population control and/or the investigation of social, cultural, ethnic, religious, economic or other factors which influence the success or failure of efforts to achieve balance between human population and resources.

The chair was the second in the medical area to bear the Gamble name. The James L. Gamble Professorship of Pediatrics (qv) was established in 1964 by the family of Clarence's first cousin, who graduated from the Medical School in 1910 and was a member of its faculty for 25 years.

Born in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, on 10 January 1894, Clarence James Gamble was the youngest of four children in the family of David Berry and Mary Huggins Gamble. His father was secretary and treasurer of Procter & Gamble, the soap-manufacturing firm of which Clarence's grandfather was co-founder. The boy was educated at Miss Sattler's School and the University School in Cincinnati and later (when his parents decided to establish winter residence in Pasadena, California) at Occidental Academy. After a freshman year at Occidental College, he transferred to Princeton University where, at age 20, he received the Litt.B., graduating first in the Class of 1914.

Following graduation from Princeton, Gamble took a salaried position on the staff of the California State Commission on Immigrants and Housing, but in January 1915 his financial situation changed radically. For his 21st birthday he received stock certificates valued at approximately \$1 million—the gift of his parents who wrote: "We have only one request to make . . . that you contribute at least one tenth of the income to the church and other benevolences." Gamble appreciated but was overwhelmed by his new financial independence, and it took him many years to overcome "a kind of self-consciousness" (to use the words of his biographers, Doone and Greer Williams) that drove him to "great, sometimes ridiculous lengths to avoid the appearance of wealth." Throughout his life Gamble exceeded the conditions set by his parents, but his benevolences were always carried out anonymously.

Gamble became interested in medicine during his 21st year as a result of a friendship with Dr. Philip King Brown, the San Francisco specialist in respiratory diseases to whom he had gone for treatment. The way to medical school required training that Gamble lacked, however, and he returned to Princeton for a master's degree in biological sciences before entering Harvard Medical School in 1916. After receiving his M.D. and interning at Massachusetts General Hospital, he went to Philadelphia where for five years (1923-1928) he assisted in the pharmacology laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania. Contraception and family planning were already topics of discussion in the laboratory, thanks to the work of Margaret Sanger and Robert Latou Dickinson, and Gamble was challenged by his colleagues to develop a spermicide. At about the same time, in preparation for his marriage to Sarah Bradley in 1924, he visited Dr. Dickinson, who advised him on family planning and urged him to join the movement for birth control. As a result, Gamble gradually became more and more involved

in planned parenthood activities and eventually gave himself exclusively to the cause.

Gamble became chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Maternal Health Care Center in 1929, the first of many executive positions he held in birth control organizations. A few years later he served as president of the Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation and as member of the executive board of the American Birth Control League. He was similarly associated with such groups as the national and international federations for planned parenthood, the National Committee on Maternal Health, and the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau. Indefatigable in his efforts but impatient with the encumbrances of established organizations and frequently at odds with their leadership, he worked much of the time as a loner, paying his own expenses and establishing his own laboratories to perfect contraceptive methods and promote their use. But in one way or another he had a hand in educational programs far and wide—in Kentucky, Idaho, North Carolina, India, Puerto Rico, and Japan.

Gamble moved his family from Philadelphia to Milton, Massachusetts, in 1938 and four years later accepted a temporary teaching appointment (1942–1945) at the Harvard Medical School. Students who learned physical diagnosis from him found Gamble an excellent teacher, but at the close of World War II he resumed his commitment to population control. Obsessed at the time with the idea that college graduates were not reproducing themselves, he wrote articles for the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* and the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, calling on college graduates to have more children in order to assure future intelligent national leadership. As his biographers pointed out, “Thanks to nature and pure circumstance, Gamble’s campaign met with success.” Married veterans taking advantage of the G.I. Bill of Rights soon had families which “substantially contributed to the housing problem on every campus. By the time they graduated, the birth rate was pushing onward and upward, and some of the nation’s intellectual leaders were up in arms about the population explosion.”

In the early 1950s Gamble shared his anxiety about population problems with George B. Wislocki, chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the Medical School, and he in turn provided Gamble with laboratory space and a non-salaried appointment as research associate from 1952 to 1957. His cousin, James Lawder Gamble, had only recently retired as professor of Pediatrics when Clarence began work in Dr. Wislocki’s laboratory, and the two were occasionally confused, especially by those who had known the pediatrician and his research in therapeutic replacement of body fluids lost through illness. Clarence’s way of setting the matter straight was to explain, “Cousin Jim is the dehydration Gamble. I am the contraceptive Gamble.” When his Medical School appointment lapsed, he transferred to the School of Public Health where he served for five years, under the same self-supporting arrangement, as research associate in population studies. Although formal affiliation with Harvard terminated in 1962, Gamble continued contraceptive research in his own laboratory nearby,

and sponsored field work through the Pathfinder Fund (a family-controlled agency which he had founded in 1957) until his death on 15 July 1966.

As his biographers remarked: "... Being denied self-generated earning power as a measure of success, Clarence Gamble had more than the average man's difficulty in fulfilling the universal human need for the validation of one's work by society. He felt deeply that the privileges of education and wealth should be put to use to help those less privileged.... Not having to meet the challenge of economic survival, he looked on life as a different kind of contest: he continually followed a pattern of seeking risks and setting up obstacles to be overcome. They were sometimes needless hazards and he did not always overcome them ... yet he never stopped trying."

David Elliott Bell

Clarence James Gamble Professor (of Population Sciences and
International Health)
1981 – 1988

Irene Heinz Given Professorship 1964

THIS professorship and the John La Porte Given Professorship were established in the Faculty of Public Health by vote of the Harvard Corporation on 2 November 1964 as a result of a \$1 million gift from the Irene Heinz Given and John La Porte Given Foundation Inc. of New York.

According to an exchange of correspondence between the Foundation and the Dean of the School of Public Health, Dr. John C. Snyder, the professorship named for Irene Heinz Given would initially be held in the Center for Infectious Diseases by “an expert in Microbiology” and the John La Porte Given Professorship “by an expert in Tropical Public Health.” For subsequent appointments, “the specific titles may be determined by the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health and the Governing Boards of Harvard. In this way the selection of experts to hold the Given Professorships will assure the most effective attack on those problems which are of major importance at the time of the actual appointments.”

The Given Foundation was incorporated under New York State law in 1949 by John and Irene Given as a broad-purposed charitable organization. Its original interest was focused primarily on small liberal arts colleges but gradually shifted to the field of medicine and rehabilitation, with emphasis on medical research, education, work with the handicapped, child health, and hospitals. At the time of its donation of the two professorships, the Foundation’s trustees were beginning gradually to terminate the Foundation’s activities by expending all its charitable capital. The Foundation made a second large gift to Harvard in 1970, a \$100,000 purchase fund for an electron microscope and other supplies for the Department of Tropical Public Health. The Foundation terminated its program in 1972.

The assets of the Given Foundation stemmed originally from the fortune amassed over a lifetime by Henry John Heinz (1844-1919), founder of the processed food company which bears his name. Heinz was the son of a German-born brick manufacturer who set up a business in the 1840s in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, six miles up the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh. Young Heinz was grossing \$2,400 a year in the produce business before he was 17 years old, picking up vegetables from farmers and delivering them to grocers in Pittsburgh. His earliest specialty was horseradish from the whitest and best quality root, bottled in clear glass so that the housewife could see exactly what she was buying.

By the age of 21 he had become half-owner of his father's brick business and had adapted it for year-round operation.

At 25 Heinz gave up his other interests and formed a full-time partnership in the produce business, starting with horseradish and gradually adding celery sauce, pickled cucumbers, sauerkraut, and vinegar. By the time he was 29 his company had a warehouse, a business office, a factory and 150 "operatives" in season, with 160 acres of garden crops. At age 32 Heinz, faced with hopeless financial difficulty, had to declare voluntary bankruptcy and go to work for a freshly organized family firm. But he gradually got back into business and by 1879 had paid off all his debts. In 1888, after a family dispute, Heinz took full control of the firm, which became H.J. Heinz Company. In the 1890s Heinz erected a model factory complex on the Allegheny River above Pittsburgh, designed to provide clean and pleasant working conditions for his employees with opportunities for leisure and self-improvement. In this he was in the forefront of American industrialists, as he was also in his successful campaigning for federal legislation to forbid false labeling and adulteration of commercially processed foods.

Heinz erected a chateau-like 30-room mansion, "Greenlawn," on Penn Avenue in Pittsburgh, not far from the palatial dwelling of George Westinghouse, and began collecting art and curios. He also became a leader of the World Sunday School Movement and developed a deep interest in social service work for youth. He built a large conservatory and a private museum for his miniature antique watches and clocks, jewelry, walking canes, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver, textiles, paintings—diverse and undisciplined collecting which he vastly enjoyed.

On the death of Henry J. Heinz on 14 May 1919 his only surviving daughter, Irene (who had married John L. Given in 1899), inherited one-third of her father's residuary estate. Irene was Heinz's eldest child and was always very close to her father, especially after her mother's death in 1895. Her husband, John Given, born 3 October 1871, graduated from Cornell and in early life was an active newspaperman. From 1890 to 1892 he was a reporter and city editor of the *Altoona Times* and from 1896 to 1902 he was a member of the staff of the *New York Evening Sun*. After 1902 Given no longer actively followed his profession although he continued to write. He was the author of *Making a Newspaper* (1907). The Givens had two children, a son and a daughter, and in later life made their home in Manchester, Vermont. Irene Given died in 1956, her husband in 1957.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Laurie Hollis Glimcher
Irene Heinz Given Professor (Immunology)
1991 –

Roger Lloyd Nichols
Irene Heinz Given Professor (International Health)
1969 – 1987

John La Porte Given Professorship
1964

SEE the companion Irene Heinz Given Professorship (1964) for an account of this chair in tropical medicine, the gift of the Irene Heinz Given and John La Porte Given Foundation Inc. of New York.

John Rouben David
John La Porte Given Professor
1981 – 1990

Franklin Allen Neva
John La Porte Given Professor
1964 – 1969

Frederick Lee Hisaw Professorship of Reproductive Physiology 1971

IN 1965, when Dr. Roger Revelle, director of the Center for Population Studies, wanted to persuade Dr. Hilton A. Salhanick to become a member of the Center, he needed to offer a permanent appointment and laboratory space which at the time were non-existent. Salhanick, then chief of Obstetrical and Gynecological Services at Beth Israel Hospital, was anxious to be relieved of his administrative burdens in order to devote more time to teaching and research. Revelle saw in him the ideal man to plan, organize, and carry through a new program of clinical studies in human fertility at the School of Public Health, but Salhanick was tempted by teaching and research opportunities in other universities.

Revelle solved his problem by appealing to two members of the Thomas Mellon family, Sarah Mellon Scaife and her daughter Cordelia Scaife May, who had already contributed \$200,000 to the Center for Population Studies at the School of Public Health. Mrs. May was known to have a long-standing interest “in the many problems resulting from the almost unrestricted population growth throughout the world, and particularly their depressive effect upon the living standards for mankind and the promotion of peace between the nations.” She and her mother were favorably impressed by the Center’s program, especially by the work of Dr. Revelle, Dr. Salhanick, and Dr. Duncan A. Reid, and under date of 27 December 1965 they sent gifts of \$250,000 each

toward the endowment of a Chair for Reproductive Physiology in the Center for Population Studies of the School of Public Health.

It is understood that the Chair would be responsible for research and related functions which would result in the advancement of knowledge in the field of fertility control.

... The individual designated to occupy the Chair would also have a joint appointment in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the School of Medicine at Harvard.

This achievement was enough to sway Dr. Salhanick.

Mrs. Scaife’s death on 28 December 1965 delayed naming the chair, but it later became clear that there was a family preference to honor an eminent Harvard scientist by placing his name on the professorship. After further inquiries and correspondence Mrs. May—accepting the endorsement of Edward O. Wilson (Professor of Zoology), Dr. Don W. Fawcett (Hersey Professor of Anatomy), Dr. Duncan E. Reid (William Lambert Richardson Professor of

Obstetrics), and Dr. Roy O. Greep (John Rock Professor of Population Studies) —came to the conclusion that it would be most appropriate to name the chair after the Harvard endocrinologist, Frederick Lee

Hisaw. Accordingly, at its meeting on 4 January 1971 the Corporation voted that the title of the Professorship of Reproductive Physiology (1965) at the School of Public Health be designated henceforth as the Frederick Lee Hisaw Professorship of Reproductive Physiology.

Frederick Lee Hisaw was born on a farm in the Ozark region of Missouri on 23 August 1891, the son of Frederick Louis and Anna Cummins Hisaw. In the surroundings where he grew up the only available formal education was in rural elementary schools; beyond the primary grades Hisaw was tutored at home by a teacher, part Cherokee, who owned a farm in the area. “This lovable gentleman to whom I owe so much,” Hisaw later recalled, “taught neighboring country district schools during the winter, more as a hobby he enjoyed than as a profession. My father persuaded him to teach our district school and stay at our home, where he tutored me in Latin and other high school subjects. Every morning, about 5 o’clock, he would wake me for my lessons by rapping on the stovepipe. Needless to say, we became very close friends.”

Hisaw did eventually have one year of high school in Columbia, Missouri, before enrolling at the University of Missouri where he received an A.B. degree in 1914, followed by a B.S (1915) and an A.M (1916). He taught one year at the University of Mississippi, then interrupted his career for two years of service in World War I, and from 1919 to 1924 was assistant professor of Zoology at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Here he began serious study of the pocket gopher, the small prairie animal with which he had been daily familiar through his Ozark boyhood. When Hisaw compared the gopher’s narrow pelvis and the comparatively large size of its young, he became curious about the animal’s amazing ability to produce living off-spring, and at this point the direction of his work turned to a study of the physiology and evolution of reproduction. On the strength of two summers of class attendance and a dissertation based on his gopher research, the University of Wisconsin awarded Hisaw a Ph.D. in 1924 and invited him to join the faculty as assistant professor. He became professor of Zoology in 1929.

Hisaw came to Harvard in 1935 as professor of Zoology and in 1944 completed the research that enabled him to prove that a hitherto unidentified female hormone—he named it relaxin—widens the opening of the pelvis in mammals and facilitates birth. Elected Fisher Professor of Natural History in 1953 (the first zoologist to hold the chair) he remained on the Harvard faculty until 1962 but, even after retirement, continued studies on the physiology of the uterus until old age overtook him. Hisaw died, after a long illness, in Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of 81.

At its meeting on 1 May 1973 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences adopted a memorial minute which read in part: “On December 3, 1972, biology and the

special field of endocrinology lost an ingenious experimentalist, a great teacher and a man of character, grace and good humor Fred Hisaw belonged to an early generation of pioneering investigators who brought the present expansive field of endocrinology into existence. He played a large role in opening this important area to exploratory study. His fertile mind, unbounded curiosity and will to know served him well in the research that was to form the basis of his distinguished career. Among the more than three hundred papers that were to come from his laboratory, his first full report published in 1925 marked him as an exceptionally able and discerning observer. It dealt with the hormonally induced resorption of the pubic bones in the pocket gopher and stands as one of the classic early studies in endocrine functions

”Many notable contributions were to follow in the wake of this auspicious beginning: [in addition to the discovery of relaxin] he provided proof that the pituitary gland controls ovarian function by means of two hormones which he named follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH); his study of the separate and combined actions of the ovarian follicular and luteal hormones on the endometrium of the primate uterus put the physiology of menstruation on a firm basis

“Professor Hisaw played an active part in the intellectual life of the University throughout his long service. He was in great demand as a teacher because of the deep insight he had of natural phenomena and his superb ability to communicate his own fascination with biological phenomena. His contributions to open discussion at seminars and colloquia throughout the University were thoughtful and interesting. His 20-year participation as a Senior Fellow in the Society of Fellows added enrichment to the wide ranging discourse that characterizes the meetings of that body of scholars.

”Hisaw was a member of many distinguished scientific and honorary societies including the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. He served as President of the American Society of Zoologists in 1937 and received the American Gynecological Society’s most distinguished annual award in 1952 and that of The Endocrine Society in 1956. From 1942 to 1962 he served as Scientific Director of the Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology

“Fred Hisaw was an exemplary human being. To know him was to admire and respect him. His achievements in science enriched man’s knowledge of the living world, and his delightful human qualities enriched the lives of all who had the good fortune to live or work by his side.”

Hilton Aaron Salhanick
Frederick Lee Hisaw Professor
1971 –

Mary Woodard Lasker Professorship of Health Sciences 1989

THE Mary Woodard Lasker Professorship of Health Sciences is endowed by the gifts of roughly a hundred academicians, scientists, physicians, philanthropists, corporations, and foundations who responded to the solicitation of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the School of Public Health and the Harvard AIDS Institute Advisory Council. Coordinator of the joint effort was Catherine Gerlach Blair (Mrs. William McCormick Blair Jr.), vice president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation and member of both the visiting committee and the advisory council.

The chair honors the Radcliffe graduate (A.B. 1923 [1922]) who, during more than 40 years as president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, became legendary in medical and governmental circles for her energetic and effective support of basic medical research and public health education. The Lasker Foundation was created out of a determination to advance research in cancer, but in more recent years Mrs. Lasker has been just as eager to see a solution to the mystifying acute immune deficiency syndrome. It seemed appropriate, therefore, to elect as the chair's first incumbent, Myron Elmer Essex, chairman of the Department of Cancer Biology in the School of Public Health and chairman of the Harvard AIDS Institute.

When the Mary Woodard Lasker Professorship was activated on 6 November 1989, it was with the customary understanding that income would be capitalized and the incumbent's expenses paid from general funds of the School of Public Health until full endowment was reached. As of 30 June 1992 there remained but \$260,000 to reach the \$1.5 million goal. By the terms of the gift, the incumbent is to

engage in teaching and research in the area of biological health sciences in any department within the School of Public Health.

Mary Woodard was born into a Wisconsin family of means on 30 November 1900. Her father, Frank Elwin Woodard, was a Watertown banker who had substantial holdings in lumber. Her mother, Sara Johnson Woodard, was a nature-loving civic leader who played a crucial role in the creation of two of Watertown's three parks and who handed down to her daughter both civic pride and a penchant for independent thinking. The daughter, educated in the Watertown public school system, entered the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1918 with the intention of majoring in Fine Arts, but at the end of

her sophomore year, without changing the focus of her studies, transferred to Radcliffe and received her A.B. in 1923, as of the Class of 1922. A semester of graduate study in English at Oxford University completed her formal education.

Mary Woodard returned to the United States in 1924 to work with the art dealer, Paul Reinhardt, in his New York galleries and, in 1926, to marry him. But the infrequent sales and the slow pace of an art dealership did not satisfy the vigorous young woman, and in 1932 she left the field to found a dress pattern business. As she explained twelve years later to a staff writer for the *New York Post*, "I was tired of being in a business where numerically few things were sold. I wanted to sell masses of things to masses of people. I found out that the things which people still bought in a depression were paper patterns." Hollywood Patterns flourished for some seventeen years before it became a subsidiary of Conde Nast, but the marriage to Paul Reinhardt ended in divorce in 1934.

In 1940 Woodard was married a second time to a man her senior by 21 years. Sole owner of Lord & Thomas, one of the nation's oldest and most profitable advertising firms, Albert D. Lasker was already known in Chicago for his generous gifts to the University of Chicago and for his contributions to cancer research. Two years earlier, at age 60, he had retired from advertising to spend full time in philanthropic activities in which he was now happily joined by his wife. Having discovered that there was no national program for cancer research the couple instituted a campaign that resulted in the establishment of the American Cancer Society. In 1942, after the liquidation of Lord & Thomas, they formed the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation with Albert Lasker as president and Mary Lasker as vice president and "dynamo behind the foundation" (to quote from the 30 August 1948 issue of *Time*). A year later they instituted the Foundation's annual Albert Lasker Award which soon became recognized as one of the most significant honors in American medicine. While it has not been unusual for a holder of the Lasker award to go on to receive the Nobel Prize, the honor is unique in that it is bestowed on individuals who are working in areas not yet widely acclaimed.

Albert Lasker died in 1952, himself a victim of cancer, and his wife took over the Foundation's presidency, becoming not only the dispenser of funds but a lobbyist on behalf of national involvement in medical research and education. A woman of personal charm, intelligence, resourcefulness, and determination, she won the cooperation of Congressional leaders and six U.S. presidents in the development of the National Institutes of Health from the limited enterprise of the 1940s to a comprehensive governmental bio-medical research undertaking that encompasses member institutes for the study of heart disease, mental health, neurological diseases and blindness, cancer, and allergies and infectious diseases. Her efforts on behalf of the National Cancer Act of 1969 earned her the nation's highest civilian honor—the Medal of Freedom—in that same year. Other honors came her way, too many to mention except perhaps for the French Legion of Honor and the Harvard honorary L.H.D. which she received in 1987. The citation accompanying the Harvard degree read: "With energy, insight and

unflagging concern, she has helped to mobilize support for preventing disease and to shape the nation's agenda for health."

Mary Lasker's support of schools of public health has been as proverbial as her influence on health legislation. In 1947 she became a member of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the School of Public Health and, even though she served only one six-year term, she continued throughout her career to give financial and moral support to the School's faculty and its programs, at the same time encouraging and aiding the development of other public health schools across the country.

Overall, Lasker's efforts on behalf of health education and research have eclipsed in the public mind two other of her interests. In the art world she is known for the examples of French Impressionist and modern paintings which she and her husband began collecting in the early 1940s. In the '50s and '60s inhabitants of New York City and Washington, D.C., as well as visitors revelled in the public displays of spring, summer, and fall flowering plants and trees which she lavishly bestowed on the two cities. As she explained in an interview for *Time* in June 1965, "The flowers are just a little thing to keep me from being depressed until a cure is found for diseases like cancer and arteriosclerosis."

Myron Elmer Essex
Mary Woodard Lasker Professor
1989 –

Roger Irving Lee Professorship 1960

THE Roger Irving Lee Professorship originated in a drive for funds undertaken by the School of Public Health in 1960. Responding to a request from Dean John C. Snyder, the President and Fellows voted on 19 September of that year

to establish in the School of Public Health a Roger Irving Lee Professorship and to appropriate from the School of Public Health Endowment (1933) the sum of \$135,000 in support thereof, the income only to be used towards the salary of the professor and for the implementation of his activities.

It was understood that the \$135,000 would be repaid to the School's endowment should gifts for the professorship exceed \$400,000.

With the establishment of the chair Dean Snyder and his staff were in a position to solicit contributions toward its endowment, and the first \$250,000 was quickly raised among Lee's friends and former patients. The remaining \$150,000 came to the School as the gift of Ailsa Mellon Bruce, daughter of Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, through the Avalon Foundation. In January 1962 President Pusey announced that the professorship was fully endowed, and Robert Henry Hamlin became its first incumbent the following July.

Roger Irving Lee was born in Peabody, Massachusetts, on 12 August 1881, the son of William Thomas and Mary Emily Farnsworth Lee. A graduate of Harvard College (A.B. 1902) and Harvard Medical School (M.D. 1905), he was almost unique in the variety of his associations with his alma mater. Lee opened a private practice in Boston in 1907 and at the same time held an appointment as assistant in the Theory and Practice of Physic at the Medical School. In 1913 he was named instructor in Medicine, and in 1914 he interrupted his private practice altogether to begin a ten-year stint as member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Initially appointed professor of Hygiene, he became the first Henry Kemble Oliver Professor of Hygiene in 1920.

Lee's skillful administration of health programs for Harvard students and his experience as a Medical Corps officer during World War I made him a natural choice when the President and Fellows wanted organizational leadership for a new School of Public Health. In 1921 he was named chairman of a special committee charged with drawing up plans for the School, and in 1922-23 he served as the School's first (acting) dean. But, as Lee later told his classmates, "the head of a big and growing department in a great university like Harvard

had more administrative than professional work,” and “I felt an irresistible urge to return to the practice of my profession.” He relinquished his ties to the University in 1924, but was drawn back six years later with his election in 1930 to a one-year term as Overseer. In 1931 he was chosen to succeed one of two retiring members of the Corporation, and he continued as Fellow until 1954 (he was Senior Fellow from 1952 to 1954), by that time having given, except for two years’ war leave, 40 years of service to Harvard. On the occasion of his retirement he received an LL.D. with the citation: “First Oliver Professor, first Dean of the School of Public Health, Fellow of Harvard College, he has long served this university with affection, by active example and by sage advice.”

Lee contributed a number of articles to medical journals in his earlier years, and his book *Health and Disease*, published in 1917, was widely used as a textbook for students of public health. After 1954 he returned to writing. *The Happy Life of a Doctor*, published in 1956, was followed in 1958 by *A Doctor Speaks His Mind* and in 1962 by a compilation of letters Lee had written during World War I. A superb diagnostician with an interest in preventive medicine, Lee continued his private practice until he reached his 80th birthday in 1961. In the words of President Pusey, when announcing the establishment of a chair in his honor: “Harvard has been exceptionally fortunate over the years, as new needs presented themselves, in having at hand the men to translate these needs into action. Such a man is Dr. Lee. His experience, his enthusiasm, and his ability to see clearly the potentials of the future gave to him that extraordinary grasp of the diverse elements that would be necessary to create, at Harvard, a new professional School devoted to public health in its broadest aspects. Thus it is very appropriate that the Roger Irving Lee Professorship will be in the School of Public Health.”

Lee died in Brookline on 28 October 1965 at the age of 84.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Robert J. Blendon
Roger Irving Lee Professor (Health Policy and Management)
1991 –

Charles Frederick Mosteller
Roger Irving Lee Professor (Mathematical Statistics)
1978 – 1987

Robert Johns Haggerty
Roger Irving Lee Professor (Health Services and Pediatrics)
1975 – 1978

Robert Henry Hamlin
Roger Irving Lee Professor (Public Health)
1962 – 1965

Florence Sprague Norman
and Laura Smart Norman Professorship
of Public Health
1991

IN September 1968 Lionel A. Norman, A.B. 1912, wrote to Dean John C. Snyder of the School of Public Health about his intention to establish a professorship in memory of his mother and his wife. He enclosed a check as first payment toward the endowment and a copy of the section of his will that designated his residuary estate as an unrestricted bequest for the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

It is my desire and hope, without imposing any obligation, that said President and Fellows of Harvard College will use said bequest to establish the Florence Sprague Norman and Laura Smart Norman Professorship of Public Health endowment fund in the Faculty of Public Health in memory of my mother and my wife. The income of the fund may be used for the salary and related expenses of the professor, including pensions, research, books, secretarial expenses, a fair proportion of overhead expense related to the research and/or investigative work of the professorship, and other purposes related to or connected with the work of the professorship. The holder of the professorship may be a full, associate or assistant professor but shall be known as the Florence Sprague Norman and Laura Smart Norman Professor of Public Health.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, shall have the power of determining the disciplines to be represented by successive holders of this chair. It is my present intent and hope however, that the professorship shall be devoted to teaching and investigative work relating to the discovery of the underlying causes, the means for prevention and the optimum procedures for rehabilitation in connection with diseases of bodily conditions which may be important in the occurrence of cerebral hemorrhage in the human race.

Norman did not expect his gift to be sufficient for a fully endowed chair (he suggested that the President and Fellows might find it desirable to “add to this fund other sources of income to be used for similar purposes”), but he contributed some \$68,000 to the fund before his death on 14 March 1971. Over the next two years Harvard received an additional \$317,500 from the bequest. By 1989, thanks to capitalizing annual income, the principal had passed \$1 million, and the chair was activated in 1991.

Lionel Aubrey Norman was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on 8 October 1891 to Lionel and Florence Sprague Norman. A member of the Harvard College Class of 1912, he received his A.B. in 1911 and entered the

Business School, earning an M.B.A. in 1913. Norman completed his formal education with three years at the Harvard Law School, which awarded him an LL.B. in 1916. He then entered the Boston law firm of Putnam, Putnam & Bell (later Putnam, Bell, Dutch and Santry). While at the Business School Norman had become interested in transportation, spending his summers in travel and further study in Europe and Central America, and in 1917 he began work for the War Trade Board, dealing with trade and transportation conditions in the West Indies and Central and South America.

During World War I Norman was assistant to the supply officer of the Boston Navy Yard, and at war's end he returned to legal practice, specializing in transportation law in association with Edgar J. Rich (A.B. 1887). In 1925 he moved to Washington, D.C., where he was employed successively as senior valuation examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission and as special attorney in charge of railroad taxation in the office of the general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Returning to private practice in 1934, Norman soon moved his headquarters to Nassau, Bahamas, where he settled down as a permanent resident of the British West Indies. In the Bahamas he became interested in the use of island real estate for farm purposes and in the development of other natural resources. What started as an adjunct of real estate enterprises in 1942 led to major activity in the 1950s in the international brokerage business, with offices in both Nassau and Jacksonville, Florida. By 1967, at the time of his 75th birthday, Norman could report to his classmates that he had retired, and that on 8 August 1966, in Jacksonville, he had married Laura Smart Walker, recently retired from the U.S. Treasury Department.

"Although I spent the major time prior to 1935 in large cities in the United States," Norman wrote in his 25th Anniversary Class report, "I have been interested in the smaller countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea ever since I was in college, and have never missed an opportunity to spend as much time as practical in that portion of the world. I have always felt and continue to feel that people are much better off in small communities than in large, as they must necessarily be interested in more things where the field of specialization is less, and hence the field for sectional and class strife is narrowed. I believe that individual freedom is much more important in life than the regimentation made necessary by large scale production and specialization in industrial life in the large cities. The economic efficiency of large scale production in large cities may not be wholly advantageous to mankind, as it tends to remove the individualism of human beings and to convert them into cogs in a machine.

"In the same way that small scale production by the individual or by small groups of people may be preferable to large scale production from a social if not from an economic standpoint, the same is true in government. Small independent or semi-independent governmental units seem to me preferable to large units, as in the former the voters must have some knowledge of the problems of the entire community, whereas in large units the voters in one part of the

country cannot have the intimate contact with the problems of other parts of the country to act intelligently thereon, and what is good for one part of the country may be destructive for another. Compromise for the sake of uniformity is not the answer, for efficiency in both places is then lost. The success of the British Empire has rested upon this semi-independence of the political units comprising it.“

Diana Chapman Walsh
Florence Sprague Norman and Laura Smart Norman Professor
1991 –

John Rock Professorship of Population Studies 1967

THE John Rock Professorship of Population Studies was the gift of anonymous corporate donors who shared the famous gynecologist's concern about world population growth. Beginning in 1963 these donors made annual contributions of \$100,000 which by 1967 brought the professorship fund to the level then required for activation of the chair, and Roy O. Greep became the first incumbent on 1 July 1967. The terms of the gift

authorize the President and Fellows, upon request from the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, to add the income from the John Rock Professorship to the principal . . . whenever such income is not required to meet the salary and/or expenses of the Professorship.

Born on 24 March 1890, John Charles Rock (S.B. 1915) was one of five children of Anna Jane Murphy and Frank Sylvester Rock. The father—whose ancestors were natives of County Armagh, Ireland—owned a liquor store and dealt in real estate in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and, along with his family, was a parishioner of the local church of the Immaculate Conception. In due course John became a communicant and was confirmed in the Roman Catholic faith, a faith which he actively espoused throughout his life. In later years Rock frequently recalled a conversation he had as a teenager with the Marlborough curate, Father Finnick, who advised him: “Always stick to your conscience. Never let anyone keep it for you. And I mean *anyone*.”

Rock went to the High School of Commerce in Boston and for a year and a half after graduation worked as an accountant, but when two successive employers dropped him, he decided to investigate some other field. He entered Harvard College with the Class of 1915 and received an S.B., having completed the requirements in three years. At the end of his junior year he enrolled in the Medical School and earned an M.D. in 1918. Two decades later he looked back on his first years out of medical school: “Following a general surgical service [at Massachusetts General Hospital], I spent six months at the Free Hospital for Women observing the female reproductive system in distress and learning how to relieve it; and then six months at the Boston Lying-In Hospital, where equally valuable observations were made of the same system in various phases of what has now and then been considered physiological activity. To fill in the gap, so to speak, in this study of human reproduction, I spent four months as resident in the genito-urinary service at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where I

tried to add to my meagre knowledge of the workings of the male reproductive organs.

"Then I offered my service as obstetrician and gynecological surgeon, to the people; and I am glad to say they seem pleased."

Rock began his teaching career in 1922 when he became an assistant in Obstetrics at the Medical School. At the same time he served as a member of the clinical staff at Boston Lying-In Hospital and at the Free Hospital for Women, where he founded the Fertility and Endocrine Clinic, one of the first such centers to be established in the United States. His association at Lying-In terminated in 1935, and "an almost lethal coronary thrombosis" in 1944 forced him to give up his obstetrical practice, but he continued as senior surgeon and director of the Fertility and Endocrine Clinic and in 1947 was named clinical professor of Gynecology at Harvard. "Gradually during the last thirty years," he wrote in 1950, "my interest in human reproductive physiology has led me to devote increasing time and attention to research and teaching in this field Now I am concerned . . . in getting pregnant as many as possible of the tremendous number of unproductive wives, always, of course, with the help of their frustrated husbands."

In telling of his scientific achievements, Rock invariably shared the credit with one or another of his colleagues. In collaboration with Miriam F. Menkin he succeeded in "what many biologists still believe was the first fertilization of a human egg outside the body." With Mrs. Menkin and Dr. Arthur T. Hertig he achieved the first recorded recovery of "a series of human embryos that furnished detailed description of what happens during the first seventeen days of human development." With Dr. William J. Mulligan he "evolved . . . ways to use the plastic, polyethylene, to improve the functioning of the oviduct so essential for conception."

In 1956, when he reached the age of statutory retirement from Harvard and from the Free Hospital for Women, Rock transferred his activities to the newly established Rock Reproductive Study Center (later called the Rock Reproductive Center). There, earlier studies came to fruition in the 1959 report of successful use of frozen-thawed semen and in the licensing in 1960 of the progesterone pill, the first effective oral contraceptive. "Now," in Rock's own words, "equipped with what I, in good conscience, was convinced was a truly natural method of birth control, my role became that of a crusader in the war against population growth." A profusion of journal articles, lectures, newspaper, and television interviews followed the publication in 1983 of *The Time Has Come, a Catholic Doctor's Proposal to End the Battle of Birth Control*, all expressing Rock's conviction that "if the world's population is not controlled, the general welfare of humanity will perish in a savage battle for survival."

Conflict with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church was inevitable. In an interview published in the *Boston Globe* in 1973 Rock said he was warned to discontinue his activities or "find himself in serious trouble," but he stood his ground against the implied threat of excommunication ("They can't take my

Church away from me, it's mine;') and remained a lifelong Roman Catholic. As he explained in the preface to his book: "Through the years those words of Father Finnick have resounded, quietly but firmly, in my mind With increasing frequency I was disturbed by the realization that the voice of my conscience was not always telling me what the priests of my Church kept saying were its dictates regarding human reproductive functioning—what was right and what was wrong in how a person willed, or permitted, or prevented expression of his God-given sexuality. Only stupidity or callous blindness through decades of dealing with marital situations and of facilitating the creation and delivery of new life, and in research among the numberless factors involved, could prevent the formulation of realistic thoughts on the nature of human sexuality. In my mind, these thoughts, tested and compared with those of other natural and social scientists—biologists, anthropologists, sociologists, and other—contributed to my understanding of the sexual nature of man—this creature whose reason for existence is that he know his Creator; and knowing Him, that he love and serve Him

"Not feeling the urge to escape as many of the handicaps as possible by withdrawing from the world—from all worldliness, from all society—as have many of every known religion, I must perforce face up to them. Hence I revere Father Finnick, the saintly priest who gently, but firmly, designated my God-given conscience—my very own conscience—as the means of overcoming the handicaps and acquiring the ability to submit.

"As I understand it, the Catholic conscience is properly formed from the infallible pronouncements of the Popes and from the humble and reverent application of common sense, which comes from experience and education, to the other inspired but often obscure teachings of the Church.

"It is the voice, as I hear it, of the conscience that has thus been formed within me that I am impelled to follow. I fervently pray that in doing so, I injure nobody; that I give no scandal; and that if, inadvertently, I do either, I shall be forgiven."

Rock continued to direct the work of his clinic until 1972 when, age 82, he moved to Temple, New Hampshire, living there in retirement until his 95th year. He died on 4 December 1984. A complete list of his published works includes dozens of articles in professional journals and two books more widely read: *Voluntary Parenthood* (with David Loth; 1949) and the already-mentioned *The Time Has Come*. Rock was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a founder of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Gynecological Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of some twenty foreign, national, or state medical societies. The Lasker Award of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1948) and a Harvard LL.D. (1966) were among the many honors he received.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Richard Levins
John Rock Professor
1975 –

Roy Orval Greep
John Rock Professor
1967 – 1972

Mary B. Saltonstall Professorship of Population Ethics 1968

FROM its very beginning in 1961 Richard Saltonstall (A.B. 1920) took a lively interest in Harvard's Center for Population Studies. Soon after he contributed the endowment for the Center's first named chair (see Richard Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy) he learned from Dean John C. Snyder and others in the Center of "the great importance of religious and ethical considerations in the matter of accomplishing population control." In June 1967 he and the dean came to the formal conclusion that "a powerful impetus to Harvard's work on population problems would be achieved if two new professorships could be established as promptly as possible." Saltonstall offered to endow a chair concerned with world religions, social ethics, and population problems whose incumbent would be recommended by the dean of the Faculty of Public Health with the endorsement of the dean of the Harvard Divinity School, but his offer was contingent on matching funds for a professorship concerned with public health and world population problems. This second chair was to be held, initially at least, by a physician with competence in public health.

The dean already had a professorship fund that had been building since 1961, thanks to annual contributions from anonymous donors, and before Saltonstall's deadline of 14 November 1968 he could report that the challenge had been met (see Clarence James Gamble Professorship). By then Saltonstall had decided to name the chair for his wife, and the Mary B. Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy was promptly established. In a letter to President Pusey dated 3 October 1968 Saltonstall outlined the terms of the endowment:

I would expect the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health to consult with the Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Divinity in preparing nominations to the Governing Boards for persons to be considered for this chair. It is my expectation that the person so appointed will be a member of the Faculty of Public Health and the Center for Population Studies, and that, in addition, he will become a member of the Faculty of Divinity. In the consideration of candidates I would expect the Governing Boards of Harvard to appoint a person to fill this chair who would be directly concerned with the religious and ethical issues that are inherent in man's efforts to alter population growth or to change the genetic basis of societies.

I understand that you, as President of Harvard, in appointing a professor will use your best judgment, in concert with your colleagues, and select the professor from whichever science or discipline you deem to be the best suited

to his future role in the School of Public Health, the Center for Population Studies, and the Divinity School.

Later refinements in the terms included provision for adding endowment income to the principal during periods when not needed for current salary and expenses, and stipulated:

The income from the endowment of the Mary B. Saltonstall Professorship of Population Ethics may be used to support a junior Faculty member on term appointment if this is recommended by the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health after consulting the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity. A person so appointed by the Governing Boards would be designated as the Mary B. Saltonstall Assistant or Associate Professor of Population Ethics.

Mary Bowditch Rogers, third child and second daughter of Augusta Kellogg and William Bowditch Rogers (A.B. 1896), was born on 26 April 1903 in Boston and grew up in Dedham, Massachusetts. She attended Winsor School in Boston and St. Timothy's in Catonsville, Maryland, and on 18 June 1921 married Richard Saltonstall, whose father was her father's Harvard classmate.

After a three-month tour of Europe, the newly-married couple settled in at Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Massachusetts, which was home for Richard Saltonstall as it had been for his parents. There Mary was free to express her love of nature and gardening and her interest in the promotion of horticulture. She was a frequent prize winner at the annual flower shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in 1967 was the recipient, with her husband, of the Society's H.H. Hunnewell Medal. Active also in educational and medical circles, Mrs. Saltonstall served as president of the board of trustees of the Charles River School in Dover and as long-time trustee of Women's Free Hospital. In 1971, together with her husband, she underwrote the costs of a new library building for the town of Sherborn. Additionally she was loyal in her support of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera Company.

As they became older the Saltonstalls found New England winters more rigorous than they liked, and during the 1950s they fell into the habit of spending the winter months at a ranch they purchased in Wickenburg, Arizona. It was there that Mary Saltonstall died, unexpectedly, on 30 January 1982.

Arthur James Dyck
Mary B. Saltonstall Professor
1969 –

Richard Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy 1963

AN avocational farmer's concern over uncontrolled population growth led to the establishment in 1963 of the Richard Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy in the School of Public Health. Seven years later, at the time of his 50th Class Anniversary, Saltonstall (A.B. 1920) had an opportunity to explain his forebodings: "In the United States alone, which is growing less rapidly than Latin America, India, and other countries, the population increased by over 24 million in the decade of the Sixties alone," he wrote to his classmates. "This is half the population of Great Britain. It is a jump of over two million new Americans a year which means new homes, new schools, new roads, and new problems of pollution and urban tension which will be most harmful and desecrating to the environment. At the current rate of growth, the world's population will double from three to six billion people in only thirty years."

Saltonstall was not the only one to be alarmed by the prospect of over-population. Clarence James Gamble (qv) was another devoted champion of the cause. From 1953 to 1961 Gamble had supported the seven-year study of population problems in India conducted by John E. Gordon, professor of Medicine and Epidemiology. Gordon's work provided inducement for establishing a department of Demography and Human Ecology in the School of Public Health and moved the dean, John C. Snyder, to seek funds for an inter-disciplinary center which would approach population studies from the perspectives not only of the public health sciences but of physiology, psychology, sociology, and ethics. The dean found a ready and eager donor in Saltonstall, who wrote to President Pusey on 11 December 1963:

To educate the governments and people of every country throughout the world in regard to the future suffering of the human race and danger to the welfare of mankind resulting from ever-increasing uncontrolled population growth is, in my opinion, the all-important problem of today. Due to the prestige of Harvard University, I make this gift of \$500,000 to establish "the Richard Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy" with the hope and expectation that the Harvard School of Public Health in its Center for Population Studies will be a pioneer and leader in this field.

I would expect the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health and the Governing Boards of Harvard to appoint a person to fill this Chair who would be directly concerned with the issues that are inherent in man's efforts to alter population growth or to change the genetic basis of societies. The

Richard Saltonstall Professorship of Population Policy would take the lead in preparing future leaders, in government as well as industry and education, for responsible action in matters of policy

Later paragraphs stipulated that income from the endowment is to support the salary and expenses of the Richard Saltonstall Professor, but, should the chair be vacant for a time, income may be added to the principal or, at the dean's request, carried over to the next fiscal year.

Born in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, on 23 July 1897, Richard Saltonstall was the youngest of four children (evenly divided between boys and girls) in the family of Richard Middlecott and Eleanor Brooks Saltonstall. Young Richard graduated from Noble and Greenough School, entered Harvard in the fall of 1916, and was a seaman in the Naval Reserve when the United States entered World War I. After training in the Officer Material School in Cambridge, Saltonstall saw active duty as ensign and, like many of his classmates who had only three years of formal College study, was awarded the A.B. in 1920 "for honorable service in the war." There followed a year in the Business School, then a year's apprenticeship in the Brookline Trust Company where (as Saltonstall reported) "I started below decks handling silver and jewelry and wound up on the ground floor as paying teller. After a year of this, I graduated to a bank in the city [Merchants National Bank of Boston]. Every Tuesday Richard Paine '17, Paul Cabot '21, and I used to meet for lunch at the Parker House to compare notes. These luncheons led to the formation [in 1924] of the State Street Investment Corporation. After twenty years we are still lunching together and enjoying our trade." (See Paul C. Cabot Professorship for a more detailed description of the founding of this pioneer venture in mutual funds.) Saltonstall was vice president of the investment company and he served also at various times as director of the State Street Research and Management Co., State Street Bank & Trust Company, the Federal Street Fund, Electric Bond & Share Company, Central Aguirre Sugar Company, Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and the Insurance Co. of North America.

Saltonstall was drawn into politics when his elder brother, Leverett (Governor of Massachusetts, 1938-1944; U.S. Senator, 1944-1966), asked Richard to handle the finances for his gubernatorial election campaigns. Of this experience the younger Saltonstall wrote: "I have learned a great deal about both human nature and the machinery of operating a democracy. I have met all kinds in this game—good, bad, indifferent—and I have made many fine and lasting friendships. For those of our classmates who have gone into political life I have a wholesome respect. There is an urgent demand for honest, clear-thinking and open-minded men in office today." Much as he respected those in politics, however, he did not seek public office himself, except locally. "As selectman in a small country town of less than one thousand population," he wrote in 1945, "I have thoroughly enjoyed much valuable talk of a winter's evening around an overheated stove in an all purpose room of a century-old town hall."

Saltonstall was as notable for his agricultural activities as for his profession. "President of Charlescote Farm is the title he is really proud of," his Class secretary remarked. Situated in Sherborn, Massachusetts, Charlescote originally belonged to the father, but at his death in 1922 young Richard took over the 200-acre farm and managed it successfully for the rest of his life. Specializing at first in turkeys, "he reestablished faith in the New England turkey when it was generally thought by the farm bloc that turkeys could not be raised successfully in the region" (as Edgar J. Driscoll Jr. observed in the *Boston Globe*), but later he turned his attention to prize-winning Guernsey cows, Rhode Island red hens, and silver foxes. Looking back on his hobby from the perspective of a septuagenarian, he wrote: "I am still a farmer and breeder of cattle. I no longer have Guernsey dairy cows but have been forced by changing conditions to breed Hereford beef cattle and Suffolk sheep. The medical profession has upset the demand for milk for fear cholesterol affects one's health, and the female population has turned to skimmed milk for fear of putting on weight

"My habits and life have changed very little," he continued. "Maybe I sleep a little more, forget names . . . and tell the same stories over and over No more riding with hunts and no more tennis, but still keep up sailing along the Maine coast." Saltonstall continued to enjoy his Massachusetts farm, his Maine home, and his Arizona ranch (purchased in the late 1950s as a refuge from New England winters) until his death on 4 May 1982 at the age of 84.

In addition to his support of the Center for Population Studies (see further, Mary B. Saltonstall Professorship of Population Ethics), Saltonstall's charitable activities included serving as treasurer of the Boston Dispensary, the Judge Baker Guidance Center and the South End Diet Kitchen, and as trustee of the Perkins School for the Blind. He was also president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He was a member of the Harvard Overseers' committees to visit the Department of Biology and related research facilities (1957-1963) and the Graduate School of Public Health (1964-1970).

William Alonso
Richard Saltonstall Professor
1976 –

Roger Revelle
Richard Saltonstall Professor
1964 – 1976

James Stevens Simmons Professorship 1957

THE James Stevens Simmons Professorship honors a former dean of the Faculty of Public Health who took up his Harvard position in 1946 at the close of a thirty-year career as Army medical officer. Soon after Simmons' death on 31 July 1954, an anonymous donor (later revealed to be Simmons' friend and colleague, George Cheever Shattuck, A.B. 1901, M.D. 1905) initiated a memorial fund with a gift of \$10,000. Additional contributions from other friends and associates followed in rapid succession. By 1957 the fund, supplemented by capitalized income and departmental transfers, amounted to more than the \$400,000 then required to endow a chair, and on 6 May the President and Fellows voted

to establish, as of June 30, 1957 the James Stevens Simmons Professorship, the said professorship to be occupied by a professor or an associate professor, as this board may from time to time determine, and to assign the income of the James Stevens Simmons Memorial Fund toward the salary of the incumbent of said professorship; any income not needed for the salary of the professor in any year to be used for the support of the teaching and research activities of the department of the Faculty of Public Health to which the said professorship may be assigned from time to time by the Dean of that Faculty.

James Stevens Simmons was born in Newton, North Carolina, on 7 June 1890. When he was four years old his parents, James Curtley and Angie Mary Stevens Simmons, moved to Graham, North Carolina, where the boy displayed an early interest in science and medicine. In Graham he collected butterflies and other specimens for his own natural history "museum," worked in his father's drugstore, and completed his primary schooling. He received the S.B. from Davidson College in 1911 and went on to the University of North Carolina for two years in the Medical School as a student and instructor in Embryology, Pathology, and Histology. Transferring then to Philadelphia, he completed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and earned his M.D. in 1915. During the following year he served a residency at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and worked as bacteriologist in the University's William Pepper Laboratory. Later studies at the George Washington School of Medicine resulted in a Ph.D., granted in 1934, and in 1939 Simmons received the Harvard doctoral degree in Public Health.

Simmons himself traced his interest in an army career to 1916 and General John J. Pershing's Mexican expedition, but one may also surmise that he was attracted to military medicine because of the work of Walter Reed and other

army bacteriologists who were in the forefront of the fight to overcome tropical plagues like typhoid and yellow fever. Simmons entered the Medical Reserve Corps as first lieutenant in July 1916 and within a year had a commission in the regular army. By 1939 he had advanced to lieutenant colonel and in 1943 he became brigadier general, with which rank he retired in 1946. Simmons served varied assignments as an army medical officer. He was chief of laboratory service at Walter Reed Hospital (1919) and successively (1924-1934) assistant director of laboratories, chief bacteriologist, and director of laboratories in the Department of Preventive Medicine in the Army Medical School. He spent a year in Hawaii (1920-1921), two in the Philippines (1928-1930), and two in the Canal Zone (1934-1936), directing laboratories and presiding over research boards for the Army Medical Department. During these years, as Simmons' colleagues noted in a faculty memorial minute, "he made significant original contributions to fundamental knowledge of malaria, dengue fever, encephalomyelitis and other insect-borne diseases [and] contributed materially to the upbuilding of public health laboratory service in the military establishment."

Prior to and during World War II Simmons, now assigned to the Office of the Surgeon General, organized and directed a comprehensive Preventive Medicine Service which was directly credited for "the unprecedented record of health and freedom from disease and accidents compiled by the U.S. Army . . . despite the massive involvement of troops in some of the world's most disease-ridden areas." Simmons was also a central figure in forestalling outbreaks of disease in both civilian and military populations during the post-war occupation of Germany, Austria, and Japan.

Simmons ended his army career in 1946 and accepted President Conant's invitation to help strengthen the School of Public Health by serving as its dean. "During the war its Faculty had been depleted," Simmons' colleagues recalled in their memorial minute. "Attention had been focused primarily upon research and special training programs required for the war effort. Student enrollment was relatively low. The School had recently been reorganized as an independent unit of the University, after having been closely integrated with the Medical School. Dean Simmons' primary mission was to rebuild the institution and restore it to effective leadership in postgraduate public health education, research and service. To this challenging task he applied the same imagination and vigor that had characterized his military career. Within two years he had doubled the size of both Faculty and student body. Existing departments were strengthened by the addition of staff and facilities and new departments were created. The teaching, research and service functions of the School were brought into balance. New disciplines and specialties were introduced so that the full range of the modern profession of public health was represented in personnel and program."

Dean Simmons also obtained new endowment for the School, oversaw the expansion of its physical facilities, and built up its traditional role as an international health center with a large contingent of foreign students and an alumni

body spread around the world. To quote again from the memorial minute: "The rapid and substantial progress of the School of Public Health under Dean Simmons' leadership was a tribute to his own professional preeminence, to his unusual gift of foresight, adherence to first principles, and to his superior ability as an organizer and a man of action. These qualities were strikingly apparent throughout his career. Of equal, if not transcending importance, was the endearing warmth of his personality. He was a man who felt deeply for all of humanity and devoted his life to the mass improvement of health, yet possessed a sensitive awareness of people as individuals. Spontaneously, wherever he went throughout his life, he formed friendships that were sincere and lasting.

"Endowed with unusual imagination and vision, it was truly said of him that 'with extraordinary foresight, he was in advance of events.' Yet he was never so absorbed in far horizons that he could not see and be sympathetic and helpful with the immediate concerns of his associates and their personal problems. From an honest, generous and buoyant nature, his loyalty and affection were freely given to his Faculty, his students and his associates. To each individual this signified a genuinely personal relationship."

Simmons was the author of numerous journal articles, editor of *Laboratory Methods of the U.S. Army* (1935, 1944) and *Public Health in the World Today* (1949), and co-editor of *Global Epidemiology* (1944, 1951). He was a member of more than a dozen professional associations (he was three times president of the Association of Schools of Public Health) and continued while dean to serve as consultant to various branches of the military, the Public Health Service and other federal agencies. In addition to honorary degrees from Duke University (1943) and the University of Pennsylvania (1943), he received many awards including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Walter Reed Medal, and the French Legion of Honor. Later awards included the James D. Bruce Memorial Medal (1948) and the Charles V. Chapin Medal (1952). Harvard conferred on him an honorary Sc.D. in 1952 with the citation: "Physician, bacteriologist, army medical officer; as a general, a vigilant guardian of the health of troops; as a dean, the imaginative rebuilders of the Harvard School of Public Health."

John Bertram Little

James Stevens Simmons Professor (of Radiobiology)

1987 –

James Laverre Whittenberger

James Stevens Simmons Professor (of Public Health)

1958 – 1982

Richard Pearson Strong Professorship of Tropical Public Health 1938

THE Richard Pearson Strong Professorship was the first named chair established in the School of Public Health. The fund which supports it originated in 1927 when Frederick Cheever Shattuck (A.B. 1868, M.D. 1873), writing on behalf of an anonymous “friend and admirer of Richard P. Strong,” offered Harvard \$100,000 “to be used in such a way as Dr. Strong and the Corporation jointly may deem best for the furtherance of the study and teaching of tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School.”

Shattuck, who had been interested in the field since the early 1900s and had learned of Strong’s accomplishments in tropical medicine during the war with Spain and at the University of the Philippine Islands, was a major influence in bringing the expert to Harvard. Strong joined the medical faculty on 1 February 1913 with the understanding that he would “take administrative charge of the development of a Department of Tropical Diseases in the expectation that eventually a School of Tropical Medicine may be developed.” He succeeded in establishing courses and attracting highly qualified students, as is indicated in the reports he submitted to the president annually from 1913 through 1918. But his efforts and those of his friend and ally, Frederick Shattuck, failed to secure the capital funds necessary to place the School of Tropical Medicine on firm financial ground. With the appointment of David Linn Edsall as dean of the Medical School in 1918, Strong’s annual reports on the School of Tropical Medicine ceased and in 1922 the curriculum was transferred to the newly formed School of Public Health.

Shattuck and his wife were among dozens of friends who supported Strong from 1913 on with gifts for immediate use. In 1916 Mrs. Shattuck gave her husband \$100,000 “to be used for medicine as he saw fit,” and he in turn gave it to the Medical School as an endowment fund, suggesting that the income should go toward work in tropical medicine. The Frederick C. Shattuck Fund is now one of the general endowment funds of the School of Public Health. For eleven years income from a second capital fund—the gift which Strong’s anonymous friend and admirer contributed in 1927—also provided income for the general purposes of the department, but on 28 November 1938, the year of Strong’s retirement, the President and Fellows voted “to establish the Richard Pearson Strong Professorship of Tropical Medicine . . . and to assign the income of the Richard P. Strong fund toward the salary of the incumbent of said professorship.”

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Income in the professorship fund was augmented by later gifts from Strong's friends and colleagues, and Strong himself contributed to it through a residuary bequest. In 1951, as a result of reorganization in the School of Public Health, the title of the chair was changed from Tropical Medicine to Tropical Public Health, and on 18 January 1954 the President and Fellows amended their vote of 1938 to read:

Voted to establish the Richard Pearson Strong Professorship of Tropical Public Health, the said professorship to be occupied by a professor, an associate professor or an assistant professor, as this board may from time to time determine, and to assign the income of the Richard Pearson Strong Professorship Fund toward the salary of the incumbent of said professorship, any excess over that needed for the salary of the professor in any year to be used for the purposes of the Department of Tropical Public Health under the direction of the Richard Pearson Strong Professor.

Richard Pearson Strong was the son of Marian Beaufort Smith and Richard Polk Strong, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army. The father was in service at Fort Monroe, Virginia, following the Civil War, and his first child and only son was born there on 18 March 1872. The son attended the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut, then entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in the fall of 1889. Having written his senior thesis on cholera, he earned a bachelor's degree in biology in the spring of 1893, and went on to the new medical school of Johns Hopkins University, where research in tropical diseases was already under way. He received his M.D. in 1897, completed a year's residency at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and, following family tradition, joined the U.S. Army in 1898 in time to participate in the Spanish-American War. Serving as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, he was sent to Manila where he established the Army Pathological Laboratory and became president of the Army Medical Research Board investigating tropical diseases. He resigned his commission in 1901, however, to direct the Philippine Biological Laboratories, Bureau of Science. In 1907 he began teaching tropical medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery at the University of the Philippine Islands and from 1910 to 1913 served concurrently as chief of medicine at the Philippine Islands General Hospital.

Meanwhile, in 1906 Strong had become acquainted with George Cheever Shattuck (A.B. 1901, M.D. 1905), whose father Frederick had urged him to visit Strong's biological laboratories in the course of a tour around the world. By 1913, armed with compelling reports brought back from Manila by his son, Frederick Shattuck persuaded the Harvard Medical School to institute a program in tropical medicine with Richard Pearson Strong as its head. Strong remained at Harvard for 25 years, teaching and continuing a career liberally punctuated with travels in search of an understanding of tropical diseases and ways to control them. In 1903, in the interest of developing a cholera vaccine, Strong went to Berlin to study at the university and at the Institute for

Infectious Disease. In 1911 he headed the American delegation to fight an epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria. In 1915 he directed an expedition sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation in a successful effort to curb a serious typhus epidemic in Serbia. At the close of World War I, during which he was in charge of the Division of Infectious Diseases in the Army Medical Corps, he directed medical research for the Red Cross in Paris and Geneva, and in 1919 he organized the Inter-Allied Medical Conference at Cannes as a step toward improving world public health in peacetime. While at Harvard Strong also led expeditions to study tropical diseases in Peru (1913), the Amazon basin (1925), Liberia and the Belgian Congo (1926-1927) and Guatemala (1931-1932).

After retiring at age 66 Strong rewrote Edward Stitt's classic textbook, *Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Tropical Diseases*, and in 1941, though nearing seventy, he volunteered again for Army service. Throughout World War II, as a colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, he directed the study of tropical medicine at the Army Medical College in Washington. Returning then to his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he became the victim of cancer and died on 4 July 1948 at the age of 76.

Strong has been variously described as "a reserved man," as one who had "a great capacity for friendship with those he liked," and as one whose success, specifically in Serbia, was "due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill." "Throughout all his fruitful life," his colleagues William Cameron Forbes and Edward Bowditch wrote, "Richard Strong was simple, gentle, affectionate, unselfish and very, very kind." Acclaimed for his medical brilliance and personal courage, he was honored with decorations from the many nations he had served in the interest of public health—the American Distinguished Service Medal, the British Companion of the Bath, the Serbian Cross of St. Sava, the Chinese Striped Tiger, and the French Legion of Honor. He was awarded the Theobald Smith medal of the American Foundation of Tropical Medicine, and in 1943 the American Foundation of Tropical Medicine named a medal for him and made him its first recipient.

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

John Rouben David

Richard Pearson Strong Professor (of Tropical Public Health)
1990 –

Thomas Huckle Weller

Richard Pearson Strong Professor (of Tropical Public Health)
1954 – 1985

Andrew Watson Sellards

Richard Pearson Strong Professor (of Tropical Medicine)
1938 – 1942

Taro Takemi Professorships 1986

THE shared interests of a Japanese physician and an American health educator led to the establishment in 1983 of a special interdisciplinary enterprise called the Takemi Program in International Health at the Harvard School of Public Health. As early as 1975 Taro Takemi (M.D. Keio University 1930), then president of the World Medical Association, had spoken of the need to bring together experts from medicine, public health, economics, law, and government to search for effective solutions to health problems, especially in developing countries. At the same time Harvard's School of Public Health, under the leadership of Dean Howard H. Hiatt, was emphasizing interdisciplinary approaches to its studies. The idea of working together toward a common goal was conceived in 1981 when the two men held conversations in Tokyo while Hiatt was a guest of the World Medical Association. The idea crystallized two years later in a proposal according to which Harvard would supply the faculty, staff, and physical resources for the program, while Takemi, working through the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, would be responsible for providing the endowment. The initial expectation was to entrust leadership of the program to two health experts, a physician and an economist, each to be tenured as Taro Takemi Professor of International Health.

The Japanese were quick to secure major gifts from two pharmaceutical companies—Tsumura Juntendo, Inc. and Kaken Seiyaku—and the first stage of the program was underway in 1984 with endowment of \$1 million. By 1986, when Lincoln Chih-Ho Chen was elected the first Takemi Professor, the principal had appreciated to \$1.1 million and at the end of the Bok administration was slowly building to an amount large enough to support the second chair.

The purposes of the Takemi Program are threefold:

To develop better methods for the mobilization and use of health resources in developing and industrialized countries.

To study the transnational aspects of health problems (including international transmission of diseases, crossboundary air and water pollution, population migration, etc.).

To promote cooperative research and the comparative analysis of health policies and health experiences of different countries, both in the developed world (including Japan, the United States, and Europe) and the developing world.

Taro Takemi, in whose honor the program and professorships are named, was born on 7 March 1904 in Kyoto and was educated at the Keio University School of Medicine. After receiving his M.D. in 1930 he spent seven years as assistant at the Keio University Hospital and from 1938 to 1950 was with the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research. Meanwhile, he had his own medical practice at the Takemi Clinic, which he opened in 1939 and maintained throughout his life.

An inventor as well as physician and scientist, Takemi built the first portable electro-cardiograph in 1937 and two years later invented the vector cardiograph. He also held patents for such developments as a method for extracting chlorophyll and a process for manufacturing pentose nucleotide. One of the first to study the application of nuclear physics to medicine, he was a member of the research team that measured radioactivity in Hiroshima after the explosion of the atomic bomb in 1945.

Takemi's devotion to international health is reflected in the professional organizations he headed, including the Japan-Latin America and the Japan-Italy Medical Associations, both of which he was influential in forming. He was vice president of the Japan-World Health Organization and president of the World Medical Association, but his primary professional affiliation was with the Japan Medical Association where, as one biographer put it, "his forceful leadership . . . made it one of the most powerful organizations in Japan." He served the association first as vice president (1950) and then, from 1957 to 1982, as president.

Throughout his career Takemi stressed the fact that issues of health recognize no national boundaries. In a Takemi Program biography he was quoted as saying, "A single organization cannot exist by itself, and this is as true of nations as it is of individuals Therefore, it becomes necessary for us to control ways of thinking based on national boundaries and nationalistic ego-ism, and conduct education and training in how to think about resource development on a global scale in our new response to the environment."

In 1983 Takemi was elected the first Takemi Visiting Professor at the School of Public Health, but death on 19 December 1983 prevented him from fulfilling the appointment.

Lincoln Chih-ho Chen
Taro Takemi Professor
1986 –

Henry Pickering Walcott Professorship 1961

THE Henry Pickering Walcott Professorship was established on 1 May 1961 when the Corporation voted

in recognition of his eminence in his profession and his long service to Harvard and to this board, to establish in memory of Dr. Henry Pickering Walcott a Henry Pickering Walcott Professorship in the School of Public Health, the salary of the incumbent thereof to be chargeable against the Henry Pickering Walcott School of Public Health Endowment (1922).

Walcott, noted physician and public health administrator, was a member of the Corporation from 1890 to 1927 and Senior Fellow for more than three decades. As a close friend of President Lowell and of the Medical School dean, David Linn Edsall, he had been influential in the founding of the present School in 1922, and the School's first major endowment fund, a gift of \$1.16 million from the Rockefeller Foundation, was named in his honor.

Henry Pickering Walcott was the son of Samuel Baker and Martha Pickman Walcott. He was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, on 23 December 1838, graduated from Harvard College in 1858, and after medical study in Cambridge with Drs. Morrill and Jeffries, went to Bowdoin College and received the M.D. in 1861. A year of further study in Europe followed. In 1862 Walcott returned to Cambridge where he practiced medicine and at the same time served as city physician and member of the Cambridge School Committee. Twenty years later, in the infancy of the public health movement, Walcott accepted appointment to the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity and during four years as member was influential in reorganizing the Tewksbury Almshouse. His was the motivating spirit behind the organization in 1886 of a separate Board of Health with broad advisory powers over public water supplies and the protection of the purity of inland waters, and he served as its chairman for 29 years. During his tenure the Board saw to the establishment of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission (which Walcott also served as chairman), the building of the Charles River Basin, and the construction of the Boston metropolitan water supply system. Another of his many accomplishments in the interests of public health was the establishment (1904) of a laboratory directed by Dr. Theobald Smith for the manufacture of antitoxins and vaccines for free distribution throughout the commonwealth.

In addition to his chairmanship of various state boards and commissions, Walcott was at different times president of the American Public Health Association,

the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Massachusetts General Hospital, an incorporator and president of Cambridge (later Mt. Auburn) Hospital, and trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In 1912 he presided over the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Walcott was elected a Harvard Overseer in 1887 and served three years before being named Fellow of the Harvard Corporation to succeed Alexander Agassiz. Within six years Walcott had become Senior Fellow and as such served as Acting President during Charles W. Eliot's five-month leave of absence in 1900-01. Four years later, in 1904-05, Walcott was listed in the President's Annual Report under "Other Appointments" as "Chairman of the Corporation during the absence of the President."

Equally trusted by Eliot's successor, A. Lawrence Lowell, as an adviser on matters pertaining to the medical area, Walcott helped to bring about the appointment of Alice Hamilton as Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine in 1919. In *Founders of the School of Public Health* Jean Alonzo Curran noted that this appointment "ended an ancient tradition . . . in a jealously guarded masculine world Before reaching a decision on the Hamilton appointment, President Lowell consulted with Dean Edsall and his long-time adviser, Henry P. Walcott, and expressed approval, 'if she is really the best person for it in the country.' . . . President Lowell was careful to stipulate that this appointment was not to be construed as a precedent for admitting women for Harvard degrees. Writing to Walcott, he held the line firmly: 'It seems to me quite independent of coeducation in the School.' "

In 1922, when the Corporation wanted to honor Walcott by giving his name to the Rockefeller endowment fund that guaranteed establishment of the School of Public Health, Walcott did not vote. Characteristically, in 1927 when he retired from the Corporation, he also protested the citation which accompanied his honorary Harvard degree: "Physician, protector of the people's health; for a generation the trusted adviser of the presidents of this University, and the greatest public servant the Commonwealth has ever known." About the last clause, Walcott was heard to say, "That is too much." When he recorded the incident in his biography of President Lowell, Henry A. Yeomans added: "Whoever knew [Walcott's] work, first as a member and later as the Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Health, might well agree with [the citation]. Whoever knew the almost blind gentleman, sitting in the dark by his radio and waiting serene for whatever was to come, would admire the rare spirit." Walcott died on 11 November 1932. Shortly thereafter, in a tribute for the Massachusetts Historical Society, President Lowell said: "He rests from his labors, and his works will long remain. Yet he would have said that the truest recompense is not that people should remember what a man has done, but that they should benefit thereby."

HARVARD NAMED CHAIRS

Nan McKenzie Laird
Henry Pickering Walcott Professor (Biostatistics)
1991 –

Dimitrios Vassiliou Trichopoulos
Henry Pickering Walcott Professor (Epidemiology)
1991 –

Brian MacMahon
Henry Pickering Walcott Professor (Epidemiology)
1976 – 1989

John Crayton Snyder
Henry Pickering Walcott Professor (Public Health)
1961 – 1971

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