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FOREWORD

The following sketches are in no sense to be considered as detailed biographies. Only the highlights of the careers of these officers have been included.

The purpose of this study was to ascertain to what extent officers in the Medical Corps of the United States Army have made contributions which have been of benefit to general medical science.

In the main, medical officers who have been principally administrators have not been included with the exception of those who have held the office of The Surgeon General of the Army.

Certain officers who were not career officers or members of the regular military establishment have been included because they either made a contribution while on active duty or were able to make their contributions because of their experience while members of the Corps.

Compiled June 1949

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Huddleston, J. H.

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Fletcher, R.
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Love, A. G.
Matthews, W.
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Woodruff, C. E.
Woodward, J. J.
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APPENDICOSTEMY
Arthur, W. H.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY
Barnes, J. K. (Library became of first rank)
Billings, J. S. (editor of first Index Catalogue)
Lovell, J. (collected first books for it)
LIBRARIANS
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McCaw, W. D.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM
Hammond, W. A. (was responsible for its organization)
CURATORS
Ash, J. E.
Brinton, J. H.
Otis, G. A.
Shufeldt, R. W.
Woodward, J. J.

AVIATION MEDICINE
Armstrong, H. G. (high altitude flying)
Grow, M. C. (high altitude flying)
Myers, D. A. (blind and instrument flying; vertigo stopper box)
Truby, A. E.(established physical standards for flying)

BACTERIOLOGY
Agramonte, A.
Arthur, W. H.
Craig, C. F. (parasitic amoebae; Rocky Mountain fever)
Killduffe, R. A.
McNinch, J. H. (vaccines; equine encephalomyelitis; typhoid fever)
Reed, W.
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Russell, F. F.

Sternberg, G. M.
Welch, Wm.
Zinsser, Hans.

BALLISTICS

Callender, G. R.
Goddard, C. H.
LaGarde, L. A.(proved bullets are not sterilized by firing)

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Chamberlain, W. P.
Nichols, H. J.
Phalen, J. M.
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Killduffe, R. A. (technique of transfusion)
King, E. (collected blood and plasma prior to Pearl Harbor)
Welch, W. H. (thrombosisiand embolism)

CANCER

Crile, G. W. (block dissection)
Friedman, M.
Mayo, C. H.
Mayo, W. J.
Northington, E. G.

CHEMISTRY

Miller, R. B. (sanitary)
Rush, B. (wrote first text in America)
Vaughan, V. C.

CHOLERA

Forwood, W. H.
Maus, L. M. (Asiatic)
Woodward, J. J.

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Ashburn, P. M.
Callender, G. R.
Craig, C. F.
Hall, M. W.
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Bernier, J. R. (oral lesions)
Leigh, C. P. (caries)
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Rodriguez, F. E. (caries)
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Phalen, J. M.
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DISINFECTANTS
Sternberg, G. M.

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Rush, B. (established first free clinic in America)

DYSENTERY
Arthur, W. H. (amebic)
Flexner, Simon.
Mann, James
Vedder, E. B.
Woodhull, A. A.
Woodward, J. J.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC DETECTOR
Moorhead, J. J.

ENCEPHALITIS
Kelser, R. A. (equine)
McNinch, J. H. (vaccine-equine)
Simmons, J. S.

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Bushnell, G. E. (tuberculosis)
Fox, L. A.
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Cochran, J. (hospitals)
Dabney, A. S. (bus ambulance)
Fletcher, J. P. (field)
Glenman, J. D. (hospitals)
Kean, J. R. (ambulance)
Letterman, J. (ambulance)

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Dale, F. A. (first officer to qualify to teach it)

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Jone, J.
Kirk, N. T.
Orr, H. W.

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Church, J. R. (valuable report on observations in World War I)
Gilchrist, H. L. (in tuberculosis)

GASTRIC PHYSIOLOGY
Beaumont, Wm.

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Callender, G. R.
Crile, G. W.
Jones, J.
Keen, W. W.
LaGarde, L. A.
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Morehouse, G. R.
Otis, G. A.
Stout, R. A. (face and jaws)
Wilson, L. B.

GYNECOLOGY

Friedman, M. (radiation therapy)
Mayo, W. J.
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Ashburn, P. M.
Barnes, W. K.
Garrison, F. H.
Ireland, M. W.
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Hume, E. E.

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Arthur, W. H. (china Relief Expedition; ship surgeon)
Billings, J. S.
Glennan, J. D. (evacuation, equipment and operation of)
Greenleaf, C. R. (at Montauk Point)
Irwin, B. J. D.
McCaw, J. B. (Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, a model for others)
Stark, A. N. (China Relief Expedition)
Sutherland, C. (construction)
Tilton, J. (ventilation)

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Ashburn, P. M. (military)
Banister, W. B. (China Relief Expedition)
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O'Reilly, R. M. (tropical)
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Sternberg, G. M.
Torney, G. H.
Vaughan, V. C.
Woodhull, A. A.
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IMMUNOLOGY

Ivy, R. H. (dental)
Kelser, R. A. (veterinary)
Russell, F. F. (typhoid fever)
Siler, J. F. (mouse protection test)
St. John, J. H. (equine tetanus)
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INDEX MEDICUS
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INFLUENZA
Stone, W. B. (serum for)

INSANITY
Smart, C.

INTERNAL MEDICINE
Brooke, R.
McNinch, J. H.
Morgan, J.

LARYNGOLOGY
Lyster, T. C.

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Agramonte, A.
Simmons, J. S.

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Agramonte, A.
Craig, C. F. (carriers)
Fox, L. A.
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Baxter, J. H.
Lawson, T.
Love, A. G.
McNinch, J. H. (medical service records microfilmed)
Smart, C. (identification of deserters)

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DeWitt, C.

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Ashford, B. K.

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Keen, W. W. (surgery)
Mitchell, S. W.
Morehouse, G. R. (injuries to nerves)

NURSES

Finley, C. A. (female nurses first admitted to Corps)

NUTRITION

Hammond, W. A.
Nichols, H. J.
Phalen, J. M.
Vaughan, V. C.

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Shippen, Wm. Jr., (first to lecture on the subject in America)

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Ash, J. E.
Banister, J. M.
LaGarde, L.A.
Shakespeare, E. O.
Wood, C. A.

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Kirk, N. T. (surgery)
Orr, H. W.

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Ashford, B. K. (monila psilosis)
Ash, J. E.
Billings, J. S. (erytogamic origin of cattle disease)
Brinton, J. H. (surgical)
Callender, G. R.
Craig, C. F. (parasitology)
Darnall, C. R.
Flexner, S.
French, S. W. (poison oak, poison ivy, poison sumac)
Killduffe, R. A.
Marshall, J. S. (dental.
Otis, G. A.
Reed, W.
Siler, J. F.
Simmons, J. S. (encephalitis)
Sternberg, G. M. (septicemia in human sputum; pneumococcus)
Stone, W. B. (influenza serum)
Strong, R. P.
Torney, G. H. (beri-beri)
Vaughan, V. C. (ptomaines, leucomaines, toxins)
Vedder, E. B. (amebic dysentery)
Welch, W.
Wilson, L. B.
Woodward, J. J.
Zinsser, Hans (tripenema pallidum)

PELLAGRA

Siler, J. F.

PHARMACOEPIA

Brown, W. (published the first pharmacoppéa in America)

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY

McWinch, J. H. (records of medical service World War II)
Shufeldt, R. W.
Sternberg, G. M. (was among the first to use this medium)
Woodward, J. J. (pathology)

PHYSICAL STANDARDS

Truby, A. E. (for flying)

PLAGUE

Kean, J. R. (bubonic, cholera)
Maus, L. M. (bubonic, cholera)
Strong, R. P. (pneumonic)
Sutherland, C.
Woodward, J. J. (cholera)

PLASTIC SURGERY

Ivy, R. H. (cosmetic)

PNEUMONIA

Gorgas, W. C.
Nichols, H. J. (pneumococcus)
Strong, R. P.

POLIOMYELITIS

Flexner, S.
Simmons, J. S.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Ashford, B. K. (anemia; sprue, ancylostomiasis)
Brooke, R.
Crile, G. W.
Dunham, G. C.
Hume, E. E.
Magee, J. C.
Munson, E. L.
Nichols, H. J.
Russell, F. F.
Simmons, J. S.
Stayer, M. G.

PSYCHIATRY

Huddleston, J. H. (neuroses)
King, E.
McWinch, J. H.

RHINOLOGY

Lyster, T. C.

ROENTGENOLOGY - RADIOLOGY - X-RAY

Baetjer, F. H.
Borden, W. C. (among the first to use)
Brooke, R. (introduced chest x-rays in the Army)
Caldwell, E. W. (invented tubes)
Christie, A. C.
Friedman, M. (radiation therapy in gynecology)
Jaches, L.
Northington, E. G.

SANITATION

Chamberlain, W. P. (inspection)
Church, J. R. (observer for A.E.F., report valuable)
Darnall, C. R. (water chlorination)
Gorgas, W. C. (Canal Zone)
Dunham, G. C. (in Brazil)
Greenleaf, C. R.
Halloran, P. S.
Hoff, J. Van R. (military)
Hume, E. E. (in Italy W.W.II)
Kean, J. R.
Letterman, J.
Lyster, T. C. (lister bag)

Maus, L. M.
Miller, R. B. (sanitary chemistry)
Moore, J.
Munson, E. L.
Murray, R. (garbage disposal by incineration)
Persons, E. E.
Smart, C.
Stayer, M. C.
Sternberg, G. M.
Torney, G. H.
Woodhull, A. A.

SHOES

Munson, E. L.

SKIN GRAFTING

Hamilton, F. H. (ulcers)

SHOCK

Crile, G. (surgical)

SMALLPOX

Hoff, J Van R. (vaccine)
Maus, L. M. (vaccination)
Tilton, J. (hospital ventilation)
Waterhouse, B. (introduced vaccination into America)

STATISTICS

See Medical Statistics.

SPRUE

Ashford, B. K.

SURGERY

Arthur, W. H. (appendicostomy)
Banister, J. M. (Bassini operation for inguinal hernia)
Billings, J. S. (urethral stricture; excision of ankle joint)
Bliss, R. W.
Borden, J. H. (clinical)
Bruns, E. H . (thoracoplasty)
Cochran, J. (one of the first teachers of surgery in America)
Crile, G. W. (uterine prolapse; operation for lip cancer)
Finney, J.M.T. (organized surgical teams)
Forwood, W. H. (military)
Grow, M. C. (flight surgeon)
Hamilton, F. H. (skin grafting)
Ireland, M. W.
Ivy, R. H. (plastic and cosmetic)
Jones, H. W. (ship surgeon)
Keen, W. W. (neurological)
Keller, W. L. (thoracic)
Kirk, N. T. (orthopedic; amputation)
Mayo,C. H. (brain)
Mayo, W. J. (abdominal)
Moorhead, J. J.
Murray, R. (antiseptic)
Myers, D. A. (aviation)

O'Reilly, R. M. (military)
Orr, H. W. (orthopedic)
Otis, G. A.
Patterson, R. U.
Rush, B. (first free clinic; one of the first teachers of)
Shippen, W., Jr.
Stark, A. N.

MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY
Ivy, R. H. (plastic and cosmetic)
Stout, R. A. (face and jaws)

THROMBOSIS
Welch, Wm. (also embolism)

TRENCH FEVER
Strong, R. P.

TROPICAL MEDICINE
Ash, J. E.
Ashburn, P. M. (mycology; ancylostomiasis (anemia); sprue; filariasis; yaws; dengue; discovered "monila psilosis").
Ashford, B. K. (sprue)
Banister, J. M.
Brooke, R.
Chamberlain, W.P. (uncinariasis; beri-beri)
Nichols, H. J. (beri-beri; founder Tropical Medicine Journal)
O'Reilly, R. M. (hospital hygiene)
Phalen, J. M. (beri-beri)
Russell, F. F.
Siler, J. F. (pellagra)
Sternberg, G. M.
Strong, R. P.
Vedder, E. B. (beri-beri)

TUBERCULOSIS
Agramonte, A.
Brooke, R. (initiated first routine chest x-ray in the army)
Bruns, E. H. (heliotherapy and thoracoplasty)
Bushnell, G. E.
Gilchrist, H. L.
Mayo, C. H.
Sternberg, G. M. (tubercle bacillus)

TYPHOID FEVER
Agramonte, A.
Hume, E. E.
Keen, W. W.
McNinch, J. H. (vaccine)
Nichols, H. J. (carriers)
Reed, W.
Russell, F. F.
Shakespeare, E. O.
Siler, J. F. (vaccine)
Sternberg, G. M.
Torney, G. H.
Vaughan, V. C.

TYPHUS FEVER

Fox, L. A.
Gilchrist, H. L.
Hume, E. E.
Simmons, J.S.
Strong, R. P.
Zinsser, Hans

VACCINATION

Maus, L. M. (smallpox)
Morgan, J.
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VACCINE

Hoff, J. Van R. (smallpox)
Kelser, R. A. (rinderpest)
McHinch, J. H. (equine encephalomyelitis; typhoid)
Nichols, H. J. (anti-typhoid)
Waterhouse, B. (smallpox)

VENEREAL DISEASE

Howard, D. C. (prophylaxis following exposure)
Kahn, Major (not in the sketches)
Kean, J. R. (voluntary prophylaxis)
Nichols, H. J. (arsphenamine for syphilis)
Russell, F. F.
Siler, J. F.
Torney, G. H.
Vedder, E. B.
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Kelser, R. A. (vaccine for rinderpest; equine encephalomyelitis; bacteriology; immunology)
Kinter, J. H. (osteomalacia)
Miller, R. B. (organized the Veterinary Division of SGO)
Randall, R. (vaccine encephalomyelitis)
Reynolds, F. H. K. (trypanosomiasis)
Underwood, J. R. (dhobi itch)

VITAMINS

Craig, C. F.
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WASSERMANN TEST

Craig, C. F.

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Crile, G. W.

YELLOW FEVER

Agramonte, A.
Arthur, W. H. (worked with Reed)
Finlay, C. C.

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Gorgas, W. C.
Kean, J. R. (Yellow Fever Board)
Lyster, T. C.
Reed, W.
Sternberg, G. M.
Truby, A. E.
Vaughan, V. C.

MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO HAVE MADE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WORTH TO

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

AGRAMONTE, ARISTIDES,

(June 3, 1869 - August 19, 1931)

Aristides Agramonte was born on the field of battle at Camagüey, Cuba.

In 1892 he received his degree in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in 1898, he was given a place on the board headed by Major Walter Reed, to study the cause of yellow fever.

He became professor of bacteriology and experimental pathology at the University of Havana in 1900 and has published many articles dealing with yellow fever, plague, dengue, trachoma, malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and the intermarriage of lepers.

In 1931 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American Public Health Association and is well known for his work in sanitation in Havana where he served as inspector.

SOURCES: Amer.Jour. of Pub.Health, v.22., p. 1333, 1930

ARMSTRONG, HARRY G., Col., M.C., U.S.Army.

(February 17, 1899 -

Col. Armstrong received his degree in medicine from the University of Louisville in 1925, and is a graduate of the Army Medical School, the Medical Field Service School and the Army School of Aviation.

He assumed command of the School of Aviation Medicine in 1946. He had formerly been director. In 1934 he established the Aero Medical Research Laboratory at Wright Field, Ohio and was its director. He helped make high altitude flying possible by intensive research in that subject. He was surgeon of the 8th Air Force in England in 1943. In 1933 he was awarded the Collier Trophy for the greatest achievement in aviation in the preceding year and the John Jeffries Award for the greatest contribution to aviation medicine in 1941.

He wrote "Principles and Practices of Aviation Medicine" and was co-author with Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow of "Fit to Fly."

SOURCE: Bull.U.S.Army Med. Dept., Vol. VI, No. 5, p.541, Nov. 1946.

ARTHUR, WILLIAM HEMPLE, BRIG. GEN., U.S.ARMY, RET.

(April 1, 1856 - April 19, 1936)

Gen. Arthur studied medicine with a private physician later receiving his M. D. degree from the Medical School of the University of Maryland in 1877. In October 1880 he passed the rigid examination of the Army Medical Board in New York and accepted his first commission on March 1, 1891. His first assignment was the Shoshone War. Here and in the years following he received excellent experience in surgery and in handling a typhoid epidemic. In 1895 he worked with Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff in bacteriology and later with Major Reed and Dr. Carroll.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was given command of the "Missouri" a cattle boat which he converted into a hospital ship.

Later he took the ship to Manila and returned with sick and wounded. In 1900 he was assigned to the China Relief Expedition and established a hospital in Peking. He commanded the First Reserve Hospital (later the Sternberg General Hospital) during the Philippine Insurrection.

As surgeon at the Soldier's Home in Washington he made his reputation as a surgeon. Here on fourteen occasions, he performed the operation of appendicostomy for the relief of chronic and amebic dysentery. He became an instructor at the Army Medical School and Attending Surgeon in Washington. In May 1907, he was in command of the General Hospital, Washington Barracks and when it later became Walter Reed General Hospital, he became the first commanding officer, also organizing and equipping it.

He was Department Surgeon of the Philippines for three years, 1911-14, and Commandant of the Army Medical School, 1915-18. He was promoted to brigadier general in August 1917.

Because he wrote a letter, criticizing the administration of the Medical Department, to a friend the Surgeon General summarily retired him on December 2, 1918.

He became medical director of Georgetown University Hospital in March 1919.

He died of uremic poisoning on April 19, 1936.

SOURCE: Col. Harold W. Jones, U.S.Army Ret., Army Med. Bull. No. 68, p. 218, July 1943.

ASH, JAMES EARLE, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 4, 1884 -

Col. Ash was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905 and entered the medical corps in 1916.

He was curator of the Army Medical Museum and was largely responsible for the Institute of Pathology which he organized. He received the Legion of Merit in 1945 for this service.

In collaboration with others he published several works on pathology in various subjects, i.e., tropical medicine, otolaryngology and ophthalmology.

He was retired in November 1946.

SOURCES: Bull. U.S.Army Med.Dept., Vol. VI, No. 6, p. 681, Dec. 1946.
Who's Who in America, 1948-49, p. 88.

ASHBURN, PERCY MOREAU, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 28, 1872 - August 20, 1940)

Col. Ashburn received his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1893.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was appointed an army contract surgeon, but a few months later was made a First Lieutenant and assistant surgeon and sent to the Philippines.

In 1906, with Dr. Charles F. Craig (now colonel retired) he organized the Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases in the Philippines which studied filariasis, yaws, and dengue discovering that the latter disease was transmitted by mosquitoes. Two years later he was a member of a similar board to study medical conditions in Liberia.

In 1919 he was in charge of the division of venereal disease in the Office of The Surgeon General.

He established the Medical Field Service School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1920 and was its first director. He remained until 1923 at which time he was detailed to West Point for four years as professor of military hygiene. He became Librarian of the Army Medical Library in 1927 and continued in this assignment until July 1, 1932 although he had been retired for disability in September 1931.

In 1934 he was appointed superintendent of Columbia Hospital for Women.

He died August 20, 1940.

In addition to many articles he was the author of two books, "Military Hygiene" and "History of the Medical Department of the United States Army".

SOURCE: Col. Harold W. Jones, MC., Librarian, Army Medical Library.
Army Med. Bull., No. 55., p. 110. Jan. 1941.

ASHFORD, BAILEY KELLY, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 18, 1873 - November 1, 1934)

Col. Ashford received an M. D. degree from Georgetown University Medical School in 1896 and an honorary D.S., in 1911. From 1895 to 1896 he was intern at Childrens' Hospital and in 1897 at the Home for Incurables, both in Washington, D.C.

He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Army on November 6, 1897, after serving a few months as contract surgeon.

In 1899 he discovered that ancylostomiasis was the cause of the anemia prevalent among the rural population of Cuba. This discovery marked an epoch in preventive medicine for subsequent treatment reduced the death rate 90 percent. He also conducted extensive experiments in the etiology and treatment of sprue discovering "Monila psilosis".

In 1911 he assisted in creating the Institute of Tropical Medicine which led to the establishment of the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico (1924) in affiliation with Columbia University and in which Col. Ashford served as Professor of Tropical Medicine.

While in France, during World War I, he served as commanding officer of the Army Sanitary School at Langres, France, training officers for the medical services of the Army. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1926 he became professor of tropical medicine and mycology at Columbia in addition to his work in Puerto Rico.

He was editor of "The Medical History of the World War". He received many honors from societies and colleges.

On February 10, 1928 he retired from active duty and lived in Puerto Rico until his death on January 1, 1934.

SOURCES: Ann.Int. Med., v.8, p. 772. 1934.
Army Med. Bull., No. 65, p. 158, Jan. 1943.

BAETJER, FREDERICK HENRY, Maj., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(August 7, 1874 - July 17, 1933)

Major Baetjer received his M. D. degree from Johns Hopkins in 1901 and was professor of roentgenology and radiology at Hopkins and several other institutions.

He was not a Regular Army officer, but at the onset of World War I, in spite of mutilations resulting from x-rays, he volunteered and was accepted in the Medical Reserve Corps. He taught radiology and was in charge of a special school maintained by the Medical Department for training technicians and diagnosticians.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, 1943, p. 166.
Who Was Who in America, 1948-49, p. 43.

BANISTER, JOHN MUNRO, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 17, 1854 - January 31, 1929)

Col. Banister received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1878 and joined the medical corps of the Army as an acting assistant surgeon on June 3, 1879.

During his early years of service he was much interested in surgery and used leaves of absence to study ophthalmology. He carried out many tests on the vision of the command and presented his results in a paper at a meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons in May 1896.

With others he established the Bassini operation for inguinal hernia as a standard procedure in the Army.

In October 1898 he was transferred to the Military Academy at West Point where he stayed for four years. Here he improved the surgical service by installing new operating rooms and equipment and set a new standard of surgical skill.

From 1902 to 1904 he was chief surgeon of the 1st Separate Brigade, of the South Philippines, and of the Department of Visayas. He commanded the 1st Reserve Hospital, at the same time serving as chief of the surgical service and chief operator.

In June 1907 he was made chief surgeon of the Department of Missouri, which position he held when upon his own request he was retired on December 31, 1910.

Following retirement he practiced ophthalmology with success and lectured on tropical medicine at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, later becoming emeritus professor.

During World War I, he was recalled to active duty as examiner at two medical colleges in Omaha.

Following an attack of cystitis, he died January 31, 1929 of hypostatic pneumonia.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army, Ret. Army Med Bull. No. 53, p. 107, July 1940.

BANISTER, WILLIAM BRODNAX, Col., MC., U.S.Army, Ret.
(October 14, 1861 - May 1, 1935)

Col. Banister studied medicine with his brother, John, later entering the Central College of Kentucky at Louisville where he took his degree in medicine in 1883. On March 13 of the same year he accepted an appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the Department of Missouri.

He was sent on a long exploring trip through southern Colorado assigned as surgeon and botanist. He received a Silver Star citation for gallantry in action in the Battle of Santiago, and commanded the camp for the sick of the 1st Division of the 5th Army Corps in Cuba.

In 1900 he was put in charge of the organization of the Medical

service of the China Relief Expedition, and accompanied it as chief surgeon. He received high commendation for his work. On April 2, 1901, he was made a major in the regular corps and his volunteer commission was vacated.

In 1902 he was in Washington as attending surgeon; in 1906 he was appointed professor of hygiene in the medical department of Washington University in St. Louis; in 1909 he was surgeon at Ft. Snelling and lecturer at the University of Minnesota; in 1913 he administered the medical service in Texas; commanded the Department Hospital in Honolulu in 1915; was commanding officer of the hospital center at Limoges, 1918; and in 1921 was surgeon of the 9th Corps Area.

At his own request he was retired December 15, 1922, after thirty-six years of srvice.

For six years he practiced E.E.N.T. in Nebraska after retirement.

He wrote a number of articles for medical periodicals and his "Report on the Medical Department" of the Foreign Armies in the China Relief Expedition"" received high praise.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.A., Ret. Army Med Bull. No. 53. p. 110. July 1940.

BARNES, JOSEPH K., Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 17, 1817 - April 5, 1883)
THE SURGEON GENERAL, August 22, 1864 - June 30, 1882.

Ill-health interrupted Gen. Barnes medical studies at Harvard but he finally received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, after some study with Surgeon (General) Thomas Harris of the Navy. He served a year as resident of Blockley Hospital and another as visiting physician for northwest Philadelphia. Upon passing the examination he was commissioned an assistant surgeon on June 15, 1840 and assigned to West Point Military Academy.

On November 19, 1840, he was sent to Florida where the Seminoles were at war with the U.S. and accompanied Gen. Harney's expedition through the Everglades. He served in the Mexican War and was chief surgeon of a cavalry brigade during the years of the close of that war.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was made medical director of forces under Gen. Hunter, of the Western Department and of the Department of Kansas. May 2, 1862 saw him attending surgeon in Washington and forming a friendship with Secretary of War Stanton which had profound effect on the future of the medical department. On August 10, 1863 he was advanced from assistant to medical inspector general with the grade of colonel.

He became acting Surgeon General on September 4, 1863, when difficulties arose between Stanton and Surgeon General Hammond and was appointed Surgeon General on August 22, 1864 with the grade of brigadier general. On March 13, 1865 he received the brevet of major general for his war service. Stanton gave him every assistance. Under his jurisdiction the work of the collecting of material for the Army Medical Museum and the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" was pushed vigorously. General Order No. 306, December 27, 1864, confirmed the medical officer's right to command in his own sphere of action (general hospitals). An order of February 8, 1865 gave the medical department entire control of hospital transports and boats. Four volumes of the above mentioned history were completed. The Army Medical Library expanded from a few thousand volumes

to first rank among medical libraries in the country; and the first volume of the Index Catalogue, edited by Billings, was published.

He attended both President Lincoln and President Garfield at the time of their deaths and Secretary Seward at the time of his attempted assassination.

He was retired for age on June 30, 1882, chronic nephritis being the cause of his death on April 5, 1883.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull. No. 52, p. 47. Apr. 1940.

BAXTER, JEDEDIAH HYDE, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
(May 11, 1837 - December 4, 1890)
THE SURGEON GENERAL, August 16, 1890 - December 4, 1890.

Col. Baxter received his degree in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1860 and was resident physician at Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals. He volunteered at the beginning of the Civil War and was commissioned as surgeon of the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers on June 26, 1861.

In 1862 he was placed in charge of Campbell General Hospital(D.C.) and later was assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau as chief medical officer. He remained here throughout the war and in 1875 prepared a two volume work "Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau" published by the Government.

He had been appointed major and surgeon in 1862 and was breveted lieutenant colonel and later colonel of the regular corps.

As medical purveyor he was promoted to colonel, June 23, 1874; he furnished more and better medical supplies; increased the supply of professional literature to medical officers; assisted in securing instruments and appliances for special research; carried on a private medical practice numbering President Garfield and other high officials among his patients; he studied law at Columbian University and obtained a degree of LLD.; he also wrote professional articles.

He was appointed Surgeon General on August 16, 1890 and laid extensive plans for improving the department. These were never realized as he died on December 4, 1890 of a paralytic stroke suffered two days before.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull. No. 52, p. 62. Apr. 1940.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM, SURGEON, U.S.Army.
(November 21, 1785 - April 25, 1853)

Beaumont studied with Dr. John Pomeroy, and was apprenticed to Dr. Benjamin Chandler. He was licensed to practice by the Third Medical Society of Vermont, after passing the examination on June 2, 1812. He was accepted by the army as acting surgeon's mate and promoted to surgeon's mate on September 2, 1812. On June 15, 1815, he was "disbanded" and became surgeon of the 15th Regiment of Cavalry of the New York Militia. On December 4, 1819, he was commissioned post surgeon.

In 1820 he was sent to Fort Mackinac and it was here that he made his contact with Alexis St. Martin. St. Martin had received a charge of duckshot in the left side of his back at the level of the diaphragm. Beaumont brought an apparently hopeless case to convalescence and recovery,

except for a fistula that stubbornly refused to close. For years Beaumont made systematic experiments in gastric function with St. Martin as his subject. Several times St. Martin disappeared but was traced and returned. Beaumont had the sympathy and official assistance of Surgeon General Lovell, Robley Dunglison, physiologist of the University of Virginia and Benjamin Silliman, chemist, of Yale University.

Dr. William Osler said of Beaumont that he was "... The pioneer physiologist of the United States amd the first to make a contribution of enduring value ...".

In November 1833 his book "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion" was published in Plattsburg. It was well received and sold well.

Being refused further leave by Thomas Lawson who had become Surgeon General on the death of Lovell, and protesting a change of station, Beaumont resigned conditionally. His resignation was promptly accepted and his request for restoration was denied.

He continued in the wide practice he had built up in St. Louis.

On April 25, 1853 he died, after a fall on an ice covered step in March which caused a concussion. While he was recuperating a carbuncle developed on his neck and was the immediate cause of his death.

After leaving the Army he gave lectures at the University of St. Louis and was offered the chair in surgery.

Another of his publications was "History of the Intermittant Fever as it Prevailed at Prairie du Chien in the Summer and Fall of 1830".

SOURCES: Military Surgeon, v. 84, p. 289, Apr. 1939.
Ashburn: History of the Medical Department of the Army, p.53. (for the quotation of Dr. Osler.)

BERNIER, JOSEPH LEROY, Maj., D.C., U.S.Army.
(April 5, 1909 -

Maj. Bernier took his D.D.S. degree at the University of Illinois and was graduated from the Medical Field Service School in 1938.

He served two years in the Dental Reserve and became a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps on April 2, 1936.

In 1942 he published "Manual for the Differential Diagnosis of Oral Lesions" from the Dental Section of the Army Medical Museum.

In 1949 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for his work on dental lesions and their repair.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 202, 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v.I, p. 133, Jan. 1948.
News Release of Army Med Bull.

BILLINGS, JOHN SHAW, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(March 12, 1838 - March 11, 1913)

The subject of Col. Billings thesis for his degree in medicine was "The surgical treatment of epilepsy". The degree was obtained from the Medical College of Ohio in 1860.

He passed his Army examination but there were no vacancies so he

became a contract surgeon in September 1861. He served in this capacity until April 16, 1862, at which time he was commissioned first lieutenant.

For thirty years he served in the Office of the Surgeon General where he was in charge "of the organization of the Veteran Reserve Corps of matters pertaining to contract physicians and to all property and disbursing accounts".

He was breveted lieutenant colonel for his service in the Civil War, in 1865.

He has a reputation for his surgery of urethral strictures; he investigated the cryptogamic origin of certain cattle diseases.

Appointed as a "consulting surgeon" to the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1899, he assisted in the reorganization of the Marine Hospital Service.

By 1874 he was regarded as the foremost authority on public hygiene in the country and had a high reputation in hospital construction.

Col. Billings had been placed in charge of the office library soon after he entered the Office of the Surgeon General. He was not made Librarian and Curator of the Army Medical Museum until December 1883. However, the first catalogue of the Library issued in 1873 bore his name and the first series of the Index Caralogue was completed during his incumbency. The Library became the largest medical library in the world.

In 1876, Col. Billings became medical advisor to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Fund. He drew the ground plans for the hospital and medical school and, after visiting famous hospitals in Europe, proposed the scope of the institution. His plans were accepted and he later was instrumental in securing Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. William Osler and others to serve on the faculty. He, himself, lectured for years on the history of medicine.

In 1889, the University of Pennsylvania invited him to become director of its hospital and a hygiene laboratory and to become professor of hygiene on the university faculty. He accepted, completed plans for the laboratory and began a series of lectures, 1890-91, but remained with the Army Library until the first series of the Index was completed.

Col. Billings was the first surgeon in America to perform successfully the rare operation of excision of the ankle joint (Jan.6, 1862) with complete recovery of the patient.

He retired in October 1895 after thirty-five years of service and went to Philadelphia.

In 1896, a number of libraries in New York were consolidating and Col Billings was asked to superintend this work.

"At the time of his retirement he was undoubtedly the foremost medical man of this country if not of the world".

SOURCE: Col.James M.Phalen: Army Med. Bull. No. 60, p. 143, Jan. 1942.

BLISS, RAYMOND WHITCOMB, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army.
(May 17, 1888 -
THE SURGEON GENERAL - June 1, 1947 -

Gen. Bliss received his M.D. degree from Tufts Medical School, Boston, in 1910, was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps in September 1911 and in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army in May 1913.

He did special work in surgery at Harvard Medical School in 1920-21 and, after various assignments, served as commanding officer of the Base Hospital at Camp Wheeler(World War I); chief of surgery at Sternberg General Hospital; at Ft. Sam Houston; and at William Beaumont General Hospi-

tal. He was military observer in London, 1940-41, and became surgeon of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command in 1942.

After being Assistant Surgeon General and Deputy Surgeon General, he became Assistant to the Surgeon General and upon the retirement of Gen. Kirk was appointed The Surgeon General on June 1, 1947. In June 1946 he was an observer at the Atom Bomb Test at Bikini.

Among his decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit.

SOURCE: Bull.U.S.Army Med.Dept. v. VII, no.1, p.v. July 1947.
Personal biography from his office.

BORDEN, WILLIAM CLINE, Lt.Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
(1858 - 1934)

Col. Borden, who was a distinguished operating surgeon, was one of the first in the Army to use the x-ray, and in 1900 published "The Use of Roentgen Rays in the Medical Department of the U.S.Army in the War with Spain". Not realizing the danger to the operator many tragic consequences resulted. Col. Borden's sister-in-law was one of the first victims.

SOURCE: Hume; Victories of Army Medicine, p. 164, 1943.

BRINTON, JOHN HILL, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.Army.
(1832 - 1907)

Surgeon Brinton was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1852, and served as brigade surgeon 1861-65, gaining experience in gunshot wounds. Subsequent to the war he became curator of the Army Medical Museum and thereafter specialized in surgical pathology. He resigned in 1865.

He later returned to his Alma Mater as professor of practice of surgery and clinical surgery. He edited Sir John Erich Erichson's "Science and Art of Surgery" in 1854 and in 1869 delivered the Mütter Lecture, his subject being "Gunshot Injuries".

He died in 1907.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 79, 1943.
Who Was Who in America. v.1, p. 140. 1943.

BROOKE, ROGER, Brig. Gen. U.S.Army.
(June 14, 1878 - December 18, 1940)
ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL

Gen. Brooke received his M.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1900; entered the medical corps of the Army on June 29, 1901 as a first lieutenant.

He was attending physician in Washington in 1902 and was graduated from the Army Medical School the same year.

His contribution in World War I was the responsibility of training 10,000 officers and 70,000 enlisted men for overseas service at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia where he was senior instructor and later commanding officer.

He commanded Letterman General Hospital (1935) and was commandant of the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., at the time of his death

He was foremost in the field of internal medicine and deeply interested in tropical and preventive medicine. His interest in and experience with tuberculosis, which he studied early in his service at Ft. Bayard, led him to institute the overseas recruit depot at Ft. Slocum, N.Y. in 1935. This was the first routine examination of the chest by x-ray in the military service.

He was commanding officer of the large station hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, which has been expanded to a hospital center, replacing Carlisle Barracks, and named in his honor.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army, Ret. Army Med. Bull. No. 56, p. 117, April 1941.

BROWN, WILLIAM

(1752 - January 11, 1792)

Dr. Brown received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1770. He was appointed surgeon of the 2nd Virginia Regiment at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and later succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as surgeon-general of the Middle Department. In February he was appointed physician-general to superintend the practice of physic in the same department. He resigned on July 21, 1780.

He published the first pharmacopeia in the United States (in Latin) in 1778.

SOURCE: Dictionary of Amer. Biog. v. 3, p. 157, 1929.

BRUNS, EARL HARVEY, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.

(June 12, 1879 - March 16, 1933)

Col. Bruns took his M.D. degree from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1903, and on May 1, 1905 was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Army.

He contracted tuberculosis and made his disease his chief study. He studied in Vienna after World War I and at Fitzsimons and Sternberg General Hospitals.

Under his direction the use of heliotherapy in treating tuberculosis, was begun at Fitzsimons. He was the first in the Army to advocate surgical treatment such as thoracoplasty in advanced tuberculosis.

He died in Wm. Beaumont General Hospital on March 16, 1933.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 65, p. 161. January 1943.

BUSHNELL, GEORGE ENSIGN, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.

(September 10, 1853 - July 19, 1924)

Col. Bushnell received his degree in medicine from Yale University in 1880, and was appointed assistant surgeon and first lieutenantin the Army on February 18, 1881. He held several posts, his tours of duty being interrupted by sick leave due to pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1904 he was placed in command of the Army tuberculosis hospital at Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, and remained at this post until 1917. During World War I he established a school of diagnosis to train officers in the rapid detection of tuberculosis and turned out 450 examiners within a year.

In 1920, he published "A Study in the Edpiemiology of Tuberculosis with Especial Reference to The Tuberculosis of the Tropics and the Negro". A second publication, in collaboration with Dr. Joseph H. Pratt of Boston, appeared in 1925 entitled "Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest".

He was retired for age, September 10, 1917, and in 1922 became professor of military tactics and science at Harvard University.

He died of tuberculosis on July 19, 1924.

SOURCES: Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 720. 1929.
Dictionary of Amer. Biog., p. 350. 1929.
Who was Who in America, p. 176. 1943.

CALDWELL, EUGENE WILSON, Maj., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(December 3, 1870 - June 23, 1918)

Maj. Caldwell received his M. D. degree from University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (NYU) in 1905. He did experiemtns in telegraphy for the U. S. Lighthouse Establishment, 1893-95/ After 1897 he devoted most of his time to Roentgen rays and their application to diagnosis.

He, too, was not a regular Army officer but volunteered, and was accepted inspite of his injuries received from his work, at the beginning of World War I. His job was supplying equipment for use in x-ray work. He died in the service. He invented tubes for x-ray machines.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 166. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v. 1, p. 183/ 1943.

CALLENDER, GEORGE RUSSELL, Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.
(May 13, 1884 -

Gen. Callender received his M. D. degree from Tufts College Medical School in 1908 and was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1913.

He was commissioned first lieutenant M. R. C. in 1912 and in the M.C. in 1913. Among his important jobs in the Army were the office of chief of laboratories of the Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, and curator of the Army Medical Museum. He retired in 1946. Prior to his retirement he was assigned to prepare the section of "Offensive Weapons in Relation to Injury" for the history of World War II. With Staff Sergeant R. W. French, he studied the explosive effect of high-velocity projectiles and reported the findings in "Wound Ballistics" in The Military Surgeon, 1935. He was also a professor of pathology.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 90. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 387. 1948-49.

CHAMBERLAIN, WESTON P., Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 4, 1871 -

Col. Chamberlain received his M. D. degree from the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1897. He interned at Massachusetts General Hospital; was honor graduate in 1912 from the London School of Tropical Medicine, and in 1923 was graduated from the Army War College.

He entered the Army as a contract surgeon on June 1, 1898. Surgeon General Torney reported that "It is largely the result of Major Chamberlain's work that beri-beri has practically disappeared from the Philippines". Dr. Osler agreed.

He developed the efficient systems of hospitals on the Mexican bor-

der in 1916; was instructor in Military Medicine at Harvard in 1917. During World War I he organized and directed sanitary inspection service for The Surgeon General's Office and received the Distinguished Service Medal for this work.

He was Commandant of the Army Medical School (1923-24); Chief Health Officer of the Panama Canal (1924-29); and Chief of the Professional Division of the Surgeon General's Office (1929-33).

Over seventy articles were written for publication by Col. Chamberlain on such subjects as uncinariasis, beri-beri, tropical climate, history of military medicine, and critical analysis of French and British Army operations. His findings have been of benefit to the Army and the medical profession generally.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull., No. 32, p.10. July 1935.

CHRISTIE, ARTHUR CARLISLE, Col., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
December 29, 1879 -

Col. Christie obtained his medical degree from the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Ohio Wesleyan University) in 1904 and was graduated from the Army Medical School, 1907.

He joined the Medical Corps in 1906, served in the Philippines; was professor of operative surgery and roentgenology at Army Medical School, 1912-16; and then resigned from the Army. He was in general charge of x-ray work for the Army, 1917-18, and was consultant in this field for A.E.F. He received his honorable discharge in February 1919 and joined the M.R.C.

He learned the then new science while he was an officer of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, and in 1913 he published "Manual of X-ray Technique" which had a second edition (1917) and was enlarged as "Roentgen Diagnosis and Therapy" in 1924.

He has been professor of radiology at George Washington and Georgetown Universities and consultant at Walter Reed General Hospital.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 167. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 445. 1948-49.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN
(August 24, 1734 - 1776)

DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF PHYSICIAN of the Hospital of the Army.
July 27, 1775 - October 17, 1775

Dr. Church studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Pyncheon and later continued his studies in London. Returning to Boston, he became a talented physician and skillful surgeon.

While suspected of Tory leanings he continued to hold the confidence of the Whigs; was a member of the Committee of Safety; and with Dr. Joseph Warren was appointed to make an inventory of needed medical supplies and voted five hundred pounds to make the purchases.

On May 8, 1775 he was made a member of the examining board for surgeons for the Army. On July 27 of the same year he was chosen by Congress to be director and physician-in-chief of the Army.

He was in difficulty from the start and when a code letter written by him to a British official fell into Washington's hands, a court of in-

quiry was called. Church admitted he was the author of the missive, the court ordered him confined and Congress elected Dr. John Morgan "in room of" Dr. Church.

Because confinement impaired his health, he was permitted to return to Massachusetts on May 13, 1776. Shortly afterward he sailed from Boston for the West Indies but neither he nor the vessel were ever heard from again.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull., No. 52, p. 1, April 1940.

CHURCH, JAMES ROBB, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(October 11, 1866 - August 28, 1923)

Col. Church was graduated from the Columbian University with an M.D. degree in 1893, and practiced until the Spanish-American War began.

He served the "Rough Riders" as surgeon throughout the campaign for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor which was presented on January 9, 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt - the first time a President had done so.

He was mustered out on May 15, 1898 and on December 12 he entered the Medical Corps of the Regular Army as assistant surgeon.

He wrote a graphic account of the eruption of Mt. Pelee on Martinique to which island he had been ordered with supplies and where he rendered medical service.

In 1914 he was ordered to France as an observer with the French Army and his report on the operation of sanitary trains, evacuation of the wounded, incidence of contagious diseases, sterilization of drinking water in the field, housing of men needing surgical and medical care was very valuable. His greatest contribution, his exhaustive study of the means taken to protect troops from asphyxiating gases, was of untold benefit to the American Army. He later organized our Gas Service, rejected thousands of gas masks, and by so doing saved thousands of lives.

He was retired on January 12, 1918 due to an illness contracted in line of duty but he served three more years.

On December 1, 1918, he became editor of The Military Surgeon.

He died in Washington, D.C., very suddenly, on August 28, 1923.

SOURCE: Hume: The Military Surgeon, v. 53, p. 309. Oct. 1923.

COCHRAN, JOHN, Continental Army
(September 1, 1730 - April 6, 1807)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
January 17, 1781 - November 3, 1783.

John Cochran studied medicine with Dr. Thompson of Lancaster, Pa., and during the French Colonial War, 1755, joined the Northern Army at Albany. He entered private practice in 1759, and after moving to New Brunswick, New Jersey, practiced "physic and surgery" with marked success until 1776. He was instrumental in securing an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in New Jersey in 1776.

He volunteered for duty without pay in the hospital department of the Continental Army and collaborated, in February, with Medical Director Shippen of the Flying Camps in a plan to reorganize medical service in the army.

On April 10, 1777, he was appointed physician and surgeon general of

the Middle Department and served at Valley Forge. He attended Lafayette in a serious illness.

He was appointed chief physician and surgeon under Shippen and when the latter resigned on January 3, 1781, was made director general(Jan. 17, 1781).

He was mustered out on November 3, 1783 and died from a paralytic stroke on April 6, 1807.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull., No. 52, p. 14. Apr. 1940.

COUÈS, ELLIOT, SURGEON, U.S.ARMY.
(September 9, 1842 - 1899)

Surgeon Coués received his M.D. degree from Columbian University in 1863. He joined the Army as a medical cadet in 1862 and served until 1881 when he resigned.

He was surgeon and naturalist of the U.S.Northern Boundary Commission in 1873-76; secretary and naturalist of U.S. Geologic and Geographic Survey of the Territories in 1876-80; and was long associated with the Smithsonian Institution.

At nineteen he wrote an important monograph on the "Tringeae of North America". During his service he sent many specimens to the Smithsonian and published many works on ornithology. His "Key to North American Birds" (1872) is a great reference text. He also wrote on mammals and on exploration, including studies on the expeditions of Zebulon Pike, Lewis and Clark, Jacob Fowler and Francis Garcés which are standard works.

He also wrote on Theosophy and from 1884 to 1891 collaborated in the preparation of the Century Dictionary furnishing over 49,000 definitions and hundreds of illustrations on subjects in his field.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp.70-71. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 265. 1943.

CRAIG, CHARLES FRANKLIN, Col., M.C.,U.S.Army.
(July 4, 1872 - 1878

Col. Craig received his M.D. degree from Yale Medical College in 1894 and entered the Army as a first lieutenant on February 18, 1903.

He was a bacteriologist and pathologist in several Army General Hospitals and was commanding officer of Army laboratories at Ft. Leavenworth; El Paso, Texas; organized and commanded Yale Army Laboratory School, 1918-19; was curator of the Army Medical Museum, 1919-20; and was, at various periods, professor of bacteriology, parasitology, and preventive medicine and commandant and director of clinical pathology and preventive medicine at the Army Medical School.

He made valuable contributions to medical science through his research, in malaria - demonstrated carriers of the disease; made discoveries in the etiology of Rocky Mountain fever; investigated the parasitic amebae in man; and published a number of articles on diagnosis of the above mentioned diseases including dengue and other tropical fevers and on vitamins.

He also contributed information on the Wassermann Reaction.

SOURCES: Garrison, History of Medicine, 4th Ed., p. 719. 1929.
Who's Who in America, p. 539. 1948-49.

CRAIK, JAMES, U.S.Army
(1730 - February 6, 1814)
PHYSICIAN GENERAL July 19, 1798 - June 15, 1800

James Craik studied at the University of Edinburgh, entered the British Army immediately following graduation and after serving in the West Indies resigned and entered private practice in Norfolk, Virginia. Later he moved to Winchester, Va., was commissioned surgeon of the Virginia Provisional Regiment on March 7, 1754 and during the campaign of Great Meadows became a life long friend of Washington. As chief medical officer he served through the Indian Wars of this period, 1755-58.

Called from retirement by Washington, he accompanied the latter on survey trips in 1770 and 1784. Again called from private practice, he was appointed Assistant Director General of the Middle Department. He established a hospital at Newport, R.I., for the French under Rochambeau.

After the Revolution, he settled in Alexandria, Va., and became private physician to Washington.

In 1798, when war with France seemed imminent, Washington appointed him Physician General on July 19, with pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel but not the rank.

His only published writing was an account of Washington's death.

He died February 6, 1814.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull., No. 52., Apr. 1940. p. 18

CRANE, CHARLES HENRY, Brig.Gen., U.S.Army.
(July 19, 1825 - October 10, 1883)
THE SURGEON GENERAL July 3, 1882 - October 10, 1883.

Gen. Crane received his medical degree from Harvard in 1847 and an M.A. from Yale the same year. After passing examination, he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in November 1847 to await a vacancy. His permanent commission as assistant surgeon was conferred on February 14, 1848.

He saw much Indian fighting with the Seminoles and Western tribes, and was commended for his service. In February 1862 he was detailed to the Department of Key West as medical director and in June to the Department of the South. He had a profound effect on the discipline and efficiency displayed by the medical department in subsequent years, while he was serving as Assistant Surgeon General.

He received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel on January 1, 1865 and of brigadier general on March 13 of the same year for his service in the Civil War.

He became Surgeon General on July 3, 1882 and died in office of a hemorrhage on October 10, 1883.

SOURCE: Army Med.Bull. No. 52, p.52. April 1940.

CRILE, GEORGE W., Brig.Gen. M.R.C.
(November 11, 1864 - January 7, 1943)

Gen. Crile received his M.D.degree from Wooster University (Western Reserve) Medical School in 1887. He was appointed major and brigade surgeon in the Army in 1898. From 1900-16 he held the chair of surgery at Western Reserve University. In August 1916 he organized Base Hospital No. 4 and did brilliant work in wound infection prevention and shock. In 1919 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation read "By his skill, researches and discoveries he saved the lives of many of our wounded soldiers. His tireless efforts to devise new methods of treatment to prevent infection and surgical shock revolutionized Army surgery and met with

the greatest success".

A brilliant surgeon, the list of his contributions to medicine is long. He introduced new operations for cancer of the lip, uterine prolapse, etc.; he worked with minute "block dissections" of the lymphatics of cancer; his greatest contribution was his theory of "anoci-association" the blocking of shock in operations by the combination of general and local anesthesia ... with less than one percent mortality.

SOURCES: GARRISON: History of Medicine, 4th Ed., p. 730.
The Military Surgeon, p. 348. March 1943.

DABNEY, ALBERT SMITH, Col., MC., U.S.Army, Ret.
(November 4, 1879 -

Col. Dabney received his M.D.degree from Vanderbilt University in 1904; was graduated from the Army War College in 1932; the Chemical Warfare School in 1932; the Medical Field Service School in 1921; Command and General Staff School in 1901; and the Army Medical School (honor graduate) in 1921.

He served with the National Guard of Tennessee and became a major in the Medical Corps of the Army on February 20, 1919. He was retired for disability on December 27, 1944, having previously been retired by law on November 30, 1943.

Col. Dabney designed a bus type ambulance which could transport 25 sitting or 14 litter patients at one time. This ambulance is valuable in times of disasters as well as war.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 150. 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v. 2., p. 2148. Jan. 1948.

DALE, F. A., Col., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 7, 1872 - April 16, 1943)

Col. Dale secured his degree in medicine in 1900 from the University of Pennsylvania. He had enlisted in the Army in 1894 and served one year. In 1900 he became a contract surgeon and in April 1901 received the rank of first lieutenant. He was retired in 1936.

He was one of the first officers of the Corps to qualify as an instructor in field medical service.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, v.92, p.682. June 1943.

DARNALL, CARL ROGERS, Brig.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(December 25, 1867 - January 18, 1941)

Gen. Darnall was graduated from Transylvania University and received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1890. In 1896 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army.

He was a surgeon and pathologist of note and served as instructor in sanitary chemistry and operative surgery at the Army Medical School for ten years.

Believing that a supply of pure water was essential to good health, he devoted much time and energy in research in this field.

In 1910 he presented the liquid chlorine method for rendering water

potable and this method is now in use throughout the world. This contribution was responsible for saving more lives and preventing more sickness than any other single achievement in sanitary science and medicine. In addition to developing the method, Gen. Darnall invented the mechanical device for its practical application.

Prior to this he had invented a filter for field use which was supplanted by the Lyster bag.

For his work in organization and administration of the Finance and Supply Divisions of the Office of The Surgeon General during World War I, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He served as Commandant of the Army Medical Center and was retired to the inactive list in 1931.

SOURCES: Col.A.S.Dabney, M.C., Army Med. Bull. No. 46, p.1. 1938
Col. Harold W. Jones, M.C., U.S.Army: Army Med.Library, Army Med. Bull., No. 56,p. 113. April 1941.

De WITT, CALVIN, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(May 26, 1840 - September 2, 1908)

Gen. De Witt was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865. He joined the Army as a first lieutenant in 1860, resigning on January 18, 1863 to return to Princeton College and later to Jefferson Medical College. He again entered the Army on March 25, 1865 as an acting assistant surgeon and was appointed to the regular corps on May 24, 1867.

He saw Indian fighting, served at the U.S.Soldiers' Home and had much field service. In November 1893, he was surgeon and instructor in hygiene and first aid in the Infantry and Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. During the Spanish-American War he was at Ft. Monroe, where he organized the Josiah Simpson General Hospital and in December 1899 was sent to Havana as chief surgeon of the Department of Cuba.

April 1901 saw him in the Office of The Surgeon General in charge of the Museum and Library Division and Volume VIII of the second series of the Index Catalogue bears his name. In June of 1901 he became professor of military medicine at the Army Medical School and in 1902 was made president of the faculty. From March to June 1903 he was acting surgeon general and received the rank of brigadier general, in recognition of his Civil War service, on August 9, 1903.

At his own request he was retired August 10, 1903 and died of a heart attack on September 2, 1908.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army, Ret. Army Med. Bull. No. 53, p. 104. July 1940.

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DUNHAM, GEORGE CLARK, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 27, 1887 -

Gen. Dunham received his degree in medicine from the University of Oregon in 1914 and holds other graduate degrees from several schools. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army on June 18, 1916.

He has served as chief of preventive medicine section in the Office of The Surgeon General; as director of the department of preventive medicine at Medical Field Service School; as director of the laboratories in

the Army Medical School in addition to other important posts.

In April 1942, he visited Brasil, as director of Medical Service of the office of Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of assisting to set up a Special Health Service in the Amazon and Rio Doce Valleys. This vast sanitation project was a joint campaign of the Rockefeller Foundation-Brazilian Government campaign to eradicate A. gambiae in NE Brazil. In July 1943 as Director of Health and Sanitation Division, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs he held a conference in Recife with Gen. Walsh and Col. Leone relative to the disinfection of planes arriving in Brazil from Africa.

His outstanding contribution to medical science is his book "Military Preventive Medicine". He holds the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was retired for disability in line of duty in 1945.

SOURCES: Who's Who in America, p. 693. 1948-49.
Medical History World War II. United States Army Forces in the South Atlantic, by. Maj.Gen.Robt. LeG. Walsh, Maj.Gen. Ralph H. Wooten and Col. George Leone. pp. 241,360,476,528.

Dunham was Technical Advisor on PH to the Gov. Gen. P.I. and Chairman PI Leprosy Comm. 1932-35.

FINLAY, CARLOS G., U.S.Army.
(December 3, 1833- August 20, 1915)

Dr. Finlay received his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1855.

He was acting assistant surgeon with the United States Army in cuba in 1898-99, and worked with Major Walter Redd and his committee on the eradication of yellow fever. He was the first explorer in the field and his belief that the disease was transmitted by a mosquito was proved to be correct.

SOURCE: Wm.C.Gorgas, M.D., Surgeon General of the United States Army, Amer.Jour. of Pub. Health, v.5,p.1177. Nov. 1915.

FINLEY, CLEMENT ALEXANDER, Col., brevet Brig.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(May 11, 1797 - September 8, 1879)
THE SURGEON GENERAL May 15, 1861 - April 14, 1862.

Gen. Finley obtained his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818 and was commissioned as a surgeon's mate, 1st Infantry on August 10, 1818. He was chief surgeon in the Black Hawk War of 1833 and served in the Seminole War of 1838. In 1846 he became medical director of the army commanded by Gen. Zachary Taylor; was a member of examining boards; and later medical director in Mexico under Gen. Scott.

In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon General. During his term of office an Act of Congress (Aug.3, 1861) increased the number of medical officers and provided for the employment of medical cadets and female nurses as urged by him and the Sanitary Commission. On April 16, 1862 the medical department was reorganized, giving The Surgeon General the rank of brigadier general. Before this he had been a colonel.

Gen. Finley retired, at his own request, two days before the act was passed, on April 14, 1862. He, too, was relieved from office by Stanton, appealed but was not successful; then applied for admission to the retired list. In 1865 he was given the brevet of brigadier general for his long and meritorious service in the Army.

He received official thanks from Gen. Scott for his handling of a cholera epidemic during the Black Hawk War. He was a talented physician.
SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 52, p. 38. April 1940.

FINNEY, JOHN MILLER TURPON, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army.
(June 20, 1863 - May 30, 1942)
Gen. Finney received his M.D. degree in 1889, from Harvard and was commissioned in the Medical Corps in 1908.
In 1917 he was clinical professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins University and commanded the Johns Hopkins Base Hospital Unit overseas.
On January 31, 1918, he was appointed director general of surgery of the A.E.F. and after discharge remained in the Medical Reserve Corps until September 23, 1934.
He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his organization of surgical teams for the purpose of affording expert surgical aid to the wounded in the immediate vicinity of the battle field.
SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 65, p. 162. Jan. 1943.

FLETCHER, JOHN PIERPONT, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 17, 1884 - May 10, 1914)
Col. Fletcher received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1908; after serving in the Medical Reserve Corps he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, May 4, 1910.
His most notable achievement was in the field of development of medical field equipment. He was the Director of the Medical Department Equipment Laboratory at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., from 1920 until June 22, 1930.
He suffered an attack of acute epidemic encephalitis but continued his work until 1930 when he was retired for physical disability.
SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 65, p. 160. Jan. 1943.

FLEXNER, SIMON, Col., O.R.C., U.S.Army.
(March 25, 1863 - May 2, 1946)
Col. Flexner received his M.D. degree from the University of Louisville in 1889 and did graduate work both here and in Europe. He was an eminent pathologist holding many honorary degrees and teaching in many schools including Johns Hopkins and Oxford Universities. He discovered the Flexner bacillus of dysentery.
He was an original member of the Medical Reserve Corps (1908) and was commissioned a colonel in the Regular Army in World War I. He was famous for his work in infantile paralysis, dysentery and meningitis.
SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 173. 1943.
Who's Who in America. 1944-45.
Current Biography, p. 192. 1946.

FORWOOD, WILLIAM HENRY, Brig.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 7, 1838 - May 12, 1915)
THE SURGEON GENERAL June 8, 1902 - September 7, 1902.

Gen Forwood was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. On August 5 of the same year, he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Army.

During the Civil War he was medical director of Gen. Sykes' division of the Army of the Potomac and served through many major engagements receiving a severe chest wound at the battle of Brandy Station. He commanded the medical store ship the Marcy C. Day and later Whitehall General Hospital near Bristol, Pa. On March 13, 1865 he was given the brevets of captain and major for his services.

In 1866 he fought an epidemic of cholera at Ft. Riley, Kansas singlehanded and served in many Indian skirmishes. During leave he made a study of yellow fever(1870-72). He was detailed as surgeon and naturalist on exploring expeditions and military reconnaissance in the summers of 1881 and 1882 and published three works on his observations. These were "Observations on Flora, etc., During Journey through Portions of Wyoming and Montana" (1881), "Geologic and Botanic Reports of Explorations of Parts of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana" (1882), and "Labor Among Primitive Peoples"(1904).

When the Army Medical School was established in 1893 he was appointed professor of military surgery and contributed an article to "Systems of Surgery" (1895-96) and the "International Textbook of Surgery" (1900).

At Georgetown University he held the chair of surgery and surgical pathology from 1895-97 and of military surgery, 1897-98. Also in 1898 he was appointed chief surgeon of the hospital and camp at Montauk Point, N.Y. In the same year he selected the site and superintended the building of a general hospital at Savannah, Ga., and in December was made chief surgeon of the Department of California. In 1901 he became president of the faculty of the Army Medical School.

He became Surgeon General, June 8, 1902 and was retired for age three months later on September 7.

He was one of the outstanding operating surgeons of the corps of his time, a profound student of surgery and surgical anatomy, and an able instructor.

He died on May 12, 1915 after a prolonged illness.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 52, p. 75. April 1940.

FOX, LEON ALEXANDER, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(November 2, 1890 -

Gen; Fox obtained his medical degree from Cincinnati University in 1912, and holds several other degrees. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps on June 24, 1917 and was retired on April 30, 1946 with the rank of brigadier general.

He is an epidemiologist and has been in charge of laboratories at several posts. He was chief surgeon of American Forces in China, 1937-38. After serving as chief health officer of the Caribbean and North Atlantic Divisions, U.S.Army, 1941-42, he was made field director of the U.S.Typhus Commission. Among many decorations, he holds the Sir William Wellcome and the Distinguished Service Medals.

In 1941 he directed research which found that malaria was transmitted by Anopheles bellator, a vector which up to that time had not been suspected. This discovery was made in the West Indies.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 162. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 840. 1948-49.
Army and Air Force Register, v. II, p. 2194. Jan. 1948.

FRENCH, SANFORD WILLIAM, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 12, 1881 -

Col. French received his medical degree from George Washington University in 1905. He served with the Navy for eight years.

He entered the Medical Reserve Corps as a first lieutenant on June 3, 1910 and the Medical Corps as Major on January 3, 1918. He was retired on November 4, 1919.

He made a study of poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac and found that an absolute alcohol extract is far more effective than one in oil. He also worked on Parthenium hysteropherus. He trained personnel, not susceptible to these poisons,to gather the plants from which he made the extracts. This improvement in the technique of desensitization is of value to physicians in civil as well as military practice.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 192. 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v. II, p. 2198. Jan. 1948.

FRIEDMAN, MILTON, Lt.Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
(September 13, 1903 -

Col. Friedman was granted an M.D. degree from George Washington University in 1926. He served as instructor at the U.S. Army School of Roentgenology, 1942-43, and was chief of the radiation therapy section at Walter Reed General Hospital, 1942-46. He has done extensive work in radiation therapy in gynecology.

He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his service and the citation stated that during his service at Walter Reed he had "invented many new and improved instruments and technics for the treatment of malignant growths"... and this service would be "of lasting benefit to mankind".

SOURCES: J.A.M.A., v. 130, No. 17, p. 1228. Apr.27, 1946.
Who's Who in America, p. 859. 1948-49.

GARRISON, FIELDING HUDSON, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(November 5, 1870 - April 18, 1935)

Although Col. Garrison received a degree in medicine from Georgetown University in 1893, served two years in Manila and was retired as a colonel in May 1930, he was neither a physician nor a soldier.

For nearly forty years he was associated with the Army Medical Library where he had a definite part in the work of the Index Catalogue. In 1903, with Dr. Fletcher, he inaugurated the Index Medicus. His greatest contribution is probably his book "An Introduction to the History of Medicine" published in 1913. It is the most comprehensive work of its kind in the English language.

He died on April 18, 1935 following an abdominal operation for cancer.

SOURCE: Dictionary of Amer. Biog. v. 21, sup. 1, p. 335. 1944.

GILCHRIST, HARRY LORENZO, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(January 16, 1870 - December 26, 1943)

Gen. Gilchrist was graduated in medicine from Western Reserve University in 1896, entered the Army in 1900 and served in the Philippines. He was honor graduate and Hoff medalist of the Army Medical School in 1903.

He commanded the Field Hospital No. 1 at the time of the San Francisco earthquake (1906) and in Cuba with the Army of Intervention (1907).

He commanded the first unit to arrive in France, May 7, 1917 and in the same year was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service as Medical Director and later became Chief of the Service. He was director of the campaign against typhus in Poland, 1919, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for this service.

In April 1924 he wrote "Warfare Gas and Tuberculosis", showing that the incidence of the disease is not related to previous exposure to warfare gases. He also wrote other articles on gas warfare. He was retired for age on June 31, 1934 following which he became editor of The Military Surgeon (1935-40).

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp.171, 181, 185, 195. 1943.
The Military Surgeon, v. 94, p. 122. Feb. 1944.

GLENNAN, JAMES D., Brig. Gen., U.S.Army.
(March 2, 1862 - December 24, 1927)

Gen. Glennan's medical degree was received at Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1886. He joined the Army Medical Corps on October 29, 1888.

He saw Indian fighting as did many of his brother officers and won high praise for his treatment of and interest in the welfare of the Indians at Ft. Sill where Geronimo and his Apaches were prisoners.

His volunteer commission was terminated in August 1899 and he received appointment as major and surgeon in the 38th U.S.Infantry. This commission was vacated in May 1901 and he reverted to volunteer status in the same rank until he was given appointment in the regular corps on January 1, 1902. In 1907 he commanded the Division Hospital in Manila.

From the Division of Hospitalization in the Office of The Surgeon General, he was sent to France, March 1918, and placed in charge of hospitalization activities in the A.E.F. For his work in the establishment, equipping, and operation of hospitals as well as the evacuation service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In March 1919, he was placed in command of Walter Reed General Hospital and supervised its construction. He continued in this activity after he had been made assistant to The Surgeon General. In the latter capacity he was given the rank of brigadier general on February 9, 1925. Although he was retired for age on March 2, 1926, he remained at Walter Reed until the construction was completed.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army Ret. Army Med Bull. No. 56, p. 105. April 1941.

GODDARD, CALVIN HOOKER, Lt.Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(October 30, 1891 -

Col. Goddard received a degree in medicine from Johns Hopkins University in 1915, and entered the Army as a first lieutenant in the medical corps

on February 28, 1917. He resigned on June 2, 1920 and was recalled as lieutenant colonel in 1941. At that time he was assigned as historical officer with the War Department General Staff (1945-47)

His main interest, however, is in ballistics and he had made an extensive study of the identification of projectiles which has been of great value to law-enforcement agencies. He is the author of many articles in this field. He left the Medical Corps, established the Bureau of Forensic Ballistics in New York (1925) and later became head of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University. In 1947 he was in Tokyo, Japan as a member of the historical section, General Headquarters, Far Eastern Command.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 90. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 927. 1948-49

GORGAS, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Maj. Gen. U.S.Army, Ret.
(October 3, 1854 - July 3, 1920)

THE SURGEON GENERAL January 16, 1914 - October 3, 1918.

Gen. Gorgas took his medical training at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and received his degree in 1879. After one year as intern in Bellevue Hospital he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the Army on June 16, 1880.

For nearly twenty years he led the regular life of an army officer. Since he had had yellow fever early in his career and was immune to the disease, he was sent wherever an epidemic appeared. In 1898 he took over command of the Siboney (Cuba) Hospital, and in 1899 he became chief surgeon of the Department of Havana. After Major Reed had proved that the disease was spread by mosquitoes, Gorgas eliminated the breeding places and rid Havana of yellow fever. The results of his work brought him international reputation as a sanitarian.

In 1902 he was sent to Panama. It required an epidemic of yellow fever to stop efforts which were being made to discredit him. In 1906 President Roosevelt made him a member of the Canal Commission and inspite of opposition on the part of Col. Goethals, he not only eradicated yellow fever but made Panama and Colon models of sanitation. His fame as a sanitary expert spread and in 1913 he was invited to South Africa to investigate and make recommendations for the control of pneumonia among Negro mine workers. While there he received notice of his appointment as Surgeon General with rank of brigadier general, January 16, 1914. On March 4, 1915 he was promoted to major general.

In 1916 he was made director of an effort to rid Central and South America of yellow fever. He was ready to resign when war with Germany was declared but continued in office.

In 1918 on May 25, the Army School of Nursing was opened; Fitzsimons General Hospital for tubercular patients was opened, probably an indirect result of Gen. Gorgas' interest in the disease. He was retired for age on October 3, 1918 and began work with the International Health Board. While on his way to South Africa to investigate the yellow fever situation on the West Coast, he had a stroke of apoplexy and died a month later on July 3, 1920 in London. While ill in London he was visited by King George V and knighted.

He wrote very little but did publish "Sanitation in Panama" in 1915.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 52, p. 88. April 1940.

GREENLEAF, CHARLES RAVENSCROFT, Brig.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(January 1, 1838 - September 2, 1911)

Gen. Greenleaf received his degree in medicine from the Ohio State Medical College in 1860. On August 5, 1861, he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the Army, having been a volunteer from Ohio. He was assistant to Medical Director Tripler and organized and took charge of casualties from the Peninsular and Virginia engagements.

He devised the system of personal identification which was used up to the time of the Spanish-American War. He was chief surgeon to the Commanding General of the Army, organized the medical service of the Puerto Rican Expedition, was commander of the hospital at Montauk Point, and the chief surgeon of the Army in the Philippines. He was not only an excellent administrator but an advocate of progress of medical science along new and broader channels. As Medical Inspector, he was instrumental in improving sanitation in camps and in maintaining satisfactory sanitary developments.

He was retired with the rank of colonel on January 1, 1902 and was given the rank of brigadier general in 1904, by an Act of Congress, for his services during the Civil War.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, v. 29, p. 589. 1911.

GROW, MALCOLM C., Maj.Gen., U.S.Army.
(November 19, 1887 -

Gen. Grow took his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1909, and was graduated from the School of Aviation Medicine in 1928. He was commissioned in the U. S. Army Medical Reserve Corps and served as captain in the Russian Imperial Army Medical Corps, 1915-17, later serving in France. He was chief flight surgeon of the Air Corps, 1934-39 and was appointed air surgeon U.S.A.A.F. in December 1946. Among many decorations he holds the Distinguished Service Medal.

He is co-author with Col. Harry Armstrong of the aviator's medical hand book "Fit to Fly"(1941). He was awarded the John Jeffries award from the Institute of Aero Sciences for his contribution to aviation.

In 1949 he was appointed Surgeon General of the Army Air Forces.

SOURCE: Who's Who in America, p. 989. 1948-49.

HALLORAN, PAUL STACEY, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(March 20, 1874 - April 26, 1931)

Col. Halloran received his degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and interned at St. Joseph Hospital, Philadelphia. He was commissioned assistant surgeon on June 29, 1901. In 1902, he was graduated from the Army Medical School. He was surgeon of the 90th Division in 1917. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "his professional ... sanitary measures maintained" and organization and care of the sick.

In 1923 he supervised the construction and organized the new hospital at Ft. Benning, Ga., and in 1927 was made commanding officer of Sternberg General Hospital in Manila. In 1929 he was given the same post at Fitzsimons General Hospital.

He died suddenly on April 26, 1931 during a party held at his home.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army Ret. Army Med. Bull., No. 65, pp. 157, 170. Jan. 1943.

HAMILTON, FRANK HASTINGS, Lt.Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
(September 10, 1813 - August 11, 1886)

Col. Hamilton, a professor in Rush Medical College, was a pioneer in skin grafting in the treatment for ulcers (1854) and wrote an important treatise on fractures and dislocations (1860). Another work which appeared in 1865 was "A Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene."

He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835 and in 1846, with others, founded the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He was in charge of the field hospital at the first battle of Bull Run. He was consulting surgeon when Pres. Garfield was assassinated. In addition to his writing, he was an artist of promise and illustrated his own books.

Fibroid phthisis led to his death in 1886.

SOURCES: Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 601. 1929.
Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 82. 1943.
Dictionary of Amer. Biog. v. 8, p. 185. 1932.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 28, 1828 - January 5, 1900)
THE SURGEON GENERAL April 25, 1862 - August 18, 1864.

In 1849 Gen. Hammond was given a degree in medicine from the University of the City of New York. He spent a year as intern in the Pennsylvania Hospital and then entered private practice. He took the examination and was appointed as assistant surgeon on July 29, 1849.

He was in the Indian wars and later, on sick leave, studied in Europe. He served as medical director in a force operating against the Sioux Indians and as medical officer accompanied an expedition which located a road to Bridger's Pass in the Rockies. He devoted ten years of his spare time to physiological and botanical investigation and in 1857 published "Experimental Research Relative to the Nutritive Value and Physiological Effects of Albumen Starch and Gum, when Singly and Exclusively Used as a Food". This book won the American Medical Association Prize.

On October 31, 1860, he resigned from the Army to accept the chair of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of the University of Maryland. He reentered the Army at the foot of the list on May 28, 1861, as assistant surgeon. He organized the Camden Street Hospital in Baltimore. His work was looked upon with favor by the Sanitary Commission and, when Surgeon General Finley broke with Stanton, the Commission succeeded in having him appointed Surgeon General on April 25, 1862. His accomplishments were many: an enlarged supply table; provision of hospital clothing for patients; general reorganization of boards of examiners for entrance to the corps and increased standards for applicants; new and complete system of hospital reports.

On May 21, 1862, he directed the organization of the Army Medical Museum and a most definite program for the construction and equipment of military hospitals was made. All of his recommendations have been realized, such as: a permanent hospital corps; establishment of an army medical school and of permanent general hospitals in Washington, D.C. with autonomy of the medical department in the construction of hospitals, transportation of supplies, and the institution of a military medical laboratory.

In September 1863, he clashed with Stanton, who relieved him from office, a court-martial followed and was prosecuted so bitterly that he was finally dismissed from the Army. It is said that the first finding was

for acquittal for irregularities in purchase of supplies, but a reconsideration was ordered with a verdict of guilty being returned on August 18, 1864.

Hammond entered private practice in New York and soon became a leader in the practice and teaching of neurology. He was appointed lecturer on nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1867 resigned to accept professorship, in the same subject, which had been created for him at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He also taught at the University of the City of New York, the University of Vermont and at the Post Graduate Medical School of New York, of which he was one of the founders.

Hestarted a campaign for vindication of his conduct of the Office of Surgeon General and an Act of Congress, approved March 15, 1878, restored him to the Army, and placed him on the retired list as Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general but without pay or allowances, on August 27, 1879.

In Washington in 1888 he established a large sanitorium for the care of nervous and mental diseases.

He died on January 5, 1900 of a cardiac ailment.

He was a prolific writer. A few titles follow: "A Treatise on Hygiene, with Special Reference to the Military Service"(1863); "On Wakefulness: With an Introductory Chapter on the Physiology of Sleep"(1866); "Sleep and Its Derangements "(1869); "Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism"(1871); "Insanity in Its Medical Relations"(1883); "Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous system"(1871)- this was announced "as the first textbook of nervous diseases in the English language". He was also playwrite, novelist and journalist and founded, in 1867, the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence". He cooperated in founding and editing the "New York Medical Journal"(1867-69) and the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" (1867-83).

He was a pioneer in the field of nervous and mental diseases in the United States.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 52, p. 42. April 1940.

HOFF, JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(April 11, 1848 - January 14, 1920)

Col. Hoff received his degree in medicine from Albany Medical College and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Army on November 10, 1874.

He organized the first detachment of the Hospital Corps and company bearers in the Army in 1887 and this unit gave efficient service in the engagement at Wounded Knee Creek in 1889. For this engagement Hoff received the Distinguished Service Medal(Cross).

He was chief surgeon of the III Army Corps during the Spanish-American War and later proceeded to Puerto Rico where he controlled epidemic and endemic smallpox - the result of a hurricane. At the time he developed a new supply of smallpox vaccine and in three months vaccinated 860,000 people.

He taught military sanitation in the General Service and Staff College; was an observer in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War.

In 1912 he retired with the rank of colonel and was appointed a member of the War Council of the American Red Cross. In 1916 he became editor of The Military Surgeon and remained in this position until 1919

when he was recalled to active duty.

In 1918 he published an article in The Military Surgeon criticising the General Staff for failure to utilize properly the military experience of medical officers and he was summarily relieved from duty by the Chief of Staff. In December 1919 a letter from the Secretary of War exonerated him of any wrong doing.

He died at Walter Reed General Hospital on January 14, 1920.

SOURCES: Army Med. Bull., No. 66, p. 250. April 1943
Army Med. Bull., No. 34, pp. 53-55. Jan 1936.

HOWARD, DEANE CHILDS, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(March 11, 1870 -

Col. Howard was awarded a degree in medicine from Columbian University in 1893 and was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1894. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon October 26, 1893 and the Medical Corps as a major on April 24, 1907.

In 1911 he was the first to advocate compulsory chemical prophylaxis for those known to have been exposed to venereal infection and a General Order (#31) W.D. followed in 1912. He was later made chief of the Division of Sanitation.

He retired on July 12, 1922.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 123, 152. 1943.

HUDDLESTON, JAMES HOWARD, Capt., O.R.C., U.S.Army.
(1887 -

Capt. Huddleston published a monograph "Accidents, Neuroses and Compensation"(1932) based upon his experience in the Army during World War I and later as an officer of the Veterans Administration.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 140. 1943.

HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(December 26, 1889 -

Gen. Hume received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins in 1913 and was the first honor graduate of the Army Medical School in 1917. The list of degrees, both earned and honorary, which he holds is too long to include here.

He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army in 1916 and held many important posts, of which a few are: director of the Typhus Fever Campaign in Serbia; medical inspector in 1930 of the investigation of Jamaica Ginger Paralysis (jake paralysis) and described the outbreak in "The First Cases of Jamaica Ginger Paralysis in the United States Army"(Mil. Surg. Nov. 1930); wrote the chapter on sandfly fever for Tice's "Practice of Medicine"(1925,1939); compiled the first bibliography of the disease; editor of the Index Catalogue and later librarian of the Army Medical Library; commanding officer of hospitals with the Italian Army (1917).

He received the Distinguished Service Medal for the preventive measures against typhoid fever which he used in Italy (World War II) and for his restoration not only of civil government functions but also for the establishment of sanitary conditions while chief of Allied Military Government, 5th Army, 1943-45.

The list of honors bestowed upon him and of the decorations he holds

is even longer than the list of his degrees.

His chief interest is in internal medicine.

He is the author of over 300 books, papers and articles.

SOURCES: Bull. U.S.Army Med. Dept., No. 84, p. 37. Jan. 1945.
Who's Who in America, p. 1210. 1948-49.
Hume: Victories ~~of~~ in Army Medicine, pp. 181,189, 191. 1943

IRELAND, MERRITTE WEBER, Maj.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(May 31, 1867 -
THE SURGEON GENERAL October 4, 1918 - May 31, 1931.

Gen. Ireland was the possessor of two medical degrees, one from the Detroit Medical College in 1890 and one from the Jefferson Medical College in 1891. He immediately took the examination for army medical service and was commissioned an assistant surgeon from Indiana on May 4, 1891. His first assignment put him in charge of the first company of instruction of the Hospital Corps organized by Capt. John Van R. Hoff.

From 1893 to 1896 he was engaged in Indian uprisings and in exploring expeditions.

From December 1899 to April 1900 he was in the Philippines and won commendation from the high command for his work as medical purveyor and as disbursing officer of the Public Civil Fund.

On May 4, 1896 he was promoted to captain in the regular establishment.

During his ten years in The Surgeon General's Office he instituted a foreign service roster. He was post surgeon at Ft. Sam Houston at the time of the Punitive Expedition into Mexico and was Gen. Pershing's choice for chief surgeon but was not to serve as such until April 1918 when Col. Bradley gave upthe position due to ill health.

Brother officers, some his seniors, requested Gen. Pershing to recommend Ireland for the office of Surgeon General and he was appointed on October 4, 1918. It was not known whether this recommendation was a deciding factor.

During Gen. Ireland's term of office Walter Reed and Letterman General Hospitals were rebuilt and completed; William Beaumont General Hospital was built and put into operation (July 1, 1921); Army Medical Center was enlarged; Medical Field Service School was created(May 15,1920); and the third tropical disease board was established at Manila (1922).

Four times he was appointed The Surgeon General. He held the Distinguished Service Medal and was showered with many honors. From 1925-27 he was President of the Association of Military Surgeons. "The History of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army in the World War" was completed and published under his regime.

He was retired for age on May 31, 1931.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 94. April 1940.

IRWIN, BERNARD JOHN DOWLING, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army,Ret.
(June 24, 1830 - December 15, 1917)

Gen. Irwin was born in Ireland. He received his M.D. degree from New York Medical College in 1852. He entered the Army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on August 28, 1861 and was breveted lieutenant colonel and colonel for his services. He retired on June 28, 1894 and was advanced to the rank of brigadier general (by Act of Congress, Apr.23, 1904).

He saw a varied service and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action against the Chiricahua Indians near Apache Pass, New Mexico.

He was the first to use a tent hospital for large numbers of patients.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 148. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p.620. 1943.

IVY, ROBERT HENRY, Col., D.C., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(May 21, 1881 -

Col. Ivy received his D.D.S. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. Was a captain in the Medical Reserve in 1918 and served in the Office of The Surgeon General and in France.

He specializes in plastic surgery and cosmetic facial surgery. Much of his work has been done at Walter Reed General Hospital. Since 1944 he has been professor of maxillo-facial surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of several books on the above subject and on immunology.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 86. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 1243. 1948-49.

JACHES, LEOPOLD, Lt.Col., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(1871 - January 23, 1939)

Col. Jaches was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1892. He received an LLB degree from the New York Law School and was admitted to the Bar.

In 1903 he took his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in 1907 did extensive study in x-ray under Albers-Schonberg in Hamburg, Germany.

He was commissioned captain in the medical reserve and commanded Roentgen Unit, No. 1 during World War I. In 1936 he was clinical professor of Roentgenology at Columbia University.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, p. 403. April 1939.

JONES, HAROLD WELLINGTON., Col.,M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
November 5, 1877 -

Col. Jones secured his M.D.degree from Harvard Medical School in 1901, interned at Children's Hospital in Boston, and went to St. Louis University Medical School as instructor and professor. He was an associate of Dr. Nathaniel Allison in the practice of surgery.

He entered the Army in 1906 as a captain and built an enviable career as ship surgeon; commander of an ambulance company in the field, commander of one of the largest hospital centers in World War I (Beau Desert); as professor at the Army Medical school and other kindred posts. He became Librarian of the Army Medical Library in 1936 and many of the present policies of this institution were either initiated by him or carried out by him on suggestions from others.

He holds the Legion of Merit. He was retired for age on December 31, 1945.

SOURCE: Bull. Amer. Lib. Assn., v. 33, No. 4, p. 409. Oct. 1943.

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JONES, JOHN
(1729 - June 23, 1791)

After study with Drs. Cadwalader (U.S.), William Hunter and Percival Potts (London), Petit and L'Dran (Paris), at Edinburgh amd at Leyden, Dr. Jones received his degree in medicine from the University of Rheims in 1751. He was the first American lithotomist of whom there is a record.

In a varied career, one outstanding accomplishment was the important part he played in the organization of the medical department of the Continental Army. His contribution to medicine was his book, "Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures", published in 1775. This is said to be the "first public treatise" of any length published on the subject in America.

He served during the French and Indian Wars and helped to organize a hospital during the Revolution.

SOURCE: Dictionary of Amer. Biog. v. 10, p181. 1933.

KEAN, JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, Col., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 27, 1860 -

A degree in medicine from the University of Virginia and post graduate work with Dr. John A. Wyeth in New York prepared Col. Kean to pass the examination for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army in 1884.

In 1898 he was given command of the 2nd Division Hospital, the largest in the Corps.

Col. Kean was the first case of yellow fever that Major Reed saw and when the disease reinvaded Cuba in 1906, he was placed in charge of sanitation. His experience in connection with the Yellow Fever Board been commended by the Secretary of War, and enabled him to eradicate the disease in the island (1906).

The law, enacted by Congress in 1908, for the reorganization of the Medical Corps was drafted by Col. Kean and he was instrumental in securing its passage. This law introduced the principle of a reserve in the Army and Col. Kean was called the Father of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps.

In 1911 he was one of three delegates to the International Sanitary Conference which met in Paris to study the control of yellow fever, plague, and cholera.

In 1912 he was responsible for wiping out bubonic plague in Puerto Rico and wrote the sanitary law which was later adopted. He also corrected sanitary conditions during a Mississippi flood.

At the outbreak of World War I, Pres. Taft appointed him Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. In this capacity he organized base hospitals, purchased equipment and selected personnel, the latter to be commissioned in the Reserve. He was also given the job of organizing the U. S. Army Ambulance Service with the French Army.

Appointed Deputy Chief Surgeon with the A.E.F. he served in that capacity until the end of the war. On June 26, 1918 he was promoted to brigadier general.

Concerned at the high rate of venereal disease, he worked out, in 1909, a system of voluntary prophylaxis which was adopted by the Army.

In 1915-16 he was President of the Association of Military Surgeons. He is credited with composing the motto of the U.S.Army Medical Center.

Upon his retirement for age on June 27, 1924, the Secretary of War said, "In my opinion Col. Kean has done more for the advancement of the interests of the department than any other officer who ever belonged to the corps. ..."

He drafted the law establishing the Dental Corps. After his retirement he became editor of The Military Surgeon and Secretary-Treasurer of

the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.
He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.
SOURCE: E.E.Hume, The Military Surgeon, v. 55, p. 398. Sept. 1924.

KEEN, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, U.S.Army.
(January 19, 1837 - June 7, 1932)
Surgeon Keen received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1862 and served through the Civil War.
With Mitchell and Morehouse he was author of "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves". (See Mitchell, S.W.).
Dr. Keen held many degrees and honors; taught surgery in various schools. He returned to the Army as first lieutenant on December 28, 1909 and was honorably discharged with the rank of major on March 18, 1918. He was President of the American Medical Association and of other professional groups. He wrote on surgery, nerves and typhoid and edited Gray's Anatomy (1887).
SOURCES: Hume; Victories of Army Medicine, p. 79. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 659. 1943.

KELLER, WILLIAM LORDAN, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(March 24, 1874 -
Col. Keller was eminent for his work in thoracic surgery. He was chief consultant in this field with the A.E.F.; chief of the surgical clinic at Walter Reed General Hospital and later in charge of the hospital. When he was retired for age on October 31, 1935, the Congress continued him on full active duty pay for life. This was a reward without precedent in the Medical Corps.
He received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia in 1899 He became an acting assistant surgeon of U.S. Public Health Service on November 25, 1899; contract surgeon in the Army on May 10, 1900 and accepted as captain of the Medical Corps, June 2, 1907.
SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 91. 1943
Army and Air Force Register, v.II. Jan. 1948.

KELSER, RAYMOND A., Brig. Gen. (V.C.), U.S.Army Ret.
(December 2, 1892 -
Gen. Kelser received a degree in Veterinary Medicine from George Washington University in 1914. He entered the Army as an officer of the Veterinary Reserve Corps and was later commissioned a captain in the Corps of the Regular Army. Through his army career he served as chief of Veterinary Laboratory Section, Letterman General Hospital; commanding officer of the veterinary laboratories at Philadelphia and the Army Medical School and as instructor at the latter; member of various research boards; area veterinarian of the First Corps Area; and from 1933 to 1935 was assigned to study and perform research in virus diseases at Harvard Medical School.
While serving with the U.S. Army Medical Department Research Board in the Philippines he developed a vaccine against rinderpest which made it possible to eradicate this disease, the most serious animal scourge in the

islands. He also discovered that equine encephalitis is transmitted by mosquitoes. This was of great importance as the disease attacks humans as well as animals.

His book on veterinary bacteriology is a standard textbook in a number of veterinary colleges. He has also written numerous articles on veterinary bacteriology and immunology.

He holds the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress prize amd the Distinguished Service Medal for his contributions to veterinary medicine.

He retired early in 1946 to become Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

He has also been a member of the scientific staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bull. U.S.Army Med. Dept. V. 5, No. 3, p. 272. March 1946.

KILLDUFFE, ROBERT A., Major, M.C., A.U.S.
(1884 - April 5, 1943)

Major Killduffe was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913.

In May 1917 he was commissioned and during World War I did much experimenting in bacteriology and epidemiology. He left the service in 1919 but re-entered in 1942.

Maj. Killduffe was nationally known for his laboratory work and served as the Director of Laboratory Service at Ashford General Hospital during World War II.

He wrote many articles on his specialty and collaborated with Dr. Michael De Bakey in an article on the Blood Bank and the technique of transfusion.

He was a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology and editor of the American Journal of Clinical Pathology.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, v. 92, p. 683. June 1943.

KING, BENJAMIN, Surgeon, M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 24, 1797 - June 24, 1888)

Surgeon King was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1818 and entered the Army on October 14 of that year as a surgeon's mate. In 1821 he was appointed assistant surgeon.

He was made assistant to Surgeon General Lovell and when the latter died carried on the office until May 1838. When money became available for the creation of a U.S. Soldiers' Home he was made treasurer (1851) of the fund, and later Secretary-Treasurer and attending surgeon. He held the office until April 1, 1864 although he had been retired on November 9, 1863 for disability. He died on June 24, 1888.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, v. 88, p. 187. Feb. 1941.

KING, EDGAR, Brig.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 1, 1884 -

Gen. King was graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1906 and from the Army Medical School in 1907. In 1907 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Army and retired on January 31, 1946.

In 1914 "Mental Diseases and Defects in United States Troops," a monograph, was issued as Bulletin No. 5, by The Surgeon General's Office.

He created the Department of Sociology and Psychiatry at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and was its head, 1915-17. It did valuable work in the study of delinquent soldiers and selected those capable of being restored to honorable duty status.

In the spring of 1941 Gen. King (then Col.) worked out a plan for the care of soldiers and civilians in Hawaii in the event of an attack by Japan. He organized teams and invited John J. Moorhead to give instruction in military surgery. These teams and the work they did on 7 December 1941 were a triumph of military medical achievement. Gen. King also has collected large supplies of blood plasma, liquid plasma and sulfa drugs, these also played an important part after the Jap attack. He was promoted to brigadier general and given the Distinguished Service Medal for his foresight and skill.

SOURCES: Hume; Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 139, 194. 1943
Who's Who in America, p. 1354. 1948-49.

KIRK, NORMAN T., Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(January 3, 1888 -
THE SURGEON GENERAL June 1, 1943 - May 31, 1947.

Gen. Kirk received his M.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1912 and later studied at Johns Hopkins and at Massachusetts General Hospitals. In 1913 he was graduated from the Army Medical School and in 1931 from the Medical Field Service School.

He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve on May 29, 1912 and received the same commission in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army on May 22, 1913.

After service at Vera Cruz and other stations he hedl the following important assignments: October 1925 - Chief Orthopedic Service at Ft. Sam Houston; 1927 - Chief of Surgical Service, same station; Febnary 1928 - Chief Orthopedic Service at Sternberg General Hospital and was returned in the same capacity in 1935; July 1930 - Chief Orthopedic Service, Walter Reed General Hospital and in 1936 to 1941 the same at Letterman General Hospital.

In July 1942 he organized and commanded Percy Jones General Hospital. In 1946 he was awarded the Legion of Merit and is the possessor of many other decorations, honomary degrees and memberships in professional societies.

Gen. Kirk is an authority on amputations and orthopedics. In addition to many articles he is author of the following: "Amputations; operative technique"(1924) a standard text; "Tetanus", "Cine-plastic Amputations and Prothesis", and "Prothesis" (Christopher Textbook of Surgery by American authors).

Upon termination of his tour of duty as The Surgeon General, he retired on May 31, 1947.

SOURCES: Army Med. Bull., No. 68, p. 1. July 1943.
The Military Surgeon, p. 97. July 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 1362. 1948-49.

LA GARDE, LOUIS ANATOLE, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(April 15, 1848 - March 7, 1920)

Col. La Garde was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1872 and on March 30, 1874 was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the Army. He was commended for his work in the Powder River Expedition against the Sioux in 1876. On June 6, 1878 he was appointed first lieutenant in the Medical Corps from Kentucky. During the winter of 1889-90 he studied diseases of the eye at New York Postgraduate Medical School and was one of the first medical officers of the Army to become an expert in this field.

In 1892-93 he was ordered, with officers of the Ordnance Department to conduct experiments on the effects of small-arm fire with new calibers and velocities on the human body. The results were published in The Surgeon General's 1893 report. La Garde had already shown that firing did not sterilize bullets and that they had a septic quality.

During the Spanish-American War he was in command of the divisional reserve hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Siboney, Cuba; received the wounded from the battle of Santiago; was responsible for the evacuation of wounded to the United States, and, when yellow fever appeared established a hospital for the disease. He later contracted yellow fever.

In 1889 he was elected professor of military surgery at New York University; 1901-02 was lecturer on gunshot wounds and ophthalmology at the Army Medical School; and from October 1903 to May 1904 served as president of a board to determine the stopping power of bullets from pistols and revolvers with a view to a more effective service weapon.

He was retired from active duty on April 15, 1913 with the rank of colonel. After retirement he served as superintendent of the U.S. Soldiers' Home and returned to active duty during World War I.

An authority on ballistics, his book, "Gunshot injuries: how they are infected, their complications and treatment"(1914) became a standard text.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 66, p. 251. April 1943.

LAWSON, THOMAS, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army.
(August 29, 1789 - May 15, 1861)

THE SURGEON GENERAL November 30, 1836 - May 15, 1861.

No information is available concerning his education but he must have studied with practitioners for at nineteen he entered the Navy as a surgeon's mate (Mar. 1, 1809). He resigned on January 12, 1811 and on February 8, 1811 was appointed garrison surgeon's mate in the Army. He became surgeon of the 7th Infantry on May 17, 1815, having served in that rank through the War of 1912. He was commended by Hospital Surgeon Mann for his service. He was appointed medical director in the Seminole War. While on the above duty he received his appointment as Surgeon General, November 30, 1836.

He obtained military rank for the corps; two increases in number; improved uniforms; status of enlisted men for stewards in the Army; and increased pay for soldiers detailed to duty with the Corps. The first volume of "Medical Statistics" prepared by Assistant Surgeon Samuel Ferry was issued in 1839. He was chief of the medical staff with Gen. Scott on Lobos Island in February 1847. An Act of Congress, February 11, 1847 (9 Stat 124) gave definite military rank to medical officers for the first time.

He was breveted brigadier general on May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct in the war. The second volume of "Medical Statistics" issued in July 1856 was highly commended by the medical profession.

Lawson obtained authority to have the Army Medical Corps represented at meetings of the American Medical Association and appointed C.S.Tripler as a delegate (1850).

A strike of apoplexy caused his death on May 15, 1861.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 33. Apr. 1940

LEIGH, RUFUS WOOD, Lt. Col., D.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(December 18, 1884 -

Col. Leigh received his D.D.S. degree from the University of Michigan in 1912, was graduated from the Medical Field Service School in 1921(Advanced Course in 1937) and from the Army Dental School in 1922.

He joined the Dental Section, O.R.C., as first lieutenant on August 29, 1917 and the Dental Corps in the same rank on July 1, 1920. He was retired on January 31, 1940, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He is said to be the first to make a statistical study of the incidence of caries and published "The Incidence of Caries in the Different Teeth and Their Respective Surfaces" in the Military Dental Journal in December 1923. He has made valuable contributions to anthropology by his work on the human skull and teeth.

SOURCES: Humes: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 202. 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v.1, p. 2300. Jan. 1948.

LETTERMAN, JOHNATHAN, Maj., M.C., U.S.Army.
(December 11, 1824 - March 15, 1872)

In 1849, Johnathan Letterman was granted his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College. He took the Army examination and was commissioned assistant surgeon on June 29, 1849.

In common with other officers of this period he saw service in combat with the Seminoles and the Indians of the West.

He was made Medical Director of the Department of West Virginia in January 1862 and on July of the same year was transferred to the same office with the Army of the Potomac. He had been promoted to surgeon on April 16, 1862.

He enforced sanitary measures and thoroughly equipped the Army with medical supplies at Harrison's Landing. An Ambulance Corps, planned by him, was authorized by General Order dated August 2, 1862, and an Act of Congress, March 1864 provided for the unit. He established an ambulance and evacuation system, a supply system and a field hospital system which became basic models all over the world and a new epoch in field service was begun. On September 3, 1863, he issued a supply table for service of the Army with instructions for the method of their use and transportation.

On December 22, 1864, due partially to illness and also to a business opportunity, he resigned from the Army. His resignation was effected before the general bestowal of brevets.

In 1867 he was elected coroner of San Francisco and in 1868, the Governor appointed him surgeon general of state troops.

His book "Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac", was published in 1866. His death was due to a chronic intestinal trouble.

SOURCES: Milton Terris, M.D., Interns, v. 9, p. 280. Jan 1943.
Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army, Ret.; The Military Surgeon, v. 84, p. 62. Jan. 1939.

LOVE, ALBERT GALLATIN, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 31, 1877 -

Gen. Love received his M.D. degree from Memphis Hospital Medical School in 1904 and was honor graduate and medalist of the Army Medical School in 1906. He later was graduated from the advanced course at the latter and from the Medical Field Service School. He holds a D.P.H. from Johns Hopkins, 1928.

He entered the Army as a contract surgeon on September 22, 1905 and was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Corps, June 20, 1906.

He is the Army's leading vital statistician with numerous statistical publications to his credit. He retired on July 31, 1941 but was recalled to active duty on August 1, 1941 and placed in charge of the collection of data and the planning of the medical history for World War II. This active duty was terminated in March 1946.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 115. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 1517. 1948-49.
Personal papers on file in the Historical Div., SGO.

LOVELL, JOSEPH, M.C., U.S.Army.
(December 22, 1788 - October 17, 1836)
THE SURGEON GENERAL April 18, 1818 - October 17, 1836.

Gen. Lovell was graduated in medicine from Harvard Medical School in 1811 with the first class to receive the degree of M.D. On May 15, 1812, he was appointed major and surgeon, 9th Infantry, and became an outstanding medical officer. Late in 1812 he was placed in command of Burlington (Vt) General Hospital, which became a model of what an Army hospital should be.

Congress passed a bill, on April 14, 1818, creating the office of The Surgeon General and Lovell was appointed to the post on April 18. For the first time a permanent medical organization was established and a career officer made its chief. He was largely responsible for the "Regulations of the Medical Department, September 1818", and his recommendations that the number of medical officers be increased; that their pay and allowances be increased; that the Apothecary General make all purchases of medical supplies and that purchasing officers be bonded were carried out during his term of office.

General Order, No. 58, W.D., July 7, 1932, established the first examining board for applicants for the position of assistant surgeon, initiating a factor which contributed to the high professional standing of the Corps.

He was largely responsible for the abolition of the whiskey ration in the Army, and also instrumental in getting a bill through Congress by which unsuitable and inefficient officers could be eliminated from the Army by board action. By his suggestions he improved rations and clothing for the soldier. He required reports on weather conditions and incidence and causes of diseases, from all Army posts, quarterly and these have been of historic value. The weather reports were the beginning of the present Weather Bureau. A service of value to the profession was the encouragement and official assistance he gave to William Beaumont in the study of gastric physiology. In 1836, a collection of books was begun which formed a nucleus for the Army Medical Library of the present.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 27. April 1940.

LULL, GEORGE FAIRLESS, Maj.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(March 10, 1887 -

Gen. Lull received his degree in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1909; M.P.H. fromHarvard in 1921 and D.P.H. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922.

He was commissioned in the medical corps in 1912 and was retired on April 30, 1946 with the rank of colonel. He had been major general A.U.S. during World War II.

The "Elements of Military Hygiene"(1937), was preparedunder his direction and is used as a text by the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and by other military schools.*

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 56. 1943.
Who's Who in America , p. 1530. 1948-49.
Army and Air Force Register, v.1. Jan.1948, p. 2310.

* Since his retirement Gen. Lull has been Secretary and General Manager of the American Medical Association.

LYSTER, THEODORE CHARLES, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret. "Father of Aviation Med."
(July 10, 1875 - August 5, 1933)

Gen. Lyster took his degree in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1899, and entered the Army as a private and acting hospital steward, serving from June 1898 to February 1899. In 1900 he was commissioned first lieutenant and rose to colonel in 1919. A special Act of Congress, August 16, 1930, gave him the rank of brigadier general, retired.

His specialties appear to have been laryngology, rhinology and otolaryngologyand it was as chief of these specialties that he served in Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone (1904-09), and Philippine University (1911).

[redacted]

He was retired as colonel in 1919 and was director of yellow fever elimination of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1918-22.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his war service.

SOURCES: The Military Surgeon, v. 36, p. 224. 1915.
Who Was Who in America, v. 1, p. 758. 1943.

W.J.L. Lyster (Lyster Bag) (1869-

McCAW, JAMES BROWN, Surgeon, Confederate Army.
(1823 - 1906)

Dr. McCaw was the father of Brig. Gen. Walter Drew McCaw. He chose to serve with the Confederacy and was commissioned a surgeon in the Provisional Army. However, his first great work was done as director of the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

Having learned from Generals Tilton and Lovell, he set up the hospital as an almost independent unit. He had his own commissary and organized groups of women to assist in nursing, making hospital supplies and in preparing food.

The hospital consisted of 150 wooden buildings housing 60 patients each and became the largest hospital (9000 beds) ever established in the United States. Dr. McCaw collected herds of cows and goats to insure milk for the patients and insisted on proper ventilation. All this was done before the organization of the Red Cross.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 21, 144. 1943.

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McCAW, WALTER DREW, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(February 10, 1863 - July 7, 1939)

Gen. McCaw received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1882 at the age of 19 years. He secured a second M.D. from Columbia University in 1884 and entered the Army by examination on August 29 of the same year.

For service under fire in the battle of Santiago he was awarded the Silver Star.

In 1902, he became Librarian of the Army Medical Library and remained in that post twelve years. In 1918, after a tour of duty in Manila, he was chief surgeon for the A.E.F. 1919 found him commandant of the Army Medical School.

Among his many decorations including those of foreign countries was the Distinguished Service Medal. He was retired for age, February 10, 1927.

SOURCE: Col.James M. Phalen, U.S.Army, Ret: Army Med Bull., No. 64, p. 135, October 1942.

McNINCH, JOSEPH HAMILTON, Lt. Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(October 4 1904 -

Col. McNinch was awarded his degree in medicine from Ohio State in 1930, became a first lieutenant in the M.R.C., June 9, 1931. He is now lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army and holds the temporary rank of Colonel (Since 3 Apr 43).

He is a graduate of the Army Medical School and in 1934 was awarded the Sternberg Medal for excellence in bacteriology and serum therapy.

During World War II, he was Deputy Surgeon of the United Kingdom Base and executive officer of the European Theatre of Operations (1942-45).

His organization and handling of records was of great value in the planning and operation of the medical service of the ETO. When submarine warfare threatened shipping he initiated the practice of micro-filming medical records shipped to the United States.

His original specialties were internal medicine and psychiatry.

He had special training in and possessed superior qualifications for carrying out the details of producing typhoid vaccine on a large scale and in 1930 was successively instructor in, in charge of, and chief of the division of Biologic Products Laboratory.

Perhaps his chief contribution to medical science was (with others) the producing of sufficient encephalomyelitis vaccine to inoculate the 35,000 horses and mules of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the R.O.T.C.

He holds the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star Medals for his outstanding service during the war.

SOURCES: Private papers, orders, etc.

MAGEE, JAMES CARRE, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(January 23, 1883 -
THE SURGEON GENERAL June 1,1939 - May 31, 1943.

Gen. Magee received his degree in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1905, and entered the Army medical service as a contract surgeon on September 9, 1907. He was appointed first lieutenant in the medical

reserve and was on active duty until May 27, 1909 when he received his commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

He served on the border and was in France two years. In August 1918 he was detailed as assistant to the chief surgeon of the American First Army, took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensive and was awarded the Purple Heart for his meritorious service.

In January 1923 he was division surgeon of the second division and commanding officer of the second medical regiment. In September 1927 he was post surgeon at Ft. Myer, Va., and took the advanced course at the Medical Field Service School. He was graduated from the advanced course in preventive medicine in 1922; from the advanced course MFSS in 1928 and from the advanced graduate course in preventive medicine at the Army Medical School in 1939.

At the time of his appointment to the office of The Surgeon General he was executive officer at Walter Reed General Hospital.

He served as The Surgeon General from June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1943 at which time he was retired.

SOURCES: Army Med. Bull., No. 49, July 1939.
Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 118. April 1940
Who's Who in America, p. 1561. 1948-49.

MANN, JAMES, Surgeon, U.S.Army.
(1759 - 1832)

Dr. Mann was graduated from Harvard and studied medicine with a Dr. Danforth.

He served as surgeon with the 4th Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolution for three years. In 1812 he was appointed Hospital Surgeon and was discharged in 1815. He re-entered the Army in 1816 and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1821.

His contribution to medical science was "Medical Sketches on the Campaigns of 1812, '13 and '14", in which he gives an account of the Winter Epidemic (1815-16) of dysentery. He was awarded the Boyston Prize (1806) for his early accounts of the same disease.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 172. 1943.
Cyclopedia of American Med. Biog. v. II, p. 144. 1912.

MARSHALL, JOHN SAYRE, Capt., D.C., U.S.Army.
(1846 - 1922)

Capt. Marshall was one of the early members of the Dental Corps. He was the author of several textbooks on dental pathology and technic.

In 1884 he organized the Northwestern Dental School and was later on the faculty of the University of California.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 202. 1943.

MAUS, LOUIS MERVIN, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(May 8, 1851 - August 3, 1939)

Col. Maus was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1874, and did postgraduate work at Pasteur Institute and other medical Clinics in Europe (1890-91).

He was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Army on November 10, 1874. He participated in the Indian Wars and was chief surgeon of the 7th Army Corps in Cuba. He was the first commissioner of public health in the Philippines and made changes in sanitary conditions which reduced mortality in the native population from 88 to 32 per 1000. He eradicated bubonic plague from Manila in 1902, was in charge of the Asiatic cholera epidemic and by vaccination practically eliminated smallpox among the natives.

He retired on May 8, 1915 but was again placed on active duty, June 18, 1917, and assigned to the Council of National Defense. He was department surgeon, Western Department (1917-19). He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

SOURCE: Who's Who in America, v.1,p.791. 1943.

MAYO, CHARLES HORACE, Brig. Gen., A.U.S.
(July 19, 1865 - May 26, 1939)

Gen. Mayo received his M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1888. He held many degrees from schools here and in Europe.

In 1913 he was appointed first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, Army of the United States, served as concultant (alternating with his brother) on surgery to The Surgeon General and was honorably discharged on February 28, 1919. Later he received the rank of brigadier general in the M.D., A.U.S., M.O.R.C., A.U.S. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was an eminent surgeon and from the list of his written articles it can be gathered that he was much interested in tuberculosis, brain surgery and cancer.

With his brother, he founded the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester, Minn., in affiliation with the University of Minnesota. In 1919 he and his brother founded the Mayo Properties Association to insure the permanency of the Mayo Clinic for public service.

He served as president of the American Medical Association and many other professional societies.

SOURCES: Physicians of the Mayo Clinic and The Mayo Foundation. p.921, 1937.
Who's Who in America, p. 794. 1948-49

MAYO, WILLIAM JAMES, Brig. Gen., A.U.S.
(June 29, 1861 - July 28, 1939)

Gen. Mayo received his degree in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1883 and held degrees from many institutions in the United States and in Europe.

He entered the Medical Reserve Corps as a first lieutenant in 1912 and alternated with his brother as consultant in surgery to The Surgeon General during World War I. He was made a brigadier general in the Auxiliary Reserve, 1926-31. Among his decorations he holds the Distinguished Service Medal.

With his brother he founded the Mayo Foundation and Clinic. He was president of the American Medical Association and other medical groups. He was an eminent surgeon and appears to have done much abdominal surgery with particular success in that pertaining to gynecology and cancer.

He and his brother alternated as chief and assistant chief of staff for the Mayo Clinic. (See Mayo, Charles Horace).

SOURCES: Physicians of the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation, p. 942. 1937.
Who's Who in America, p. 794. 1948-49.

MILLER, REUBEN BOYD, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(August 19, 1871 - November 8, 1938)

The Detroit College of Medicine conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Col. Miller in 1893 and he served a year as intern in Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

He was appointed a contract surgeon in 1900 and was made first lieutenant in the regular corps on October 30, 1901. He was honor graduate of the Army Medical School in 1904 and was appointed professor of sanitary chemistry there in 1913.

In November 1917 he organized the Veterinary Division of the Office of The Surgeon General, commanded a station hospital at Coblenz in 1919, and on his return to the United States, after serving in several posts, was assigned to command William Beaumont General Hospital in 1927.

He was given the Distinguished Service Medal for his organization and administration of the Personnel Division of the Office of The Surgeon General and for the proper care of the sick and wounded.

Pneumonia caused his death on November 8, 1938.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, Army Med. Bull., No. 57, p. 98. July 1941.

MITCHELL, SILAS WEIR, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.
(February 15, 1829 - January 4, 1914)

Surgeon Mitchell received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1850 and held honorary degrees from schools in America and in Europe. He served through the Civil War.

With George R. Morehouse and William W. Keen, also acting assistant surgeons, he published "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves"(1864). The book is regarded as a classic. These men were not career officers but their experience was gained in the Army and their book is considered a contribution to medical science.

Mitchell was a neurologist of note and the author of several books.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 79. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v. 1, p. 851. 1943.

MOORE, JOHN, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 16, 1826 - March 18, 1907)
THE SURGEIN GENERAL November 18, 1886 - August 16, 1890.

Gen. Moore attended the University of Louisville Medical Department and received his degree in medicine from the University of the City of New York in 1859. One year of internship in Bellevue Hospital and two years with the New York University Dispensary followed. He took the examination for army medical service and was commissioned as assistant surgeon on June 29, 1853.

He served in Utah in connection with difficulties between the Mormon

Church and the Government and the Indian depredations. Promoted to captain on June 29, 1858, on June 11, 1862 he became major and was assigned as medical director of the Central Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac; later he held the same office with the 5th Corps of that Army. In 1863 he went to Tennessee as medical director of that Department. From 1864-65 he held the same post with the Army of Georgia and Tennessee and with Gen. Sherman's Army in southern Georgia.

He was breveted lieutenant colonel for his service in the Atlanta campaign, September 1, 1864, and colonel on March 13, 1865 for his war service.

His appointment as Surgeon General was a surprise as several officers outranked him. By General Order No. 86, W.D., November 20, 1886, instruction in first aid was first introduced into the Army. The Hospital Corps was authorised by Conggess on March 1, 1887. This was the beginning of the Medical Corps. Army and Navy General Hospital was opened on January 17, 1888. Gen. Moore insisted on monthly sanitary reports and from these much improvement in sanitation resulted.

He retired for age on Auguct 16, 1890 and died on March 18, 1907 from arterio-sclerosis and interstitial nephritis.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 52, -. 58. April 1940.

MOORHEAD, JOHN JOSEPH, Col., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(1874 -

Col. Moorhead, who had received the Distinguished Service Medal in the First World War, was invited to Honolulu to give instruction to surgical teams which had been organized by Gen. Edgar King, to serve in case of an attack by the Japanese. Later he was placed on duty at Tripler General Hospital as surgical consultant. For the first time in war Col. Moorhead used his electro-magnetic metal detector for the location of bullets and metal objects.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 194.195. 1943.

MOREHOUSE, GEORGE REED, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.Army.
(March 25, 1829 - 1905)

Surgeon Morehouse received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1851 and during the Civil War was in charge of a special hospital for nervous diseases in Philadelphia. He collaborated with S. Weir Mitchell and Wm. W. Keen on the book "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of the Nerves." (See Mitchell)

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 79. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 864. 1943.

MORGAN, JOHN
(June 10, 1735 - October 15, 1789)
DIRECTOR GENERAL and PHYSICIAN-in-CHIEF of the AMERICAN HOSPITAL
October 17, 1775 - January 9, 1777.

John Morgan studied medicine while working for an A.B. degree and was apprenticed to Dr. John Redman, a leading doctor of Philadelphia.

He joined the British Army in 1758 as first lieutenant of the line but his duty was the care of the sick. He resigned and went to London in 1760 where he "walked" the hospitals for a year, and obtained his M.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1763.

He realized his dream of establishing a school of medicine in America when the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania listened to his plans and elected him professor of theory and practice. This was the first medical professorship in America (May 3, 1765).

He specialized in internal medicine and was the first to turn over the dispensing of drugs to the pharmacists.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, a member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, one of the leading men of Philadelphia and one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society (1769).

On October 17, 1775, he was elected director general and physician-in-chief of the American Hospital by Congress. Typhoid fever, dysentery, malaria and smallpox were rampant and he did much to bring them under control. He inaugurated a campaign for vaccination, collected supplies, provided regimental medical chests and generally brought more satisfactory conditions into the Army.

Controversy with Shippen and the regimental surgeons caused Congress to divide the command, and finally dismiss Morgan and Stringer from the Army. (Jan. 9, 1777).

Morgan wrote "Vindication of his Public Character in the Station of Director General of the Military Hospital and Physician-in-Chief to the American Army." Finally, on May 12, 1779, Congress unanimously approved a resolution vindicating him.

He taught and practiced in Philadelphia and held the chair of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania until his death, October 15, 1789.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 5. April 1940.

MUNSON, EDWARD LYMAN, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.
(December 27, 1868 -

Gen. Munson was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale University in 1892. In April 1893 he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, U.S.Navy, but resigned a week later and was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Army on May 12, 1893.

During the Spanish-American War he had charge of preparing hospital transports and later served as acting commissioner of public health in the Philippines.

He was instructor in the care of troops and sanitary service in the field at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. From 1908 to 1912 he was president of the Army Shoe Board. In this connection he made an exhaustive study of and described a last for army shoes which he considered would meet all requirements. This came to be known as the "munson last" and is not only used in our Army but also in others; it is also favored by civilians who must walk long distances.

He wrote several books and numerous articles of value to the medical profession."Theory and Practice of Military Hygiene"(1911), "Principles of Sanitary Tactics," "The Soldier's Foot and the Military Shoe"(1912).

In 1917 he emphasized that measles is a respiratory affection, transmitted through the air passages and from that time on sputum borne infections became the outstanding problem of preventive medicine.

Gen. Munson became editor of The Military Surgeon in 1915 and Chief

of the Morale Branch of the General Staff (1918-22).

SOURCES: The Military Surgeon, v. 37, p. 593. 1915.
Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 720, 791. 1929.
Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 178. 1943.

MURRAY, ROBERT, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(August 6, 1823 - January 1, 1913)
THE SURGEON GENERAL November 23, 1883 - August 6, 1886.

Gen. Murray was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. After examination he was appointed acting assistant surgeon early in 1846 and was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Army on June 29 of the same year.

In 1861 he helped to organize the first hospitals in Washington and Alexandria. He was appointed Medical Director of the Department of Ohio and at the battle of Shiloh, of the combined armies; later he served in the same capacity with the Army of the Cumberland.

On March 13, 1865, he received a brevet as lieutenant colonel, and as colonel on July 28, 1866, for his service. In turn he served as medical purveyor of the Army of the Pacific at San Francisco and as medical director of the Division of the Missouri and of the Division of the Atlantic(1880).

He became Surgeon General on November 23, 1883. At this time there was a scientific awakening in the Corps. In 1884 the report of the Surgeon General mentioned antisepsis and antiseptic surgery. Bacteriology and hygiene were given more attention. Gen. Murray suggested that water supplies were carriers of germs and recommended that garbage be disposed of by incineration. He was instrumental in sending Major Sternberg to Rome as a delegate to the International Sanitary Conference in 1885.

He was retired for age on August 6, 1886 and died of pneumonia on New Year's Day, 1913. He was the last of the prominent medical officers of the Civil War and the last to hold the title of medical director.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 55. April 1940.

MYER, ALBERT JAMES, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army.
(September 20, 1829 - August 24, 1880)

Gen. Myer received his medical degree from Buffalo Medical College in 1851. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon on September 18, 1854.

He was interested in the telegraph instrument and in signaling. It was through his efforts that Congress finally created a position of signal officer and later added others.

He was breveted lieutenant colonel for his service in the Civil War. On July 28, 1866, an Act of Congress reorganized the Signal Corps and gave Myer permanent rank of colonel. Weather reports had been issued by the Smithsonian Institution and Myer's insistence finally led to the establishment of the U.S.Weather Bureau under the direction of the Signal Corps.

Gen. Myer was largely responsible for the establishment of a uniform international system of simultaneous meterological observations.

On May 13, 1865, he had been breveted brigadier general for his service as signal officer and for special service on October 5, 1864 when the post of Allatoona was saved by relief secured through signal communication. On June 16, 1880 he was promoted to brigadier general in the Regular Army

when legislation gave that rank to the chief signal officer. Ft. Myer is named for him.

SOURCE: Dictionary of Amer. Biog., v. 13, p. 374. 1934.

MYERS, DAVID AP, Lt. Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 16, 1876 -

Col. Myers received the degree of M.D.C.M. in 1898 from McGill University and did postgraduate work for several years. He was house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and at St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; surgeon at Southwestern Hospital, Lawson, Okla.; consulting surgeon at the Kiowa Comanche Indian Hospital at Lawson; surgeon Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and Southwestern Electric Co.; and for eight years assistant State Health Officer of Oklahoma. He was recognized as an outstanding surgeon.

He entered the Medical Corps as captain on October 17, 1898. He went as a student to the Medical Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, New York and became a flight surgeon on July 25, 1919.

During 1926, with Lt. Col. Wm. C. Ocker, A.C., he conducted experiments and did research work which led to the introduction of instrument flying instruction in the Air Corps. Out of this research came the vertigo stopper box and blind flying. A high ranking Air Corps officer stated that without the work of Col. Myers it was doubtful whether much progress would have been made in this connection.

Col. Myers was retired for age on June 30, 1940.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull. No. 53, p. 120. July 1940.
Army Med. Bull. No. 36, July 1936.

NICHOLS, HENRY JAMES, Lt. Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(May 21, 1877 - September 3, 1927)

Col. Nichols was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. In 1905 he was given a temporary commission; in 1906 was graduated from the Army Medical School and on July 7 of the same year commissioned as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

Assigned to the U.S.Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases, he worked with Capt. James M. Phalen from 1907 to 1910. The result of this work was the elimination of beri-beri among the Philippine Scouts by bringing about a change in rations.

On his return from the Philippines he was appointed associate professor of pathology and bacteriology and in 1914 was transferred to Laboratory Service at Letterman General Hospital. In 1919 he was assigned as Director of Laboratories at Army Medical School and in 1923 became head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

He was a flawless laboratory technician. In addition to his work on beri-beri, he was the first, with Dr. John A. Fordyce of New York, to demonstrate the value of arsphenamine in the treatment of syphilis.

He worked with Gen. Frederick F. Russell in developing and perfecting antityphoid vaccine. His most important contribution probably was concerned with "typhoid carriers." In 1922 he published "Carriers in Infectious Diseases", which is recognized as authoritative. Other articles on syphilis, yaws, pneumococcus and streptococcus infections and the preparation of vaccines appeared through the years. He collaborated with Ehrlich in experiments on salvarsan (1910) and also investigated the experi-

mental production of yaws (1910-11).

In 1921 he became editor of the American Journal of Tropical Medicine which he founded. He was also a charter member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and presided over the 1920 meeting.

He died in Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, on September 3, 1927, from an attack of appendicitis which he mistakenly thought was a recurrence of a chromic dysentery.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen. Army Med. Bull. No. 63, p. 175. July 1942.
Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 720. 1929.

NORTHINGTON, EUGENE GARLAND, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(1880 - 1933)

Col. Northington was the first Army officer to die from the effects of Roentgen rays. He underwent seventy-six operations for the removal of cancerous growths, eventually losing both arms and finally succumbing when such growths extended through the body. He died at Letterman General Hospital. His experience warned that protection was imperative to one working with x-ray.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 165. 1943.

O'REILLY, ROBERT MAITLAND, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(January 14, 1845 - November 3, 1912)
THE SURGEON GENERAL September 7, 1902 - January 14, 1909.

Gen. O'Reilly was a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania when the Civil War began. He left school and was a medical cadet in August 1862. Resuming his studies after the war, he received his degree in 1866. On May 14, 1867, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army. He saw considerable service against the Indians. He was sent to Washington, D.C. on duty with the attending surgeon in June 1882 and succeeded to that post in November 1884 remaining four years. He was physician to President Cleveland during both terms and he was known for his professional skill. He also attended Gen. Philip Sheridan.

During the Spanish-American War he held various posts: Chief Surgeon of the First Independent Division; chief surgeon of the 4th Army Corps; and chief surgeon on the Staff of Maj. Gen. James F. Wade in Havana, Cuba.

He made a study of the experience of the British Army in tropical hygiene and while in Jamaica, made a survey and study of the housing, food, clothing and care of troops on which he submitted a report and recommendations.

In 1899, he was placed in command of the Josiah Simpson Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., and later was chief surgeon of the Department of California.

He was appointed Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general on September 7, 1902. He selected as his assistants young, alert and active men who later made names for themselves. During his term of office all of the recommendations of the Dodge Commission were met or were in the process of being accomplished; construction on Walter Reed General Hospital was begun; the Medical and Hospital Corps were increased and reorganized; the Medical Reserve Corps was created; the Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases in Manila was reconstituted in 1906.

He was reappointed Surgeon General 1906. Never a strong man, he had suffered wounds and disease in his early years in the Army. He retired

for age on January 14, 1909 and on November 3, 1912, died of uremic poisoning.

His only published work was a monograph on military surgery, in which he collaborated with Maj. Wm. C. Borden, and which appeared in the fourth edition of W.W.Keen's "American Textbook of Surgery"(1903).

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 79. April 1940.

ORR, HIRAM WINNETT, Col., M.C., U.S.Army Reserve.
(March 17, 1877 -

Col. Orr received his M.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1899 and after engaging in private practice entered the Army Reserve Corps on May 18, 1917. He is editor of The Journal of Orthopedic Surgery (1943 Hume) and initiated what is known as the "closed treatment" for compound fractures. This method had an actual test in the Civil War in Spain, where there was almost complete absence of gas gangrene.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 87. 1943.

OTIS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, Brev. Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(1830 - 1881)

Col. Otis was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in Medicine and in 1851 went to Paris for study. Here he gained experience in military surgery during the riots which marked the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon.

He served with volunteers during the Civil War and was made Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Army in 1866. He later became curator of the Army Medical Museum and contributed the volumes on surgery to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion", which dealt largely with wounds. He was reputed to be an authority on gunshot wounds and their pathology.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 81. 1943.

PATTERSON, ROBERT URIE, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 16, 1877 -

THE SURGEON GENERAL June 1, 1931 - May 31, 1935.

Gen. Patterson received his M.D.,C.M. degrees from McGill University in 1898. After a year as intern in the Montreal General Hospital and another year as resident accoucheur in Montreal Maternity Hospital he entered private practice. He took the examination for army medical service and was commissioned an assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant on June 29, 1901, from Maryland. He was honor graduate of the Army Medical School in 1902.

For his professional skill and gallantry during the Moro insurrection, he was awarded two Silver Stars. For his service in World War I, he holds the Distinguished Service Medal.

After much varied service he became commanding officer of a field hospital in 1911 and then director of ambulance companies of the Maneuver Divisions.

In 1912 he took a course in medical field service at Ft. Leavenworth. From 1916 to 1917 he was director of the Bureau of Medical Service, American Red Cross, both here and in Europe.

He commanded U.S.Army Base Hospital No. 5 (Harvard Unit) in 1917. In 1918, he was an instructor in the Army War College. In 1921 he became Medical Director, U.S. Veterans Bureau. From 1925-30 he was in command of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas. In August 1930 he went to Honolulu as surgeon of the Hawaiian Department.

He was appointed Surgeon General on June 1, 1931. During his administration, new buildings were added to the Army Medical Center, Army and Navy General Hospital was entirely rebuilt and the Board of Health Laboratory at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone, was established. The Civilian Conservation Corps was inaugurated in 1933.

He chose to retire and did so on November 30, 1935 with the rank of major general. He became dean of the University of Oklahoma Medical School and superintendent of its two teaching hospitals. In 1935 he was the representative of the United States at the Eighth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p.101. April 1940.
Army Med. Bull., No. 34, p. 32. Jan. 1936.

PERSONS, ELBERT E., Lt. Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 1, 1869 - July 8, 1924)

Col. Persons was graduated in medicine from Northwestern University in 1897, and received an hohorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater in 1921. He was commissioned in the Medical Corps of the Army in 1898.

His outstanding service in the Army was in military sanitation in Texas, Vera Cruz and Panama.

In 1917 he organized, equipped and was responsible for the training of the American Army Ambulance Service and in 1918 took this command to Italy. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, p. 295. August 1924.

PHALEN, JAMES M., Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(November 26, 1872 -

Col. Phalen received his degree in medicine from the University of Illinois in 1900 and was honor graduate and medalist at Army Medical School in 1902.

He entered the Army on October 30, 1901 as assistant surgeon and the Medical Corps on October 30, 1906.

He is one of the outstanding historians and biographers of the Medical Corps and is editor of The Military Surgeon.

In 1909, when a member of the Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases he, with Gen. Nichols, recommended the substitution of unmilled for milled rice and a reduction in rice and an increase in beans in the diet of the Philippine Scouts. Increase in fresh beef, onions and potatoes was likewise recommended with the result that the incidence of beri-beri- decreased sharply.

He retired on November 30, 1936.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 137,176. 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v. II. 1948.

PILCHER, JAMES EVELYN, 1st Lt., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(March 18, 1857 - 1911)

Lt. Pilcher was graduated in medicine from the Long Island College Hospital in 1880 and became an assistant surgeon in the Army on December 3, 1883. He rose to the rank of major brigade surgeon, U.S.V., and was retired on October 31, 1900. Gen. Hume designates him as a first lieutenant.

His contribution to medical science while on duty with the Army was the first manual on first aid published in compliance with W.D., General Order, No. 86, November 20, 1886.

After leaving the Army he held a professorship in various colleges, teaching the following subjects: military surgery and hygiene, anatomy, embryology, sociology, economics and medical jurisprudence. He also edited a number of periodicals including The Military Surgeon.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 25, 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 973. 1943.

REED, WALTER, Maj., U.S.Army
(September 13, 1851 - November 23, 1902)

After financial difficulties, Maj. Reed received his degree in medicine from the University of Virginia when he was 17 years of age and later took another M.D. degree at Bellevue Medical College, New York. He was house surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital and the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Before he was twenty-one he was appointed district physician of New York City. In 1875 he entered the Army with the rank of first lieutenant.

In 1890, while serving as attending physician in Baltimore, he studied pathology and bacteriology under Prof. Wm. H. Welch. In 1893 he became curator of the Army Medical Museum and professor of bacteriology at the Army Medical School.

In 1898, with Dr. E. O. Shakespeare and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, he investigated an epidemic of typhoid fever establishing the cause of the spread of the disease.

In 1900, Maj. Reed was appointed president of a board to study yellow fever in Cuba. Acting assistant surgeons James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear and Aristides Agramonte completed the board.

So controlled was the research that, in six months, the cause of the disease and the disseminating agent had been discovered and in a few months the disease was eradicated from Cuba.

His work was the basis for further research which has practically rid the world of yellow fever and the basic findings of the Reed Board have never been invalidated.

He died of an attack of appendicitis on November 23, 1902.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 66, p. 263. April 1943.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES RANSOM, Maj. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 28, 1877 -
THE SURGEON GENERAL June 1, 1935 0 May 31, 1939.

Gen. Reynolds studied medicine at the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree from the latter in 1899. He interned at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh and at Philadelphia General Hospital.

On September 1, 1900, he joined the Army as a contract surgeon. On February 11, 1901, he qualified and was commissioned a first lieutenant.

He was awarded a Silver Star citation for gallantry in action and care of the wounded in the campaign against the Moros at Mt. Dajo.

In 1908 he studied at the Krankenhaus in Vienna and when Walter Reed General Hospital opened in April 1909 became its first adjutant. From October 1908 to August 1913 he was instructor in medical department administration and field service at the Amry Medical School. 1917 found him an instructor at medical officers training camp, Ft. Riley, Kansas; August 14, 1918, he became surgeon of the VI Corps and on September 29, 1918, chief surgeon of the Second Army. For his service in World War I, he received the Distinguished Service Medal and a most laudatory citation.

In 1923, he was appointed commandant of the Medical Field Service School where he remained for eight years.

Appointment as The Surgeon General became effective on June 1, 1935, and it is said that he was one of the most successful chiefs the medical department had ever known.

Some important changes made during Gen. Reynold's incumbency were: the reorganization of the Surgeon General's Office to counteract over-centralization; the 1936 reclassification survey of civilian personnel in the office; increase in the number of medical and dental officers and strength of the corps; graduate course in the Army Medical School reestablished, 1935; reserve corps of the medical, dental and veterinary officers' training coprs units reestablished; training of medical corps officers in specialties at army general hospitals and civilian institutions was augmented; expansion in modernizing hospitals and equipment, 1933; the advanced course at Army Medical School put more stress on preventive medicine and health administration; its biological laboratories were completely reorganized and refurnished, 1935; a new vaccine for typhoid was produced, 1936, and its use directed after March 1, 1937; a new pneumonia prophylaxis, 1937-38; sufficient equine encephalomyelitis vaccine produced to immunize all horses and mules of the Regular Army, the National Guard and reserve officers' training corps units; five central and several sub-central dental laboratories were established, 1938; laboratory for investigation of problems of great speed and high altitudes in flying was established at Wright Field, Ohio; and a serological survey of all enlisted men was approved.

Gen. Reynolds has a teaching career unequaled in the Army. Dickinson College made him a Doctor of Science. In May 1939, hewas elected president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In 1939, also, the President of the United States appointed him president of the Tenth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

Upon his own request he was retired on September 30, 1939.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, April 1940. p. 107.

RODRIGUEZ, FERNANDO EMILIO, Maj., D.C., U.S.Army.
(1888-1932)

Maj. Rodrigues was a native of Puerto Rico. He was a pioneer in the study of bacteriology of dental caries before he entered the Army and is considered the greatest contributor on the subject since Müller. He isolated and classified a high acid-producing group of bacteria, isolating one which is the primary etiological agent in enamel decay. Some English investigators reached the same result at about the same time and their conclusions were published while Rodrigues' article was in the hands of the editor of the Military Dental Journal. He did research in dental disin-

fectants.

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 200. 1943.

RUSH, BENJAMIN,

(December 24, 1745 o.s. - April 19, 1813)

Dr. Rush was a student and apprentice of Dr. John Redman from 1761-66 and attended the first lectures of Drs. Wm. Shippen and John Morgan. He completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh and received his medical degree there in June 1768.

In 1770 he published the first American text on chemistry, and one of the first on personal hygiene. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was appointed Surgeon-General of the Middle Department in April 1777. He resigned after a controversy with Shippen in 1778. He established the first free dispensary in the country, helped initiate the abolition movement, demanded prison reform, pushed an improved education for girls, and was one of the instigators of the temperance movement.

The best known physician and most popular teacher of his day.

SOURCE: Dictionary of Amer. Biog., v. 16, p. 227. 1935.

RUSSELL, FREDERICK F., Brig. Gen., M.O.R.C., U.S.Army.

(August 17, 1870 -

Gen. Russell received an M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893 and a second one from the University of Berlin in 1897-98. He was commissioned first lieutenant assistant surgeon on December 12, 1898 and during his career lectured and taught both at army installations and civilian institutions on bacteriology, clinical microscopy, tropical medicine and preventive medicine. He made several investigations on various assignments for The Surgeon General.

One outstanding contribution was his report on an immunising serum for typhoid which he had been sent to Europe to study. When the recommendations were tried the final result was the eradication of typhoid fever in the Army and the introduction of immunisation to the civilian population.

A second contribution was the result of his work with Dr. William F. Snow which led to the planning and organising of a program for the prevention and control of venereal diseases in the Army during World War I. The program was most effective and was still keeping these diseases at a lowered incidence in the following years. Gen. Russell was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He served in the Army twenty-two years and resigned on July 11, 1920.

SOURCES: Jour. of Social Hygiene, v. 28, p. 137. 1942.
Who's Who in America, p. 2140. 1948-49.

ST. JOHN, JOE H., Lt.Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.

(June 5, 1891 - February 17, 1942)

Col. St. John obtained his degree in medicine from Vanderbilt University in 1915, began active duty in the medical service as a Reserve Corps officer and was taken into the Regular Corps on February 25, 1918. He was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1918 and from the Medical

Field Service School in 1936. He specialized in laboratory work.

During his assignment in the Philippines as a member of the Army Medical Department Research Board, 1928-1931, he did brilliant work in the investigation of malaria, in which field he was an authority. His other contribution to the science of medicine was his work in the immunization of horses to tetanus infection.

He retired for disability in 1940 and died on February 17, 1942.

SOURCE: THE MILITARY SURGEON, p. 476. April 1942.

Sargent, Fitzwilliam, Surgeon, U.S.Army.
(1820 - 1889)

Dr. Sargent, father of John S. Sargent, published a book "On Bandaging and Other Operations of Minor Surgery" (1848) which went through several editions, became a handbook for the Army, was enlarged by other Army officers and was translated into Japanese (Osaka 1874).

(no other data given)

SOURCE: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 82. 1943.

SHAKESPEARE, EDWARD ORAM, Maj., M.C., U.S.Army.
(May 19, 1846 - June 1, 1900)

Maj. Shakespeare received his M.D.degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He became a lecturer on operative surgery at the school and wrote a number of papers on ophthalmology.

He worked with Major Walter Reed on the investigation of the cause of typhoid fever and proved it to be among the contact infections. In 1885 he was sent to Spain to investigate cholera.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 101. 1943.
Cyclopedia of Amer. Med. Biog., v. II, p. 360. 1912.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, JR.
(October 21, 1736 - July 11, 1808)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY HOSPITALS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
April 11, 1777 - January 3, 1781

William Shippen, Jr. studied medicine with his father, one of the prominent medical men of his day, and in 1758 with John Hunter(anatomy and midwifery) in London. He obtained his M.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1761, presenting a thesis entitled "De Placenta cum Utero Nexu."

After a tour of schools and hospitals in Paris he returned to Philadelphia (1762) and began to lecture on anatomy in November. In 1765 he gave lectures on midwifery, the first systematic instruction in obstetrics to be given in this country.

He was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in the new medical college of the College of Philadelphia in 1766 and was given the chair of anatomy, surgery and midwifery when that college was merged with the University of Pennsylvania in 1791.

On June 15, 1776 he was appointed medical director of the Flying Camps (10,000 troops) and on October 9, was directed by Congress to establish a general hospital. On November 24, he was given supervision over

all military hospitals west of the Hudson River.

Shippen was made director general of the newly reorganized medical service of the Army on April 7, 1777.

After a quarrel with John Morgan and a court-martial which acquitted him of charges brought by Morgan and others, he resigned on January 3, 1781.

He resumed practice and teaching in Philadelphia and had a distinguished career.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 10. April 1940.

SHUFELDT, ROBERT WILSON, Maj., M.C., U.S.Army.
(December 1, 1850 - 1934)

Maj. Shufeldt received his M.D. degree from Columbian University in 1876, served with the Navy, 1864-65, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical department of the Army, August 5, 1876.

He saw service in the Indian Wars, was honorary curator of the Smithsonian Institution and curator of the Army Medical Museum where he had charge of the classification of the war collections.

He was an ornithologist and the author of a number of books on the subject. He was most successful in the photography of birds in the wild state and one of his valuable contributions was "Improved Aparatus for Making Photomicrographs of Parasites of Birds, Auk"(1894).

He was retired for disability in 1891.

SOURCES: Hume: Victories of Army Medicine, p. 142. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, p. 1122,v.1. 1943.

SILER, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 8, 1875 -

Col. Siler secured his degree in medicine from the University of Virginia in 1898, and entered the Army as a contract surgeon in 1900.

He was chief surgeon of A.E.F. and health officer of the Panama Canal. Retired on June 30, 1939, he was recalled to active duty, November 1941 to February 1944.

He investigated and wrote articles on pellagra, typhoid vaccine, venereal diseases and the transmission of dengue by mosquitoes. With others he developed the mouse-protection test adding to the knowledge of immunity following vaccination. The report on this is very valuable but has a title consisting of 361 words.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 105. 1943.
Who's Who in America, p. 2259. 1948-49

SIMMONS, JAMES STEVENS, Brig. Gen., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(1890 -

Gen. Simmons was graduated from the Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1915, received a PhD from George Washington University of Medicine in 1934 and a doctorate in public health from Harvard in 1939. He entered military service in 1916 and was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1917. He has been chief of laboratory service at Ft. Bliss, Texas; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Walter Reed General Hospital; Tripler General Hospital and Fitzsimons General Hospital. He organized and commanded the stationary overseas laboratory No. 6 at Yale University Laboratory School in 1918. He was director of laboratories, Army Medical Center and later

became chief of the Preventive Medicine Section of The Surgeon General's Office.

He is a member of a number of Research Boards interested in typhus fever, malaria, infantile paralysis, leprosy, and encephalitis. He holds a number of awards and medals in addition to the Distinguished Service Medal; several honorary degrees and is or has been president of several medical societies and boards.

He retired July 1, 1946 to become dean and professor of Public Health at the Harvard University School of Public Health, Boston.

SOURCE: Bull. U.S. Army Med. Dept., v. VI, No.1 p.35. July 1946/

Col.

SMART, CHARLES, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 18, 1841 - April 23, 1905)

Gen. Smart was graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1862 with the degrees of M.D. and C.M. He enlisted as assistant surgeon of volunteers with the 63rd New York Infantry on November 5, 1862 and served with the Army of the Potomac. He was commissioned in the Regular Army on March 30, 1864 and was the first assistant surgeon to receive the brevet of captain for meritorious service (Dec. 2, 1864). He was later Assistant Surgeon General.

Among many important posts, he held the following: in charge of the Department of Statistics and Sanitation in the Surgeon General's Office; chief surgeon of the Division of the Philippines; in charge of the selection of camp sites and the investigation of water supplies and fever stricken areas; professor of hygiene and later president of the Army Medical School.

He was one of the Army's leading epidemiologists and early recognized the importance of pneumonia as a military disease.

He arranged the system of examination for the appointment of hospital stewards and organized the identification system for deserters by means of outline figure cards. He was a brilliant scientist and made a valuable contribution in the field of hygiene.

He wrote the volume, "On Medical Statistics of the War", v. III, part 1, which is part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion". In 1900 he contributed an article "Alleged Insanity in the Army", to the Journal of the American Medical Association. This was a valuable contribution to the study of malingering.

He was retired for disability and after a long illness, caused by a cerebral hemorrhage, died on April 23, 1905.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp.112,137,187. 1943
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 1135. 1943.
The Military Surgeon, v. 19, p. 162. 1906.

SNYDER, HOWARD McC., Maj. Gen., U.S.Army.
(February 7, 1881 -

Gen. Snyder received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1905, and did postgraduate work at the Mayo Clinic (1924) and at New York University (1934). He is an honor graduate of the Medical Field Service School (1932), the Army Medical School (1908), and an honorary graduate of the United States Military Academy (1929).

He entered the Army as a contract surgeon in 1907 and was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps in 1908. He served with the National Guard Bureau 1936-40, and from 1940-46 was Assistant Inspector General of the Army. Since May 1946 he has been a member of the committee to the President of the United States on Integration and Improvement of the United States Medical and Hospital Services, and is a member of the Chief of Staff's Advisory Group, War Department.

SOURCES: Digest of Neurology and Psychology, p. 7, 1945.
Who's Who in America, p. 2314. 1948-49

STARK, ALEXANDER N., Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(September 15, 1869 - May 8, 1926)

Col. Stark's degree in medicine was received from the University of Virginia in 1892. After postgraduate study in New York, he took the examination and was commissioned an assistant surgeon on May 12, 1893.

During the Spanish-American War he was in command of hospital ships; in charge of surgical service at several overseas posts including Tientsin, China (1912) where he established a United States hospital.

In 1917 he was surgeon of the Southeastern Department and in 1918 was named surgeon of the American First Army. For his work in evacuation, hospitalization, and supply of medical units he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Subsequent to the war he was surgeon of the Third and of the Eighth Corps Areas. He was an outstanding clinician and surgeon.

Retired for disability after thirty years of service on August 20, 1925, he moved to Hollywood, California where he died of angina pectoris, May 8, 1926.

SOURCE: Col. James M. Phalen, Army Med. Bull., No. 58, p. 160. Oct. 1941.

STAYER, MORRISON CLAY, Maj.Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 12, 1882 -

Gen. Stayer received his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1906 and was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1909; the advanced course of the Infantry School in 1903 and the Army War College in 1927.

He was a private in the Hospital Corps in 1898, and served in the Medical Reserve Corps. On May 31, 1909 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army and retired with the rank of major general on July 31, 1946.

He served in the Philippines (1910-12), was chief health officer of the American Occupational Force in Germany (1919-21), professor of preventive medicine at Medical Field Service School (1922-26), chief health officer of The Panama Canal (1943-44), chief surgeon of the Caribbean Defense Command (1941-44) and of the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (1944-45), and chief of public health and welfare, education and religious affairs with the Office of Military Government for Germany(US)(1945-46). Since his retirement he has served as director of Tuberculosis Control with the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding achievements in health and sanitation and his organization of that service in the Canal Zone.

In 1933 he wrote "Essentials of Field Sanitation," which was revised in 1935 and again in 1940.

SOURCES: Who's Who in America, p. 2353. 1948-49.
J.A.M.A., v. 125, no. 8, p. 561. June 24, 1944.
Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 56. 1943.

STERNBERG, GEORGE MILLER, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(June 8, 1838 - November 3, 1915)
THE SURGEON GENERAL May 30, 1893 - June 8, 1902.

Gen. Sternberg received his degree in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1860, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army on May 28, 1861.

While following the usual life of a medical officer he was at heart a bacteriologist and he combined research with military service. His books on bacteriology, became texts and were important in the development of the science in this country. He also wrote on the clinical aspects of yellow fever as he had observed them.

While stationed at Walla Walla, Washington, he began experiments to determine the practical value of disinfectants, using putrefactive bacteria in the test of germicidal activity. This work was carried further by the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

He also determined "the thermal deathpoint of pathogenic organisms and the germicidal value of certain chemical and physical agents" which proved to be a great contribution in the fight against communicable disease.

Two years before Metchnikoff presented his "theory", Sternberg had discovered the pneumococcus as described by Metchnikoff. The theory explained the role of the leucocytes in overcoming disease and in protecting the body from it.

In 1880 he proved that the bacillus malariae was not an etiological factor in the causation of malaria and maintained as late as 1892 that the specific cause of yellow fever had not been found. In 1881 he demonstrated and photographed the tubercle bacillus discovered by Koch.

Being skilled in microphotography, he supported and assisted in building up these facilities at the Army Medical Museum.

The year 1885 found him engaged in another experiment. He found that, in many instances, the bite of a human being produced virulent results due to septicemia in human sputum.

General Order, No. 51, War Department, June 24, 1893, which created the Army Medical School was the result of his insistence and the same is true of hospital ships, the Army Nurse Corps and the Dental Corps.

On April 25, 1898, Sternberg warned of the probability of typhoid fever epidemics in camps stressing the role of flies in the propagation of the disease and the importance of camp sanitation in general. He reintroduced Osler's phrase of "food, fingers and flies". He appointed a Typhoid Fever Board with Major Walter Reed as chairman and Drs. Edward O. Shakespeare and Victor C. Vaughan as members.

Previously he had sent Maj. Reed to study with Prof. Welch in an effort to find the cause of yellow fever; he suggested lines of research and reiterated the idea of the possibility of an intermediate agent transmitting from man to man.

The creation of the Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases may also be credited to him.

He successfully urged that military hygiene be a required subject at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The brevet of captain and of major had been conferred upon him and when he was appointed the Surgeon General was given the rank of brigadier general.

He was retired for age on June 8, 1902 and became professor of preventive medicine at George Washington University.

One of his early inventions was a thermostat to maintain even temperature in hospital wards.

SOURCES: Milton Terris, M.D., The Interns, p. 15. March 1943.
E.E.Hume. Army Med. Bull., No. 46. Oct. 1938.
The Military Surgeon, p. 420. May 1939.

STONE, WARREN B., Capt., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(1876 - March 31, 1934)

Dr. Stone received his M.D. degree in 1899 from the Harvard Medical School, interned at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., and did postgraduate work in Berlin, Germany, Albany Medical College and Union University. In 1916 he became head of the Ellis Hospital Pathological Laboratory.

During World War I, Dr. Stone was commissioned captain and rendered valuable service in controlling the influenza epidemic. A serum devised by him was given to 25,000 persons and only one percent of that number contracted the disease after having the serum.

This eminent pathologist died of a stroke on March 31, 1934.

SOURCE: Annals of Internal Medicine, v. 8, p. 112. July 1934.

STOUT, ROY ALBERT, Col., D.C., U. .Army.
(September 5, 1892 -

Col. Stout received his D.D.S. degree from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1914, was graduated from the Medical Field Service School in 1930 and from the Army Dental School in 1930 (advanced course in 1931).

He entered the Dental Section, O.R.C., on June 25, 1917, as a first lieutenant and the Dental Corps on July 1, 1920 with the same rank.

He was in charge of the surgery of the jaws and face at Walter Reed General Hospital and has advanced this field considerably. He is the author of "Gunshot Wounds of the Face and Jaws: First Aid Treatment, Field Service", which appeared in The Military Surgeon for September 1940.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 86. 1943.
Army and Air Force Register, v. II, p. 1757. Jan. 1948.

STRONG, RICHARD PEARSON, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.
(March 18, 1872 -

Col. Strong was graduated in medicine from John Hopkins in 1897 and did extensive study in Berlin.

He was first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Army, 1898-1902; colonel, 1942-46. He was appointed on many investigative boards abd was sent by the government to many foreign countries to study tropical diseases. He was leader of the relief expedition to Manchuria to cope with an epidemic of pneumonic plague and to Serbia in 1915 during a typhus fever epidemic. He was professor of tropical medicine at Harvard, Army Medical School (director) and in other institutions.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as president of the Board for the Investigation of Trench Fever in 1919. He holds many other decorations.

He is the author of a textbook on the "Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Tropical Diseases", in addition to a number of reports on tropical medicine and his expeditions to Africa, the Amazon, Central America and the valleys of the Andes.

He revised and enlarged "Stitt's Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Tropical Diseases", (1942) and is dean of the University of Public Health at Harvard University.

SOURCES: Bull. U.S.Army Med. Dept., No. 87, p. 47. Apr. 1945.
Who's Who in America, pp. 2403,2404. 1948-49.
Hume. Victories of Army Medicine, pp.56,57,167,173,175,176, 180,182,212. 1943.

SUTHERLAND, CHARLES, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(May 29, 1829 - May 10, 1895)
THE SURGEON GENERAL, December 23, 1890 - May 29, 1893

Gen. Sutherland was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1849, passed the examination for the medical corps of the Army in 1851, and after ten months of service as an acting assistant surgeon was commissioned an assistant surgeon on August 5, 1852.

In the next seven years he experienced a cholera epidemic at Jefferson Barracks, was in the exploring party which developed a shorter route for the overland trail to Santa Fé and located the site of Ft. Riley, Kansas. He also saw service against the Apache and Comanche Indians.

For his efficiency in handling medical service in Florida at the beginning of the Civil War, he was given special commendation. He later organized two large depots and fitted out nine general hospitals (3000 beds) along the Mississippi River and a floating hospital (800 beds) near Vicksburg. Transferred east he was successively medical director of the Department of Virginia and of the hospital and parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland.

In May 1864, he became medical purveyor of the Army of the Potomac supplying 150,000 men and twenty hospitals with 30,000 beds. From 1879 to 1884 he was medical director of the Pacific and held the same office in the Division of the Atlantic from 1884 to 1890.

He became Surgeon General on December 23, 1890. Some of his accomplishments follow: he gave the department new field equipment but deprived the medical officer of a personal equipment he had had; organized the enlisted men of the medical department into detachments (Capt. Hoff's first hospital corps company of instruction).

Retired for age on May 29, 1893 he died of angina pectoris on May 10, 1895.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 52, p. 66. April 1940.

TILTON, JAMES, U.S.Army.
(June 1, 1745 - May 14, 1822)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GENERAL June 11, 1813 - June 15, 1815.

Tilton studied medicine with a Dr. Ridgely of Dover, Delaware, received a degree of B.M. in the first class graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1768 and returned, after private practice in Dover, to take his M.D. in 1771.

On January 16, 1776, he was appointed regimental surgeon of the Delaware Regiment, commanded by. Col. John Haslet. On April 3, 1777, he was appointed hospital physician and a resolution passed by Congress authorised him to inoculate all Continental soldiers in Virginia. He was in charge of all soldiers for inoculation for smallpox. He was in command of a hospital in Princeton, New Jersey, in September 1777. While recovering from an attack of typhus fever, he visited several military hospitals and was severe in his criticism of the management, and also of the director general who was purveyor of supplies. From 1777-80, he was in charge of hospitals in Morristown and Trenton, New Jersey, and at New Windsor, New York. At this time he was able to install his plan of small, well-ventilated log huts capable of holding only six or eight persons each.

As hospital physician and surgeon at the head of the list he was in charge of hospitals at Williamsburg and Yorktown during and after the campaign and evacuation of Yorktown. He was largely responsible for the initiation of the practice of promotion by seniority of medical officers.

He returned to his private practice at the close of the war, refused the chair of materia medica at his old school, served one term in the Continental Congress, was leading medical man in his state and returned to the Army as physician and surgeon general in June 11, 1813. His treatise "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals and Prevention and Cure of Diseases Incident to an Army", probably had much to do with his appointment. He did much to improve hospitals and sanitary conditions in general, and in 1814 published "Regulations for the Medical Department", which defined, for the first time, the duties of medical officers and sanitary personnel.

His office was terminated June 15, 1815.

On December 7, 1815, a malignant tumor of the knee necessitated a thigh amputation. During the operation, he counseled the operator and his assistants concerning procedure and details. He lived after the operation until May 14, 1822.

His only writing, other than those mentioned above, was on agricultural subjects.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No., 52, p. 22. Apr. 1940.

TORNEY, GEORGE HENRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army.
(June 1, 1850 - December 27, 1913)
THE SURGEON GENERAL January 14, 1909 - December 27, 1913.

Gen. Torney was graduated with an M.D. degree from the University of Virginia on June 30, 1870. He interned at Bay View Hospital, Baltimore and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon on November 1, 1871. Because of intractable seasickness he resigned and the next day, July 1, 1875, accepted appointment as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the medical department of the Army.

In 1894, he was assigned as surgeon to West Point; in 1898 he commanded the hospital ship "Relief"; in October 1898 he was instructor in hygiene at Ft. Leavenworth and in 1899 was given command of the Army and Navy General Hospital. In 1902 he was in command of the First Reserve Hospital in Manila.

After recovery from an illness, he became chief surgeon of the Department of California, and from March 1904 to December 1908 was commanding officer of the general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. His work as administrator and sanitarian at the time of the San Francisco fire made him a hero of the city and assisted materially to secure for him the office of Surgeon General, January 14, 1909.

During his term of office Walter Reed General Hospital was opened, May 1909; immunization against typhoid fever was pushed to universal use in the Army, 1911; use of prophylaxis for venereal disease was extended; the Dental Corps was established, March 3, 1911; the Army Medical School was built up; and the medical research board was able to accomplish practical elimination of beri-beri from native troops.

Gen. Torney was President of the Association of Military Surgeons, 1911.

He was reappointed Surgeon General, January 14, 1913, but died on December 27, 1913 of bronchial pneumonia.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull, No. 52, p. 84. April 1940.

TRIPLER, CHARLES STUART, Brev. Brig. Gen., U.S.Army
(January 19, 1806 - October 20, 1866)

Born on the Bowery, Gen. Tripler was apprenticed to Dr. Stephen Brown, an apothecary and graduate in medicine. In 1827 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After serving as resident at Bellvue Hospital, he went to West Point where he assisted Surgeon Walter V. Wheaton professionally, meanwhile studying and finally receiving his commission as assistant surgeon on October 30, 1830.

His service in the Seminole and Mexican Wars won high commendation. He was the Army's first representative before an annual meeting of the American Medical Association in May 1850. Criticism from the ever present Sanitary Commission caused him to be relieved as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac and assigned as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Lakes during the Civil War.

He was breveted colonel on November 29, 1864 and brigadier general on March 13, 1865.

His "Manual of the Medical Officer of the Army of the United States", became the authoritative last word "on recruit requirements and for half a century was used as a guide. It was published in 1858. Tripler lectured at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1850 on military surgery and with George C. Blackman published "Handbook of the Military Surgeon."

SOURCES: Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.Army Med. Bull., No. 61, p.177 April 1942.
Army Med Bull., No. 66, p. 262. April 1943.

TRUBY, ALBERT E., Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(July 18, 1871 -

Gen. Truby received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897 and because of high scholastic standing won an internship at the University's Hospital. He entered the Medical Department on July 23, 1898 and went to Cuba as surgeon of the 8th U. S. Infantry. He was closely associated with the researches in yellow fever and the successful play "Yellow Jack" was based upon his reminiscences by the authors. In 1906 he conducted a camp for 100,000 refugees of the San Francisco earthquake and in May 1914 organized and commanded Evacuation Hospital No. 1 at Galveston, Texas.

From 1919-22, he served as Chief of the Medical Section of the Air Corps during which period the section was completely reorganized, physical standards for flying adopted and special regulations for flight surgeons drafted.

Gen. Truby was twice commander of Letterman General Hospital; he was

Executive Officer for The Surgeon General and also in command of the Army Medical Center.

While on duty in the Philippines, he instituted a campaign against malaria at Ft. Stotsemburg which almost wiped out the disease.

He was retired on July 31, 1935.

SOURCE: Army Med. Bull., No. 33, p. 15. Oct. 1935.

VAUGHAN, VICTOR CLARENCE, Col., M.C., U.S.Army.

(October 27, 1851 - November 21, 1929)

Col. Vaughan secured his M. D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1878. He entered the Army as a major and surgeon in 1898 and was detailed with Maj. Reed to investigate yellow fever in American camps. The report is largely his as he was the sole remaining member of the board. In 1917-18 he was a colonel in the Medical Corps of the Army in charge of communicable diseases and was a member of the Typhoid Commission. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was a chemist of note and made contributions to public hygiene and diets. He also did excellent work in ptomaines, leucomaines and toxins, and in 1896 discovered the poison producing bacillus in ice cream and cheese.

SOURCES: Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. v. 22, p. 52. 1930.
Garrison, Hist. of Medicine, 4th Ed., p. 586. 1929.
Who's Who in America, p. 1275.

VEDDER, EDWARD B., Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.

(June 28, 1878 -

Col. Vedder was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 and was honor graduate of the Army Medical School in 1904.

He entered the Medical Corps of the Army as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, July 1903. He was a member of the board for the study of tropical diseases (1910-13) and professor of pathology at the Army Medical School (1913-19).

He made important studies in beri-beri, summed up his treatise of 1913, and was the first to determine the specific amebicidal action of emetine in the treatment of amebic dysentery (1910-11). He also was concerned with control of venereal disease and did valuable work in vitamins.

He retired in 1933. His book "The Medical Aspects of Chemical Warfare" reviewed experiences of the First World War and considered various chemical warfare agents. (1925).

SOURCES: Garrison, Hist. of Medicine, 4th Ed., p.720. 1929.
Who's Who in America, p. 2546. 1948-49.
Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 185. 1943.

WATERHOUSE, BENJAMIN, Surgeon, U.S.Army.

(March 4, 1754 - October 2, 1846)

Surgeon Waterhouse apprenticed himself to Dr. John Halliburton in 1770 and later studied in London, the University of Edinburgh and obtained the imprimatur of the University of Leyden, April 19, 1780.

In 1808, he became associated with the U.S.Marine Hospital and wrote the first "Rules and Orders". In 1813, he was appointed medical superin-

tendent of all military posts in New England and held the post until 1820. He was honorably discharged in 1821.

He has been called the "father of vaccination" in America. In July 1800, he secured some vaccine (cowpox) from Jenner and inoculated his children and servants, later having them inoculated with smallpox virus. Inoculation had been introduced in America in 1721 by Cotton Mather and Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, and soldiers of the Continental Army had been inoculated in 1776. He strongly urged that everyone be vaccinated and insisted on protecting the purity of the vaccine virus.

He was, also, a pioneer meterologist and made one of the earliest reports on weather (see Meterology)

For many years he was professor of the theory and practice of physic at Harvard University (1782-1812).

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 59, 116. 1943.
Dictionary of Amer. Biog., v. XIX, p. 529. 1936.

WELCH, WILLIAM HENRY, Brig. Gen., Med. Sec., O.R.C., U.S.Army.
(April 8, 1850 - April 30, 1934)

Gen. Welch received his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons(Columbia) in 1875, from several European Universities and from the University of Pennsylvania an hohorary M.D. in 1894. He also held many hohorary degress.

Although he held many important posts, he was best known for his work as pathologist of Johns Hopkins University.

It was in his laboratory at that school that Gen. Sternberg demonstrated some of his findings in bacteriology(malaria parasite).

On July 16, 1917, he was commissioned as major in the Medical Corps and was honorably discharged in the rank of colonel, December 13, 1918. He joined the O.R.C. and was later promoted to brigadier general on December 23, 1921.

Among his many decorations he held the Distinguished Service Medal.

He is the author of books on pathology, bacteriology, immunology, and on thrombosis and embolism.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp.34.45.55.94.101.134.160, 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 1318. 1943.

WILSON, LOUIS BLANCHARD, Col., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(December 22, 1866 - October 5, 1943)

Col. Wilson was graduated from the medical school of the University of Minnesota in 1896. He served on the State Board of Health and in 1905 joined the Mayo Clinic to organise and develop its laboratories. Here he served as director of clinic laboratories, as head of the Section on Pathology in the clinic, and professor of pathology of the Mayo Foundation.

He was commissioned major in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1917. In 1920, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for organising a pathological service that was of "inestimable value to the medical and surgical services".

In 1928 he began experimental studies of gunshot wounds for the Ordnance Department. His findings were outstanding and are embodied in his chapter on "Firearms and Projectiles - Their Bearing on Wound Production" in volume II of the medical history of the War (I).

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, p. 491. Dec. 1943.

WOOD, CASEY A., Col., M.R.C., U.S.Army.
(November 2, 1856 - January 26, 1942)

Col. Wood obtained his M.D. degree at the University of Bishop's College in 1877, and studied ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and at New York Postgraduate Medical School. He was in private practice and served as professor of ophthalmology at Chicago Post Graduate Medical School (1890-97), the University of Illinois (1898-1906 and 1909-13) and Northwestern University (1906-08).

In 1916 he joined the Medical Reserve and served in the Office of The Surgeon General to the end of the war. He was associate editor of "Annals of Medical History" and also edited an eighteen volume "Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology".

He translated the earliest printed (A.D.1424) textbook from medieval Latin and the first Codex (written in Arabic, A.D.1000) of Ali Ibn Isa of Bagdad.

He was interested in ornithology and in addition to a number of articles, he prepared a monumental atlas on "The Fundus Oculi of Birds".

SOURCE: The Military Surgeon, p. 603, May 1942.

WOODHULL, ALFRED ALEXANDER, Brig. Gen., U.S.Army, Ret.
(April 13, 1837 - October 18, 1921)

Gen. Woodhull received his degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859 and assisted in raising a company of volunteer mounted rifles in 1861. He was commissioned a medical officer in the Army on September 19, 1861. He was chief surgeon of the Department of the Pacific, April - December 1899, and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant colonel in March 1865, for his service.

He served as Deputy Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon General; was retired on April 13, 1901 with the rank of colonel. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier general retired, by Act of Congress, April 23, 1904.

From 1902-07, he lectured on personal hygiene and general sanitation at Princeton University.

He was author of the Surgical Catalogue of the Army Medical Museum (1867), and also wrote on military and personal hygiene.

He introduced the Indian method of giving massive doses of ipecac in dysentery and published "Studies, Chiefly Clinical, in the Non-Emetic Use of Ipecacuanha" in 1876.

SOURCES: Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 718. 1929
Who Was Who in America, v. 1, p. 1376. 1943.

WOODRUFF, CHARLES EDWARD, Lt.Col., M.C., U.S.Army, Ret.
(October 2, 1860 - June 13, 1915)

Col. Woodruff attended the United States Naval Academy and served with the Navy for a year. He secured his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1886 and entered the Army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on April 14, 1887. On July 12, 1913, he was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He was perhaps the Army's best known ethnologist. His monograph "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men"(1905) has a chapter on the effects of ultraviolet light and is a report on his work in the Philippines. Another book "The Expansion of the Races"(1909) is better known and is an outstanding contribution to anthropology. He was the editor of "American

Medicine".
SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 65,163. 1943.

WOODWARD, JOSEPH JANVIER, Lt.Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
October 30, 1833 - August 17, 1884)

Col. Woodward secured his degree in medicine from the University of Philadelphia in 1853. In 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Army of the Potomac and in 1862 was assigned to the office of The Surgeon General and later became curator of the Army Medical Museum.

He did yeoman service in meteorology and climatology. Garrison says he wrote the greatest single monograph on dysentery(1879). He stressed the anthropometric value of records kept by medical officers and published "Sickness and Mortality of the Army During the First Year of the War" (1863). He investigated cholera and in 1866 and 1867 issued two circulars "Reports on Epidemic Cholera in the Army of the United States".

He attained international reputation through his application of photomicrography to the study of pathology and assisted in improving the camera and lighting. "On Photomicrography with the Highest Powers as Practiced in the Army Medical Museum" was a result. His instruments are still in the Museum.

He is probably best known for his editing with Brinton and Otis of the work "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion". He was a voluminous writer. He was President Garfield's physician.

He was the first medical officer to become president of the American Medical Association.

SOURCES: Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 705. 1929.
Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 18,20,63,67,81,100,115, 141,174. 1943.
Cyclopedia of Amer. Med. Biog., v.II, p.529. 1912.

YOUNG, HUGH HAMPTON, Col., M.C., U.S.Army Res.
(1870 -

Col. Young is included for the reason that he was put in charge of fighting venereal disease in the A.E.F., and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his success. The eight measures for the control of venereal disease were used by the Army and between the wars received the hearty cooperation of the American Social Hygiene Assn., the U.S. Public Health Service, the police and other groups.

The Army's contribution to the control of venereal disease has been of profit to the whole country.

Maj. Kahn, SnC.,Res, is noted for his serology tests. He did much of his work in the laboratories of the Army Medical School with Col. Young.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 124. 1943.

ZINSSER, HANS, Col.,M.C., U.S.Army.
(November 1878 - September 4, 1940)

Col. Zinsser received his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1903, and held several honorary degrees.

After serving as bacteriologist and instructor in that subject as well as in hygiene, pathology and immunology in various civilian institutions

he joined the Army as a major in 1917.

He was sanitary inspector and director of laboratories and infectious diseases with the A.E.F. and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was considered the world's leading authority on typhus fever, having isolated the germ in 1936. In 1939 he announced the method for producing enough anti-typhus vaccine to protect an entire nation. He also served as sanitary commissioner in Russia and Serbia for the League of Nations.

He was the author of "Rats, Lice and History"(1937) and textbooks on bacteriology (1911), infection (1914), and of experimental researches on the Treponema pallidum.

SOURCES: Current Biog. v.1, p.894. 1940.
Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 588. 1929.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, p. 1396. 1943.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND ETHNOLOGISTS

The following were medical officers who were outstanding anthropologists and ethnologists.

Baxter, Jedidiah H. (See Baxter)

Coués, Elliot, Surgeon (see Coués)

Davenport, Charles Benedict, Maj. "Defects Found in Drafted Men" (1920)

Fletcher, Robert, Col. (1823-1912) "Prehistoric Trephining" and "Human Proportion in Art and Anthropology" (1883) also editor of Index Medicus.

Leigh, Rufus Wood, Lt. Col. (see Leigh)

Love, Albert G., Brig.Gen. (See Love)

Matthews, Washington, Maj. (1843-1905) reported Navajo folklore, wrote "On Measuring the Cubic Capacity of Skulls" (1845).

Shufeldt, Robert Wilson, Maj. (see Shufeldt)

Woodruff, Charles Edward, Lt.Col. (See Woodruff)

Woodward, J.J., Col. (see Woodward)

Yarrow, Henry Crécy, Act. Asst. Surg. (1840-1929). "Mortuary Customs of North American Indians"(1880-81) also wrote on ornithology, ichthyology, and herpetology.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 65-68. 1943.

DENGUE

The following medical officers made valuable contributions to the information concerning dengue.

Ashburn, Percy Moreau, Capt. and

Craig, Charles F., Capt., in 1906 were members of the Army Board for the study of Tropical Diseases and were sent to Manila where they reported that it was due to a filterable virus and to the Culex fatigans mosquito.

Hall, Milton W., Lt. Col., and

Hitchens, Arthur P., Lt.Col., and

Siler, Joseph F., Col. in 1926, demonstrated that the vector is Aëdes aegypti, the same as for yellow fever and that Culex did not transmit the disease.

Rush, Benjamin, Surgeon, 1870, called dengue billipus remittent fever.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 190. 1943.

MALTA FEVER

In the study of Malta Fever, the following medical officers produced important information.

Cox, Walter, 1st Lt., 1898, described the disease

Gentry, Ernest R., Capt., has done good work on the bacillus abortus infection and with

Forenbaugh, Thomas L., Capt., in 1911, showed that the disease is endemic in our Southwest.

Musgrave, Dr. Wm. Everett, studied the disease in Manila, with

Strong, Richard Pearson (see Pearson).

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 175. 1943.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMED AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The following individuals were medical officers who, during their military careers, went into other branches of Government service.

Ainsworth, Fred Clayton, (1852-1934) Maj. Gen.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY 1904-1912.
Gen. Ainsworth took his M.D. degree from the University Medical College(N.Y.U.) in 1874. Entered the Army as assistant surgeon in 1874. He was gifted in handling records and his system of jackets is still in use. He retired at his own request on February 16, 1912.

Boschen, Frederick Wegener, Maj. Gen. (1876-1942)
CHIEF OF FINANCE 1936-1940.
Gen. Boschen entered the Hospital Corps on August 21, 1898, having served in the Spanish-American War. He transferred to the Infantry in 1903. On April 23, 1936, he was appointed chief of finance with rank of major General and retired on March 31, 1940.

Eustis, William, (1735-1825)
HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Educated in Boston and at Harvard University, Eustis entered the Army as surgeon with Gridley's Massachusetts Regiment in 1775. In 1780 he was appointed Hospital Physician and Surgeon. In 1807, President Jefferson named him Secretary of War. President Madison made him Minister to Holland in 1814. Later he served in Congress and in 1823 was Governor of Massachusetts.

Gilchrist, Harry Lorenso, (see Gilchrist)
CHIEF OF CHEMICAL WARFARE 1929 - 1933.

McHenry, James (1753 - 1816)
SECRETARY OF WAR 1796 - 1800.
Born in Ireland, McHenry settled in Philadelphia in 1771. He studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon in the Army, and on May 15, 1778, became secretary to General Washington. He became a major, served in the Maryland Senate and the Continental Congress, was a member of the Convention which drafted the Constitution, his private record of which is very valuable.

Munson, Edward Lyman, Brig.Gen. (1868 - (see Munson)
CHIEF OF MORALE BRANCH OF THE GENERAL STAFF 1918-22

Myer, Albert J. (1829 - 1880) Maj. Gen., (see Myer)
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER 1863 - 1880

Wood, Leonard, Maj. Gen. (October 9, 1860 p August 7, 1927) Chief Staff
Gen. Wood took his medical degree from Harvard University in 1884. He entered the Army as assistant surgeon in 1886 and won the Congressional Medal of Honor within the year for his bravery against Geronimo and the Apaches. He was colonel of the Rough Riders in Cuba. In 1899 he was appointed military governor of Cuba, was in charge of Maj. Reed's work, was governor of Moro Province, Philippine Islands(1903). He was made

Chief of Staff in 1910 and fathered the "Plattsburgh Idea". He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1916. He retired at his own request in 1921 to become governor of the Philippines. Among other honors he held the Distinguished Service Medal.

Snyder, Howard McC., Maj. Gen. (see Snyder)
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL 1940-46.

SOURCES: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 207. 1943.
Who Was Who in America, v.1, 1943.

METEOROLOGY

The United States Weather Bureau originated in the Medical Department of the Army and the following medical officers have done outstanding work in the field.

COOLIDGE, RICHARD HENRY, Surgeon. (1820 -66) published a statistical report on sickness and mortality in the Army which included data on weather.

ESPY, JAMES POLLARD, (1785 - 1860) never an officer of the Medical Department was responsible to Surgeon General Lawson. He was one of the foremost meteorologists in the world and laid the foundation of weather forecasting by the institution of telegraphic bulletins.

FORRY, SAMUEL, (1811 - 44) Assistant Surgeon, published "The Climate of the United States and Its Endemic Influences" (1842) and other works.

LAWSON, THOMAS (1781 - 1861) (see Lawson)

LOVELL, JOSEPH, (1788 - 1836) Surgeon General, carried Tilton's start forward and published the first Meteorological Register, 1826. (See Lovell)

MYER, ALBERT J. (1828 - 80) (see Myer, A.J.)
Best known meteorologist in the Army, became Chief Signal Officer and founder of the Weather Bureau.

TILTON, JAMES (1745 - 1822) was first to direct hospital surgeons to keep weather reports. (see Tilton)

WATERHOUSE, BENJAMIN, (1754 - 1846) (see Waterhouse)
On the first page of the earliest meteorologic journal on recordm dated 1819 (in the Army Medical Library) is a report by him.

WOODWARD, JOSEPH J. (1833 - 84) (see Woodward).

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, Chapter headed Meteorologists. 1943.

ORNITHOLOGISTS

ANDERSON, WILLIAM WALLACE, (1824 - 1911) Surgeon, collected birds, made excellent drawings, copper engravings, etc.

BENDIRE, CHARLES EMIL, (1836 - 97) Hospital Steward, who later became a line officer. He wrote "Life Histories of North American Birds" (1892). He was also honorary curator of the Department of Oölogy in the United States National Museum.

COOPER, JAMES GRAHAM, (1830 - 1902) Acting Assistant Surgeon, was the author of "Ornithology of California"(1870) the most valuable biography of North American birds since Audubon.

COUES, ELLIOTT (1842 - 99), Surgeon. (see Coues)

CRAWFORD, SAMUEL WILIE, (1827-92) Maj. Gen. was medical officer at Ft. Sumter at its siege and was an ardent ornithologist.

Dutcher, BASIL HICKS (1871 - 1922) Colonel.

FINLEY, SAMUEL MOORE (1841 - 85) Acting Assistant Surgeon, son of Surgeon General Finley, gathered specimens in Texas for the Smithsonian Institution.

FOARD, ANDREW JACKSON (1829 - 68) Surgeon, served both North and South Armies as medical officer and made collections of birds.

GARDNER, LEON L., (1894 -) Lt.Col., wrote a valuable report on the tongues of birds. Like most of the other officers listed here, he did his work ar the behest of Professor Spenser Fullerton Baird (1823-87), Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who was permitted by the Government to select men for this service. Much of it was done during the Indian Wars, the building of the railroads and on exploring expeditions under the direction of the Army. Gardner was later Librarian of the Army Medical Library.

GLENNAN, JAMES D. (1862-1927), Brig. Gen.

HAMMOND, JOHN FOX (1820-86) Col., was a collector as was the future Surgeon General William A. Hammond.

[illegible]MAN, ADOLPHUS LEWIS (1827-65), Acting Assistant Surgeon, was one of the most important ornithologists and several birds are named in his honor.

HENRY, THOMAS CARLTON (1825-77) Col., was a distinguished ornithologist and collected many specimens about which he wrote.

IRWIN, BERNARD J.D. (see Irwin)

KENNERLY, CALEB BURWELL ROWAN (1829-61), Acting Assistant Surgeon was responsible for many collections and publications concerning them.

KING, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1810-95), Brev. Col.

MEARNS, EDGAR ALEXANDER (1856-1916), Lt. Col., made the first studies in ornithology in the Philippines and accompanied President Theodore Roosevelt on his expeditions and also the Frick expedition as naturalist.

MUNSON, EDWARD LYMAN (1868-) Brig. Gen., made pioneer studies in the speed of ducks in flight.

PETERS, DeWITT CLINTON, (1829-76) Brev. Col.

POTTS, RICHARD (1826-66) Surgeon.

PRENTISS, DANIEL W. (1834-99), Acting Assistant Surgeon collaborated with Coues in making collections.

SUCKLEY, GEORGE (1830-69), Brev. Col.

SWIFT, EBENEZER (1819-85), Brig. Gen.

VOLLUM, EDWARD PERRY (1827-1902), Col.

WILCOX, TIMOTHY ERASTUS (1840-1932) Brig.Gen.

WOOD, LEONARD (1860-1927) Maj. Gen.

WOODHOUSE, SAMUEL W. (1821-1904), Acting Assistant Surgeon, whose publications may be regarded as basic.

XANTHUS, JOHN, Acting Assistant Surgeon was a Hungarian and although he had no medical degree, served as a Hospital Steward. He was a brilliant ornithologist.

YARROW, HENRY C. (1840-1929), Lt.Col., M.R.C., was naturalist with the Wheeler Expedition and a prolific writer.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, pp. 69-76. 1943.

VETERINARIANS

The following veterinarians are outstanding in their fields.

HOLT RUFUS LEROY, COL., M.C. (January 5, 1890 -
Col. Holt received his M.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1911, was graduated from the Army Medical School in 1920 and from the advanced course in 1939. He entered the O.R.C. as a first lieutenant and the Medical Corps of the Regular Army on October 16, 1919. He has done important work in equine osteomalacia.

KELSER, R.A., Brig. Gen. (see Kelser)

KINTNER, JOHN HAROLD, Col., V.C. (September 13, 1891-
Col. Kelser obtained his D.V.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1917, was graduated from Medical Field Service School in 1923, was honor graduate of the Army Veterinary School in 1924. He entered the National Guard as first lieutenant on March 6, 1918 and the Regular Army in the same rank on September 4, 1920. He worked with Col. Holt on equine osteomalacia. He was retired on December 31, 1946.

RANDALL, RAYMOND, Col., V.C., (October 23, 1889 -
Col. Randall was graduated in veterinary medicine from the United States College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1917, From Medical Field Service School in 1931 and the Army Veterinary School in 1931. He entered the Veterinary Section of O.R.C. ad a second lieutenant on June 1, 1917 and the Veterinary Corps as first lieutenant on July 1, 1920. He has made improvements in a vaccine, and in the technique of its preparation, against equine encephalomyelitis at the Army Veterinary School.

REYNOLDS, FRANCOIS HUE KARI, Lt. Col. (1886 -
Col. Reynolds received his D.V.M. from George Washington University in 1914 was graduated from Medical Field Service School and as honor graduate and medalist from the Army Veterinary School, both in 1925. He became a first lieutenant in the V.C., on July 1, 1920 and was retired as colonel on September 30, 1946. His outstanding work was the development of an antigen for use in a complement-fixation test for trypanosomiasis.

UNDERWOOD, JEAN R., COL. (1887 -
Col. Underwood received his D.V.M. from Iowa State College in 1909, was honor graduate at Army Veterinary School in 1922 and was graduated from Medical Field Service School in 1927. He was first a second lieutenant in the veterinary section of O.R.C(Dec. 3, 1917) and then a first lieutenant V.C. on November 13, 1918. He was retired as colonel on November 30,1946. He discovered that dhobie itch of equines in the Philippines is a verminous dermatitis.

SOURCE: Hume, Victories of Army Medicine, p. 204. 1943.

Murray