Obituaries

FRANCIS RHODES FRY, M.D.
1853–1937

Francis Rhodes Fry, of St. Louis, who died on Jan. 25, 1937, was born in Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1853. In 1880 he began to practice medicine. For fifty years he was actively in practice, keeping up his interest in medicine in his chosen field of neurology and psychiatry until struck down by a coronary thrombosis, while examining a patient in his office. This summarizes the story of an unusual man, whose active career and span of medical work are worthy of notice. As a physician, he saw and felt the great discoveries and the drives and trends of the modern conception of disease. He saw laid the foundations of the specialties of neurology and psychiatry and in his way became a part of that development. A life lived actively and receptively toward the changes and revaluations of medicine, and particularly of nervous and mental diseases, is in need of a more detailed study than is possible here. That it cannot be done lies within the personal characteristics of Frank Fry himself. He was a reticent, somewhat inarticulate man—modest, shy and retiring. He has left little of a documentary nature on which a biographer might depend for his data. What he thought of things, how he reacted to the changing moods of the time he lived through are matters that can be only speculated about—not known. He was a physician much respected and looked up to by friends and colleagues. His patients, throughout his long professional life, loved him and clung to him persistently, in spite of new methods and various models of neuropsychiatry, as they appeared in St. Louis. Even when the physical burden of his age made Frank Fry move slowly and guardedly, when increasing deafness made the relation of patient to physician increasingly difficult, patients wanted him to look after them—relying on his kindness, his understanding and his ever ready willingness to obtain for them the advantage of the most recent aids in diagnosis and treatment.

He presented an older tradition of the neurologist, that of one who after years of general practice came into the field of neurology with the background of an intimate knowledge of the more ordinary diseases and a more intimate knowledge of people—the ordinary man, woman and child. He probably never thought of this knowledge and insight under the term “personality understanding” but took for granted that to treat a sick person it is essential to know a great deal about that person. This was as clear to him as was the fact that a nervous or
technical and legal demands of courts of law. He also showed through his work that the best preparation for a man of this sort is steady contact with the problems of internal medicine. This should be emphasized as Fry's distinctive contribution. He was primarily a clinical neurologist and psychiatrist, and as such he lived his life in active contact with hospital, clinic and private patients.

I could find among Dr. Fry's papers no bibliography of his published contributions. They were chiefly clinical and were scattered throughout many western medical publications. His clinical papers were clear and to-the-point and left the reader with a distinct impression of the clinical entity which was described. He brought to the attention of general practitioners throughout his part of the country many of the rare and less known types of organic neurologic conditions. He wrote on Parkinson's disease, progressive muscular atrophy and unusual types of tabes dorsalis, multiple sclerosis and other characteristic lesions of the central nervous system which are not the customary material seen in clinics and hospitals. He was particularly interested throughout his later professional life in problems of paresthesias and had devoted a great deal of earnest study to the interpretation of this sensory phenomenon. He had many interesting ideas on the subject of sensation which have not found their way into published articles. As can be seen from this brief sketch of Frank Fry's early training, he never lost interest in and never was unconcerned with the part played in the production of nervous diseases by internal medical conditions. The experience of his early life gave him a fundamental insight into at least the clinical recognition of all kinds of internal medical diseases. He was frequently able to help his patient not merely by understanding the importance of these things but by planning common sense methods of treatment.

He was particularly hospitable and friendly to the young men who came to St. Louis to follow his specialty. There is scarcely any one there in the field of neurology and psychiatry who can fail to remember the encouragement and friendliness of Dr. Fry in the early period of his practice.

In the death of Frank Fry St. Louis loses a worthy and much beloved figure. Through the long period of his actual practice he was a friend and medical adviser to his patients, a generously minded colleague to his fellow practitioners and thoughtful and scholarly in his attitude to his own specialty. He leaves behind a beautiful memory.

Sidney I. Schwab, M.D.
# Historical Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Dr. Jewell was born Sept. 8, 1837 near Galena Illinois. His parents were John McDonald Jewell and Margaret Morrow Stewart. He was the eldest of 10 children. (1837)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Queen Victoria becomes Queen of England. (1837)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circa 1855</td>
<td>Began the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Minton Mitchell of Corinth, Williamson county, Illinois. (1855)</td>
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<td>1855</td>
<td>Florence Nightengale reforms the nursing profession during the Crimean War. (1855)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858-59</td>
<td>Attended his first course of instruction at the Rush Medical College. (1858-59)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Received the degree of M.D. from the Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern University Medical School). (1860)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circa 1860 - 1861</td>
<td>Practiced medicine in Williamson county, Illinois. (1860-61)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>The Civil War in America begins. (1861)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circa 1861-1862</td>
<td>Served as a contract surgeon during the Civil War in General Sherman's command. (1861-62)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circa 1862</td>
<td>Returns to Chicago to accept an appointment as Professor of Anatomy at Chicago Medical College. (1862)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>The Battle of Gettysburg takes place. (1863)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Married Miss Mary C. Kennedy of Nashville, Illinois on December 22nd. (1864)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>The Civil War in America ends in April. President Lincoln assassinated. (1865)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>At the first meeting of the Chicago Medical College Alumni Association, now Northwestern University Medical School, Dr. J.S. Jewell was elected president of the association. Dr. Jewell was a member of the first graduating class of the Chicago Medical College. (1866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>In the spring of that year resigned his professorship to give a course of lectures before the students of the Garrett Biblical Institute on &quot;The Relations Between Science and Speculative Thought&quot;. (1868)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>The Suez Canal is opened. (1869)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869-70</td>
<td>Dr. Jewell takes 20 students on a tour of the Holy Land. (1869-70)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Resumed his medical practice, turning his attention to nervous and mental diseases. (1871)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Appointed to Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at the Chicago Medical College. (1872)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Began the publication of the Quarterly Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. (1874)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Help to found the American Neurological Association and served as its President for three consecutive years. (1875)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>The Battle of Little Big Horn. (1876)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>On Oct. 1, 1877, Dr. Jewell presented a paper to the Chicago Literary Society on &quot;The Present Condition of the Darwinian Theory&quot;. (1877)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Dr. Jewell turns the Journal over to Dr. W. J. Morton of New York. (1881)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>President Garfield assassinated. (1881)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Resigns his position as a result of poor health. (1883)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>His wife, Mary C. Kennedy, dies November 26, 1883. (1883)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Founded the Neurological Review. Discontinued as a result of poor health. (1886)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Thomas Edison invents the record player. (1887)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>April 18, 1887, Dr. Jewell dies at his residence in Chicago, Illinois. (1887)</td>
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William Pepper
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

William Pepper, Jr., M.D. (August 21, 1843 - July 28, 1898), an American physician, was a leader in medical education in the nineteenth century, and a longtime Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

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- 1 Early life
- 2 Career
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Early life

Pepper was born in Philadelphia[1] to Dr. William Pepper, Sr. and Sarah Platt. He married Frances Sergent Perry on June 25, 1873. They were the parents of four sons (William, Thomas, Benjamin, and Oliver Pepper). He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the college in 1862 and from the medical school in 1864. [1]

Career

In 1868 Pepper became lecturer on morbid anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and in 1870 lecturer on clinical medicine. From 1876 to 1887, he was professor of clinical medicine at Penn and in 1887 succeeded Dr Alfred Still as professor of theory and practice of medicine. [1]

Pepper founded the Philadelphia Medical Times and was editor of that journal in 1870-71. He was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881 and remained in that position until 1894. For his services as medical director of the United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, he was made Knight Commander of Saint Olaf by King Oscar II of Sweden.[1]


8/2/2016
Pepper was the founder of Philadelphia's first free public library, chartered in 1891 through funds provided by the estate of his late uncle, which became the Free Library of Philadelphia, today the city's multi-branch public library system. He sponsored the Pepper-Hearst Expedition (1895-1897) on the coast of Florida, near Tarpon Springs.[2]

Pepper was known academically for his contributions to the theory and practice of medicine and the System of Medicine that he edited in 1885-86 became one of America's standard medical textbooks. He died July 28, 1898, at Pleasanton, California.[1]

A bronze statue of Pepper by Karl Bitter stands on the south side of College Hall at the University of Pennsylvania. A replica of this stands on the landing of the main staircase of the Central Library at 19th and Vine Streets in Center City, Philadelphia.

Works

His contributions to the medical and scientific journals of the day included the following:[1]

- Trehping in Cerebral Disease (1871)
- Local Treatment in Pulmonary Cavities (1874)
- Catarrhal Irrigation (1881)
- Epilepsy (1883)
- Higher Medical Education: the True Interest of the Public and the Profession.

Further reading

Henry Hun
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Henry Hun (March 21, 1854 – March 14, 1924) is an American physician, was professor of Nervous Diseases at the Albany Medical College in New York for 30 years. He published several unique teaching volumes for his students as well as numerous journal articles on neurological disorders.

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Biography

Hun was born in Albany, the son of a physician. He attended The Albany Academy and received his bachelor degree from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1874. He studied medicine at Harvard Medical School and earned his M.D. in 1879. He then spent two and a half years studying at numerous medical facilities in Germany, Vienna, Paris, and London. Union College (New York) conferred an honorary M.D. to him in 1883, and Yale University presented to him an honorary A.M. in 1914.

Hun was active in professional societies. He was president of the Albany Medical Society in 1892, vice president of the American Neurological Association in 1887, and its president in 1914. He was president of the Association of American Physicians in 1910. He was a member of the American Psychiatric Association and the New York State Medical Society. He served as an attending physician at the St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, the children's hospital at the Albany Medical Center, the Albany Hospital, and the Albany Hospital for Incurables, and served as a consultant to Brady Hospital and Maternity Home in Albany. His civic activities included the Board of Trustees of the Albany Academy, president of the Board of the Trustees of Dudley Observatory in Schenectady, New York, and Chairman of the Advisory Board of New York State No. 27 during World War I.

After his return from Europe, Hun published *A Guide to American Medical Students in Europe* in 1883. In his book, he provides detailed descriptions about the various medical facilities in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and in Paris, London, and Dublin. He listed professors and their specialties, the courses offered, and details of travel and lodging. He wrote a textbook titled *An Atlas of the Differential Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Nervous System*. He published *A Syllabus a Course of Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System, designed as a Note Book for the Use of Students*, a two-volume book of his lectures to medical students. The *Syllabus* is unique in that they contain blank pages under various headings so that the student can enter the contents of his lectures. He was a co-editor of the journal, *Albany Medical Annals*, for many years.

Hun died in his Albany home, the Dr. Hun Houses, a week before turning 70.

Bibliography

- **A Case of Pott's Disease, Presenting in the Arms Symptoms Resembling Those of Locomotor Ataxia, and in the Legs Those of Spinal Spasmodic Paralysis.** 1888. Retrieved 21 July 2013.
- **The Introductory Lecture Delivered at the Opening of the Sixty-sixth Session of the Albany Medical College, on Sept. 29, 1896: A Sketch of the Gradual Perfecting of the Methods of Medical Education in the Albany Medical College and in New York State During the 19th Century.** 1896. Retrieved 21 July 2013.
- **The President's Address to the American Neurological Association: Read at the Meeting of the Association Held at Albany, N.Y., May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1914.** 1914. Retrieved 21 July 2013.

References


External links


Categories: 1854 births | 1924 deaths | Harvard Medical School alumni | American neurologists | Albany Medical College faculty | People from Albany, New York | Physicians from New York | Yale University alumni

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Roy R. Grinker, Sr.
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Roy Richard Grinker Sr. (August 2, 1900 - May 9, 1993) was an American neurologist and psychiatrist, Professor of Psychiatry at University of Chicago, and pioneer in American psychiatry[1][2] and psychosomatics.[3]

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Biography

Grinker was born in Chicago, where his father was neuropsychiatrist. He received a B.S. from the University of Chicago in 1919 and a M.D. in 1921 from Rush Medical College. Directly afterwards he spent a postgraduate year in Europe. In 1933 back in Europe he took psychoanalytic training with Sigmund Freud.[4]

In 1927 Grinker started teaching at the University of Chicago. In World War II he served at the U.S. Army Medical Corps in North Africa, where with John P. Spiegel he wrote the book Men Under Stress. Back in Chicago in 1946 Grinker started at the Michael Reese Hospital as director of the Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training, and as analyst at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. From 1951 to 1969 he was clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and professor at Northwestern University. In 1969 became professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago School of Medicine. Grinker was the chief editor of the American Medical Association's Archives of General Psychiatry for 17 years.

Grinker was the father of Roy R. Grinker, Jr. and grandfather of Roy Richard Grinker (born 1961), Professor of Anthropology, International Affairs, and Human Sciences at The George Washington University. The neuropathological phenomenon Grinker myelinopathy is named after Grinker.

Selected Publications

- 1933. Grinker's Neurology


References


External links


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A TRIBUTE TO ARCHIBALD CHURCH

March 23, 1861—May 8, 1952

Dr. Archibald Church was born in Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, on March 23, 1861. He died on May 8, 1952, at the age of 91, in Pasadena, California. Surviving are his widow Margaret Finch Church and a son, Archibald Church, Jr. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin, he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884.

In preparation for his career in the practice of nervous and mental diseases, Dr. Church served as physician and Assistant Superintendent in the Illinois Northern Hospital for Insane at Elgin, Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He joined the faculty of the Chicago Medical College as Lecturer on Insanity and Medical Jurisprudence in 1892 and was appointed Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the term of 1893-1894, in the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases of Northwestern University Medical School. He served as its chairman for twenty-five years, retiring in 1925. He was also Professor of Neurology in the Chicago Polyclinic and Hospital.

Less than a decade before Church joined the faculty of the Chicago Medical College, James Stewart Jewell had been succeeded by Dr. Walter Hay as Professor of Psychological Medicine and Nervous Diseases. Dr. Church entered into a department notable and distinguished for its influence upon American neurology. Jewell was one of the founders of the American Neurological Association, and for the first four years of its existence, he was its president. He founded the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases and, as one of the most picturesque figures in our profession, he left his mark in American neurology. The mantle so gloriously worn by Jewell was passed on to Church after an interval of but a few years. That Church in his time fitted well into this mantle may be seen from the continued influence upon American neurology of this department in which he and Hugh Patrick flourished.

At a time when medical students notoriously were, at times, rowdy, the appearance of this tall, broad shouldered, meticulously dressed, courtly gentleman could not but have been impressive. His knowledge of contemporaneous neurology as well as his broad interest in literature made of him an excellent speaker and he always had well prepared, literate lectures. Although neurology is by no means a favorite subject with medical students, Dr. Church's lectures were both popular and long remembered.

During the years of his practice he was attending neurologist to St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Wesley Memorial, Chicago Lying-In and Cook County Hospitals and consulting neurologist to St. Bernard's Hospital. He was also an attending specialist to the U. S. Veterans Bureau and Consultant in neuropsychiatry to the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Church was a member of many scientific societies to the programs of which he contributed generously. He was President of the Chicago Medical Society, Chairman of the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association, Vice-President of the American Neurological Association and Secretary of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. He was an honorary member of the Minnesota Neurological Society.

His literary output contributed generously to the contemporaneous knowledge of neurology not only in respect to the United States but foreign countries as well. His original articles, dealing chiefly with clinical studies, encompassed the range of neurological diseases. It is of interest that in 1900 in an article on "The Treatment of the Opium Habit by the Bromide Method," which was first reported by Dr. Neil Macleod (1897), Church anticipated the much later described method of Daouschaff for the treatment of psychoses. He debunked the then prevalent gynecological mutilations for the treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders and played a part in the segregation of criminally insane in special institutions. He wrote many editorials...
and abstracts for the Journal of the American Medical Association as well as other journals and expeditiously translated original articles from French journals.

In addition to his authorship of numerous articles, Dr. Church was editor of the Chicago Medical Record; contributor to the American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery; editor of Diseases of the Nervous System translated from Die Deutsche Klinik. He contributed chapters to An American Text-book of the Diseases of Children. Finally, his great contribution was the textbook of Nervous and Mental Diseases which was written jointly with Dr. Frederick Peterson, a volume which constituted the principal American textbook on neurology in many medical schools for years and of which nine editions have been published.

He was a member of many important civic committees: Among others, the Special Committee on Inspection of the Cook County Institutions, Dunning, Illinois; Committee B of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He was an advisor to the Commissioner of Health of Chicago. During the World War I, he served as a member of the Advisory Board of the Selective Service System.

One of the interesting side lights upon the development of Dr. Church and important contemporaneous physicians may be found in their fraternal union in what was termed "The Chicago Medical Club." Of this Dr. Church has said, "Early in the year 1883 near the intersection of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-Second Street there was located for the practice of their profession, a group of young medical men, recently graduated and fresh from hospitals and other medical services. By their association and their individual talents they were to have a military influence on the medical history of Chicago."

At the suggestion of Dr. Edmund J. Doering, a medical club was organized as "The Chicago South-Side Medico-Social Society" which was later reduced to "The Chicago Medical Club." Church continues, "and sometimes referred to among themselves as the 'twenty-second Street Gang.' Throughout their career they maintained a quasi-secret existence. . . . The title organization was strongly represented in the faculties of Rush Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Northwestern University Medical School. It also had strong representation on the staffs of all the principal hospitals in Chicago and in the membership in the medical societies of Chicago, the Illinois State Medical Society, The American Medical Association, and other national and special medical bodies. Through these channels and by their extensive personal acquaintance the 'Club' often brought to bear a very decided and sometimes decisive influence in matters either medical or of public character which might be of current importance. That they cooperated without publicity did not detract from their efficiency. The fraternal, friendly and professional relations among the members of the 'Club' did much to mold the efforts and careers of these men . . . In the final years death and disabilities began to take their toll and instead of waiting for the last survivor to sing the swan song, at the fiftieth annual meeting in 1933 it was formally agreed to disband."

In addition to other great services to Northwestern University, by means of his vision, practical assistance and continued interest, Dr. Church made possible the development in the Medical School of one of the greatest medical libraries of the country, which now bears his name.

In 1927, Northwestern University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science with the following citation:

"Brilliant and inspiring teacher; author of an epoch-making work on diseases of the nervous system; contributor of note to medical literature; neurologist of outstanding distinction in whose honor the library of the Medical School is named; for a generation a leading teacher in the School of Medicine of this University; benefactor of the University; wise and humane physician; able counsellor." - Lewis J. Pollock