



For Eleanor Grimm  
with my affectionate regards -  
Ross J. McIner

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Surgeon General.

.....

Dear Miss Grimm,

Thought you might be interested in knowing that every time your name comes up in this office, Admiral McIntire takes time out to cite you as an example of what to become. We are never too rushed to have him tell me how much you know about your job, what a wonderful memory you have and from that point goes into superlatives about your many other qualifications. I took it the first twenty times but now I'm beginning to get a complex.

*Clare R. Murphy*  
Secretary to the S.G.

.....



THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON

July  
13  
1942

Dear Miss Grimm:

It was with deep regret that I learned of your brother's passing some two weeks ago. Miss Newman just gave me the information. I can sympathize with you, because I have had that happen to me and it is never a pleasant prospect to go on through the years with members of one's family going on.

But in this time we can not afford to allow our personal feelings to overcome the duties that we must give to the problems that are going on today. You have a very real job to do, and are doing it well; you will need to give all your energies to seeing that the heads of the College keep in behind the men who are responsible for the industrial surgery in our country and the research in war surgery.

I just want you to know that you have my deepest sympathy and to tell you that I know how good a sport you are and that you will take this loss in the way that you take everything.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ross J. McIntire".

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
American College of Surgeons  
40 East Erie Street  
Chicago, Illinois



THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON



November  
Thirty  
1946

Dear Miss Grimm:

It is very good to know that you have recovered from your illness and that you are back on the job. The College certainly needs you for you have been its guiding force over a great many years.

I want to thank you for the many courtesies that you have shown to me and to the Medical Department of the Navy during my tour as Surgeon General. I can assure you that I will continue to keep my interest in the College's affairs and will be at your service at any time.

May I wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ross T. McIntire".

ROSS T. McINTIRE  
Vice Admiral, MC., USN.

Miss Eleanor Grimm, Secretary to  
The Board of Regents  
American College of Surgeons  
Chicago, Illinois

*Eleanor Grimm*  
*12/20/46*

JOHNSON & JOHNSON RESEARCH FOUNDATION

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

December 7, 1946

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
c/o Dr. D. C. Balfour  
Mayo Clinic  
Rochester, Minnesota

Dear Miss Grimm:

I returned from Australia about a week ago. While there, I called on a number of your friends - Sir Hugh Devine, Dr. Schlink, Dr. Starr, and Dr. Mackey. All of them inquired for you and wished to be remembered to you. Lady Devine was most interested.

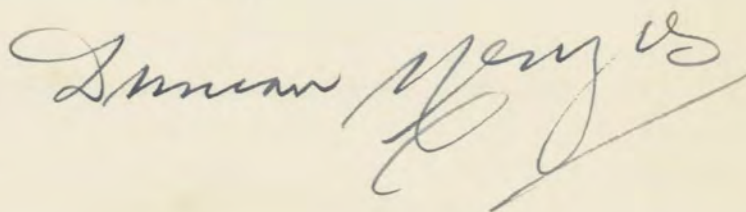
On the way back from San Francisco I dropped off to see the College and had dinner with Dr. Mac. I was saddened to learn that you are sojourning at Mayo's and while I felt I shouldn't press for details, I got the impression that you are well on the road to recovery. I do hope so, because a hospital is no place to spend the holiday season.

I am going out to Chicago again next week and expect to spend a little more time with the College. I am afraid, however, I won't be able to make the Cleveland meeting.

This is just a little note to say that I am thinking of you and that I hope you will be able to see you back at the College real soon.

With very warm regards, I am

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dr. D. C. Balfour". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "DCMenzies".

DCMenzies

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FROM  
KODACOLOR NEGATIVE  
EASTMAN KODAK MATERIAL  
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 24, 196

HOTEL STATLER BUFFALO

Sept 7 1948

Dear Miss. Grimm,

I'm sorry I can't  
be present to congratulate  
you in person on the  
anniversary tomorrow,  
you can be sure however  
that my thoughts and  
heartiest good wishes  
will be with you. It's  
a real pleasure to be asso-  
ciated with you in the  
work of the College.

With affectionate apprecia-  
tion and the best of wishes.

George Miller





Feb 18, 1957

Dear Miss Grimm,

Martha and I had hoped to see you again before you left for the south but the weather was prevented. Did you know George and Sally have a grand little daughter - born January 13<sup>th</sup>. We all - including the two boys are most happy. Congratulations on your fishing. We miss you very much but suppose you feel like the one who wrote the quotation (over). We're having more ice than you. <sup>My best to you all</sup> George H. H.

A Letter from Florida.

The Sun is so warm and the sea is so clear,  
The beach is so clean and the surf is so near,  
The air is so balmy, the palm trees so neat,  
The men are so handsome, the women so sweet,  
The days are so pleasant, the nights so divine,  
The food's so delicious, and as for the wine -  
It tickles me clear to the gizzard - tra la!  
I hear you are having a blizzard - tra la!

I'd like to have a few weeks of  
that atmosphere myself -  
Edwin

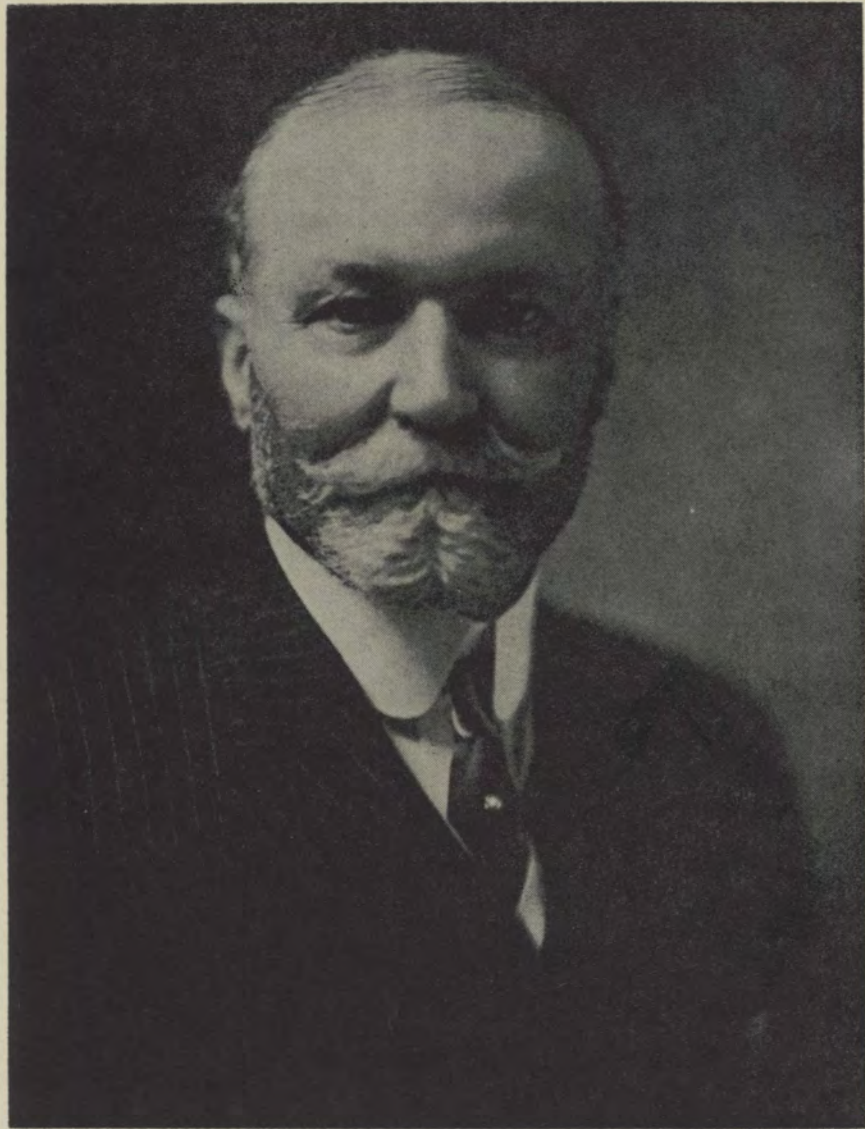
JOHN B. MURPHY

An Inquiry into his Life  
and Scientific Achievements

KARL A. MEYER, M. D.

and

SAMUEL HYMAN, M. D.



**JOHN B. MURPHY**

A.M., M.D., L.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

1857 — 1916

**JOHN B. MURPHY MEMORIAL LECTURE**

delivered by

Karl A. Meyer, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. (Hon.), D.A.B.

Chicago

**On the occasion of the 24th Annual Congress of the  
International College of Surgeons**

**In honor of**

**THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY**

**and**

**Three Great Chicago Surgical Pioneers**

Dr. Nicholas Senn (1844-1908)

Dr. John B. Murphy (1857-1916)

Dr. Christian Fenger (1840-1902)

Grand Ballroom

Palmer House, Chicago

September 16, 1959

John B. Murphy, one of the three pioneers in surgery whom we are honoring at this meeting, though younger than Senn and Fenger, was their worthy colleague. For many years these three were regarded as the most distinguished surgeons of Chicago and the Northwest.

Dr. Murphy was a great experimental and practical surgeon, an expert operator, a famous teacher, and one who was active in the establishment and promotion of scientific research, journals and professional societies. He was a tireless student all his life with an investigative and inquiring mind. Dr. Murphy was a man of commanding presence, and pleasing personality. He had a profound influence on the progress of scientific medicine throughout the world during his lifetime.

Murphy, early in his career, began the study of current literature and by applying the ideas obtained from the various Pathology and Physiology Journals to clinical surgery via dog experiments, he was able to discover and make great contributions in surgery.

At the time of his death, Murphy was considered the foremost of the world's younger surgeons, and was invited to address meetings in Rome, Berlin, Paris, London and other great medical centers. He was an international figure and how he would have enjoyed an organization such as this with its members from all over the world.

What made this man a great surgeon, leader, teacher and organizer? To learn from the biographies of great men we must examine their life, aims, philosophy and work. Dr. Murphy left us a heritage of surgical achievements. He was the first or among the first, to develop surgery of the appendix, brain and spinal cord, chest, blood vessels, intestines — including the invention of the Murphy Button, and finally one of his greatest achievements, bone and joint surgery. He was not only an original investigator in these fields but also an internationally recognized authority and his name will be associated with these subjects as long as there is surgical literature.

J. B. Murphy was born on a farm near Appleton, Wisconsin on December 21, 1857. As a farm boy he assumed responsibilities at an early age and he soon learned to think about, analyze, and study the wonders of nature about him. His aggressive and eager young mind was constantly on the alert to learn and do new things. This trait, which was characteristic of him throughout his life, made him a pioneer and leader in the growth of surgery in Chicago and the Middle West.

He attended the District School of one room and one teacher and graduated at the age of 15. He then entered the Appleton High School four miles from his home. He stayed with a relative in town, but walked home each Friday to help on the farm and walked back on Sunday.

In his senior year at Appleton High School, young Murphy worked after school and week ends in the town drugstore. Here he came under the influence of the village practitioner, Dr. H. W. Reilly, who had an office upstairs of the store. Dr. Reilly allowed the boy to accompany him on his house calls and to help him with the many emergencies in his office. He fired the imagination and enthusiasm of the youth, so that when the time arrived for graduation from high school, the young lad knew that he wanted to become a doctor instead of a teacher which he had originally planned. Naturally Dr. Reilly was quite happy to have the boy as an apprentice, and with brand new copies of Gray's Anatomy and Draper's Physiology he started his exciting year of preceptorship. All the time his interest in medicine grew. His work stimulated his imagination and filled his mind with ideas. When he was alone and had a bit of free time he found fascination and relaxation in dissection — dead birds, rabbits, and squirrels — anything he could get his hands on. He learned by careful study of their organs and study of his anatomy book.

Dr. Reilly realized the boy had outstanding qualities and urged him to continue his education in Medical School.

On October 1, 1878, at the age of 21, Murphy entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. He heard many lecturers, but the man who impressed him most and who became his idol, was Dr. Moses Gunn, Professor of Surgery. Gunn was thoroughly equipped as a surgeon and young Murphy was profoundly influenced by him.

At the end of his year of lectures, in 1879, Murphy took the examination for Internship at the Cook County Hospital and won first place. He was so interested in his work and the care of patients that he endeared himself to his Attending Surgeon, Dr. Edward Lee. Dr. Lee, admiring the young man's ability and zeal for learning, befriended and counselled him for further and higher learning. While at the County Hospital, Murphy also fell under the spell of Christian Fenger, the great pathologist, who held weekly Thursday evening meetings at his home for the Interns. On such evenings, Murphy, together with Frank Billings, L. L. McArthur, and others would meet at Fenger's home for a review of autopsy material and the latest medical literature. These sessions usually ended with stories by Fenger of the wonderful clinics in Vienna, Heidelberg, and Berlin.



At the end of his year's Internship at the County, Dr. Lee encouraged him to spend a year abroad to study surgery and offered him a position as his assistant in private practice when he returned. In September, 1882, Murphy set out for his post-graduate course. His itinerary included Vienna where he studied at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus under Theodor Billroth; Berlin where he came under the spell of Carl Schroder, the head of gynecological surgery at the University of Berlin, and finally on to Heidelberg where he studied Pathology under the great Julius Arnold.

He returned to Chicago in the Spring of 1884, at the age of 26, and entered private practice with Dr. Edward Lee, in Chicago.

On November 25, 1885, he married his patient, Jeannette Plamondon, the 17 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Plamondon, a socially prominent and wealthy Chicago family. Mrs. Murphy took a very active share and interest in his surgical experimental work and was a great influence on his future activities and practice.

The scientific attainments of Dr. Murphy are numerous. He was among the first to start the modern treatment of acute appendicitis. On March 2, 1889, while making rounds at the Cook County Hospital he recognized and operated an early case of appendicitis or "perityphlitis" as he called it then. The patient had symptoms for only eight hours. At operation, he found a typical red appendix with pus in it but without perforation. Murphy claimed this was the first case of appendicitis operated on in America on the then modern basis of opening the peritoneum in the absence of a phlegmon. He claimed that his operation antedated McBurney's operation on the same basis by twenty days. Murphy gives credit to two men, Fitz of Boston, who advanced the idea of early operation two years preceding his surgery, and Kraft of Switzerland who reported this type of surgery and who gave Murphy courage to perform his first operation. A paper describing appendicitis was read by Murphy before the Chicago Medical Society in November, 1889, under the title "Perityphlitis" in which he reported cases and the results of post-mortem observations. The paper was later published in "The Western Medical Reporter" for December, 1889.

In this paper Murphy described the pathogenesis, pathology, symptoms, and operative treatment of acute appendicitis, which are still valid today. He condemned the then prevailing expectant medical treatment of appendicitis, and urged early operation as soon as diagnosis was made. He showed evidence to prove that perforation of the appendix with generalized peritonitis is a common occurrence. He stated:

"The dangers of appendicitis are: First, perforation of the appendix, permitting escape of its contents into the peritoneal cavity directly or indirectly by a rupture of the circumscribed suppuration; second, where the abscess is extraperitoneal, perforation of a septic phlegmon may occur, with death from sepsis; and third, the contents of the abscess may empty into some of the neighboring organs or cavities, as the bladder, kidney or thoracic cavity."

He further reasoned with his audience:

"The preponderance of evidence, as furnished by recent observations, tends to prove that in all cases of perityphlitis (appendicitis) the disease is attended by the development of a pus cavity. In the 13 cases which have come under our observation, in which the diagnosis was verified either through the autopsy or by incision, pus was found in every case. Why should pus in this locality be allowed, unaided, to find its favorable or unfavorable exit, in contradistinction to the well established rule to promptly aid its escape in all other parts of the body where accessible? It is our conviction that before many years every case when diagnosed will be immediately opened, the appendix ligated, if possible and amputated. This operation gives the only guarantee that a patient can have of safety from the impending danger of the disease and security against its return."

He then outlined the positive symptoms indicating the presence of appendicitis, which are still being used today: "Pain is always present, begins suddenly, is of a lancinating, pulsating character. The first day or two it may be indefinite, being felt all over the abdominal region, but soon it locates in the right iliac fossa; then, symptoms of intestinal obstruction, nausea and vomiting appear; later, temperature; and finally, induration and tenderness in the right iliac fossa." Murphy later added another sign — leucocytosis.

He had an uphill struggle in convincing the profession to accept early operation for appendicitis, and in 1904 he wrote of "2000 operations for Appendicitis, with deductions from personal experience," which finally convinced the medical profession.

Having started in the field of abdominal surgery, Murphy pursued another problem in abdominal surgery. Removing a section of intestine was practiced rarely in those days, and almost without exception, unsuccessfully. The trouble was how to reconstruct successfully the two ends of the cut intestine. Using the principle of Denans, a surgeon of Marseilles, who in 1826 devised a set of silver rings, Murphy finally, by experimentation, perfected this device in the nature of a button, which subsequently became the famed "Murphy's Button" for bowel

anastomosis. He worked hard at the device and in 1892 performed the first operation on a patient at Cook County Hospital. In the December, 1892, issue of the Medical Record, he reported his animal experiments and operations in a paper entitled "Cholecysto-Intestinal, Gastro-Intestinal, Entero-Intestinal Anastomosis and Approximation without sutures."

Here again, a whole field of surgery was cleared by Murphy, and throughout the world, interest in surgery of the bile tracts and intestines was aroused.

The success of Murphy's operations in these difficult fields, all of which were regarded by the profession as hopeless, spread throughout the surgical world. His reputation was spreading, and his fame seeped into the newspapers, into hospitals and homes, and his practice grew tremendously. All this only served to further stimulate his surgical genius, so that he worked harder than ever on his experimental surgery in other fields. In succession, new discoveries and honors followed. On September 15, 1896, before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association meeting in St. Paul, he read a paper entitled "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion, with Demonstration and Report of Two Cases." The paper described an operation on patients with trigeminal neuralgia. Thus he invaded the nervous system at a time when this branch of surgery had hardly been touched.

Early in 1897 he published an article on "Resection of Arteries and Veins Injured in Continuity — End to End Suture." Later, reporting at the Twelfth International Congress of Medicine in Moscow in August, 1897, he stated that the year before he had performed the first end to end union of an artery. He had excised one half inch of the femoral artery, and had he pursued this specialty, he would have been in the forefront of this type of surgery today.

With the belief that a skilled surgeon should be familiar with all fields of surgery he became interested in operations on the lung. His interest in this work was further stimulated by the fact that his sister, a nun, a brother who was a priest and another brother who was a pharmacist in Chicago, all died of pulmonary Tuberculosis within a short period of time. In 1898, in Denver, he gave the Oration in Surgery before the American Medical Association on lung abscess, and reported the use of nitrogen gas by injection into the pleural cavity to produce lung collapse in the treatment of pulmonary Tuberculosis.

He early became interested in Orthopedic surgery and he became a leader in bone and joint surgery, making numerous contributions to the literature.

Surgery of trauma was also of great interest to him and in his clinics he displayed an amazing knowledge of regional and topographical anatomy.

Dr. Murphy believed in and expressed the ideals and aims of proper and adequate training and research; conscientious and humane care of patients; and continuous, life long medical education — everything we, in this International College of Surgeons, now represent and encourage.

He was a great and popular teacher and an effective speaker and lecturer. He was tremendously interested in medical education and spent much time in undergraduate and post-graduate training for doctors. His clinics were crowded with medical students, visiting physicians and often distinguished guests from all over the world. These guests of international reputation were always introduced and many spoke on topics of current interest. He had a basic philosophy in student instruction which he described to the students when they first attended his clinics at the Mercy Hospital, so that they would understand his objectives and methods. To the new 1913 Northwestern class he said, "In our plan of teaching clinical surgery in this clinic, the purpose is to get the student to think, and to think not only when he is in his seat in the amphitheatre, but also when he is on his feet, which is a much more difficult proposition. When I press him for words and for answers, remember it is always impersonal; we are not endeavoring to put him in the position of one who does not know, but to get him to think, and to get the other members of the class to think with him. My question and answer method of discussing clinical subjects with members of the class is the best way to train you to think for yourselves. It is not so much the information I give you which is so important as it is the methods of seeking information. Remember the child's education — that is the key to my system.

The child's education comes by asking questions — and your education will not continue to grow unless you keep asking yourself pertinent questions and unless you devote some time of every day to medical authorities to hunt down the answers to these questions. It is the system of asking questions about actual cases — and getting the answers — that will enable you to attain the skill, knowledge, foresight, and finally diagnostic ability, which is the highest accomplishment attainable in medicine."

Obviously, this advice is applicable to all doctors in the life long study of medicine and surgery.

Students were anxious to see him operate but he explained to them:

"While a surgical clinic is presumably an operative clinic, we will devote little or no time to operations. Students should go to a surgical clinic to learn Pathology, applied Anatomy, applied Physiology, and above all, applied diagnosis; rather than how to operate. The mere operative procedure is incidental. Students remember little of the details of an operation. If you wish to study operations you can do it better from a text book after you have graduated and have time on your hands. However, you cannot learn diagnosis anywhere as well as in the clinic, where you have the patient before you. Diagnosis you must learn by a system of personal investigation of actual patients. It cannot be gotten out of textbooks. You must get it by repeated analysis of case after case, by constant study and by continual practice in physical examination."

Murphy was a keen diagnostician and his judgment about the nature of an illness or the advisability of operation was almost uncanny.

He believed a good surgeon must also be a good diagnostician, and so he was a strong advocate of physical diagnosis and detailed history taking at the bedside. He informed his students that there is nothing so important or practical or intellectual in medicine or surgery as the interpretation of symptoms and physical signs into pathological entities, and that failure to carefully examine cases was the most common cause of error.

Dr. Murphy had a unique way of conducting his famous clinics at Mercy Hospital, which were published as "The Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy at Mercy Hospital, Chicago" beginning February 1, 1912. With the patient in the amphitheatre, he would call down a student or intern and by means of the question and answer method, first the student or intern, and then the patient, he would skillfully, step by step, build up a diagnosis which was so often dramatically confirmed at the operating table or autopsy room. Students and House Staff alike, feared a session in the arena; but after it was over, they conceded that what they had learned there, stayed with them.

To show their appreciation, one of his classes, at the end of the clinic year, May 22, 1914, spontaneously presented Dr. Murphy with a testimonial. He was obviously moved and pleased, as he read:

"To Dr. Murphy: We, the members of the senior class of Northwestern University Medical School, on this our last clinic day, wish to take this form of expressing our sincere appreciation to you and your staff for your regularity, punctuality, and faithful, and efficient service in giving to us such a thorough systematic course of instruction as we have received during this past school year."

L. J. Palmer, President

In answer to this testimonial, Dr. Murphy summarizes his philosophy on being a good teacher. He said:

"You probably do not realize what it means to a teacher to have the confidence and respect of his class. It is a great stimulus to a teacher when talking to you to see that your eyes and mind are riveted on the things he is endeavoring to demonstrate. His primary responsibility is to you; but his ultimate responsibility is enormously greater. He not only imparts to you factual information, but — more important — he trains you to acquire further learning. Teaching is not only a means of preparing you to render efficient service to those who entrust themselves to you, but also to prepare you to teach future generations for this great work. Furthermore, a teacher must instill in you the desire for still broader education and training and the proper guidance for its pursuit."

During his early period, Murphy became interested in experimental surgery, an interest which he constantly fostered and developed. He established a dog laboratory in a garage in back of his home, and for many years, with the help of his wife, he performed his experiments which were the basis of his great discoveries.

To a graduating class, he gave this parting information about clinical research:

"When taking a new step in a surgical procedure, you have much more to think of than your own career. Your most careful thought must be for the patient. If you perform a new operation, do not do it for the first time on the patient. Do it on the cadaver and on the dog. If I had to state where I acquired the greatest amount of technical knowledge, where I received the greatest benefit in the way of gaining confidence in my own operative procedures, I should say that practically all of it was acquired from operations on the dog and a smaller percentage from operations on the cadaver. Still there is no new operation of any severity or gravity, even now, that I do not perform first on the cadaver. Such practice will give you confidence in yourself when you operate on the patient and will increase your fitness to serve the best interests of the people. When you ask yourself what is still left to be done in research, remember that nothing has been done compared to what is left in this enormous realm. Every day men come to me and ask, 'What can I do?' There is scarcely any field of surgical work in which there is not a tremendous amount to do, and which can lead to reputation and to personal and professional advancement."

Murphy was a magnificent operator. When he and his assistant, James Neff, worked as a team, ligatures, sutures, forceps and retractors were always in the right place at the right time. The brains and fingers

of surgeon and helper clicked in machine-like accuracy of movement. After watching him operate, students and young doctors became enthusiastic and wanted to become surgeons. To these aspiring young surgeons he gave the following advice:

"In learning to operate, first plan to do regularly some experimental dog work and do it with the same care that you would use on the human patient and with the same consideration for the feelings of the dog so far as pain is concerned; and after the operation give the dog the same care as a patient. I have said of my dogs that they received as much nursing and attention as my patients.

Begin your experimental surgery with the arteries and veins, because the control of hemorrhage is the key to all surgical procedures. Learn to master every type of hemorrhage. You can now find in most of the textbooks a chapter on surgery of the blood vessels. Do all of these experiments yourself. Verify what the other man has done, not because you are going to use vascular sutures much, but because you are going to meet arteries and veins every single day and the control of bleeding will be one of your principal functions if you are to be a success in surgery.

After you have fully covered the management of arteries and veins, the next subject to take up is surgery of the lung. Open the chest wall and transplant the lung through the ribs by spreading and resecting them. Read the technical feats which have been accomplished, and do them; then do the things which have not been done.

Next you may work in the abdomen, and after you have mastered the management of hemorrhage, you should do experimental work in the intestines, stomach, kidney, pancreas, liver and spleen where there is much to be done."

Dr. Murphy was not only interested in undergraduate education but he was greatly concerned with the level of medical practice in his time, and was prominent in all movements to establish scientific societies, meetings, lectures and post-graduate courses for physicians.

I remember that shortly after I became the Medical Superintendent at the County Hospital, Dr. Franklin H. Martin and Dr. Murphy, with the financial backing of a great philanthropic organization, wished to establish a large Post Graduate School in connection with the Cook County Hospital. The organization agreed to finance this undertaking provided all the medical colleges would cooperate. A meeting was called by Dr. Martin of the heads of the various medical schools and other Civic leaders. I was directed by the President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, Mr. Peter Reinberg, to represent the Board at the meeting and was given the privilege of entering into negotiations

to establish the school. I remember that we were sitting around, chatting, waiting for the meeting to start. Murphy was the last to arrive. One could immediately feel the presence of a dynamic personality as soon as he walked into the room. At the meeting, Murphy spoke of the great need for a graduate center in Chicago and especially of the excellent facilities of the Cook County Hospital for such a school. At the meeting, all agreed to the establishment of the school. However, later, certain prominent medical men saw fit to present another proposition to the Philanthropic Foundation officials who, finding no unanimous support for the school at Cook County Hospital, withdrew their offer.

Imagine what such a school would have meant to Chicago and to Murphy as a Post Graduate Medical Center, at a time when practically all post graduate education was obtained in Europe. It remained from 1915 to 1932 before the Cook County Post Graduate School was established.

Dr. Murphy believed in post graduate education for himself also, and with a few leading surgeons in the country, the Mayos, George Crile of Cleveland, A. J. Ochsner, Chicago, John B. Deaver, Philadelphia, and others, they formed a club for the purpose of exchanging ideas and to attend each other's operative clinics. The social aspects were minimized as they spent practically all their time in the operative theatre and in discussions.

With all his scientific honors came appropriate recognition from Medical Schools and Hospitals, and in 1892, at the age of 35, Murphy became Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, later transferring to Northwestern in 1908-1916, except for 3 years at Rush (1905-1908).

From 1895 until his death, he was Chief Surgeon at Mercy Hospital, where much of his best work was done. Largely through his efforts, this hospital was enlarged and its management, nursing and educational features improved. At the same time, he was Attending and Consulting Surgeon at various other hospitals, Cook County, St. Joseph's, Columbus, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Alexian Brothers.

He was a charter member of the Chicago Surgical Society in 1900 and in 1904 he became its President. He was one of the charter members and regents of the American College of Surgeons and was Chief of the Editorial Staff of the journal, *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1908-1916. He was President of the American Medical Association in 1911, President of the Clinical College of Surgeons of North America 1914-1915, President of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, Associate Fellow of the N.Y. Academy of Medicine 1904 and received



the degree of L.L.D. from the U. of Ill. 1905. He received honors from overseas, such as honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons, England in 1913; life membership in elite surgical societies in Germany and France; and a Doctor of Science degree from the University of Sheffield, England in 1908. He was a prominent Catholic layman and he received degrees from St. Ignatius College, the Catholic University of America 1915 and the Laetare Medal from Notre Dame 1902. Shortly before his death, he received from His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, the order of Knighthood and the Collar and Cross of the Order of Saint Gregory, the Great. This was the first such honor to be bestowed upon a layman in Chicago.

In May, 1916, Dr. Murphy suffered an attack of angina pectoris, at which time he said, "I do not want to linger after my work is done." His wish was granted and on August 11, 1916, at the age of 58 he died, while vacationing in Mackinac Island, Michigan.

*"He went away as he had lived, nobly careless of himself, thinking only of the things he had undertaken to do."*

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DR. JOHN E. MURPHY'S CLINIC  
AT  
THE MERCY HOSPITAL  
Chicago Nov. 4, 1919

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Baggot, Jr.  
Mrs. Edward Nash Hurley  
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Edwin Van Eisso  
request the honour of your presence at a  
Solemn Mass  
commemorating the one hundredth anniversary

of the birth of their father  
Dr. John Benjamin Murphy  
on Saturday, the twenty-first of December  
at ten o'clock  
Cathedral of the Holy Name  
Chicago

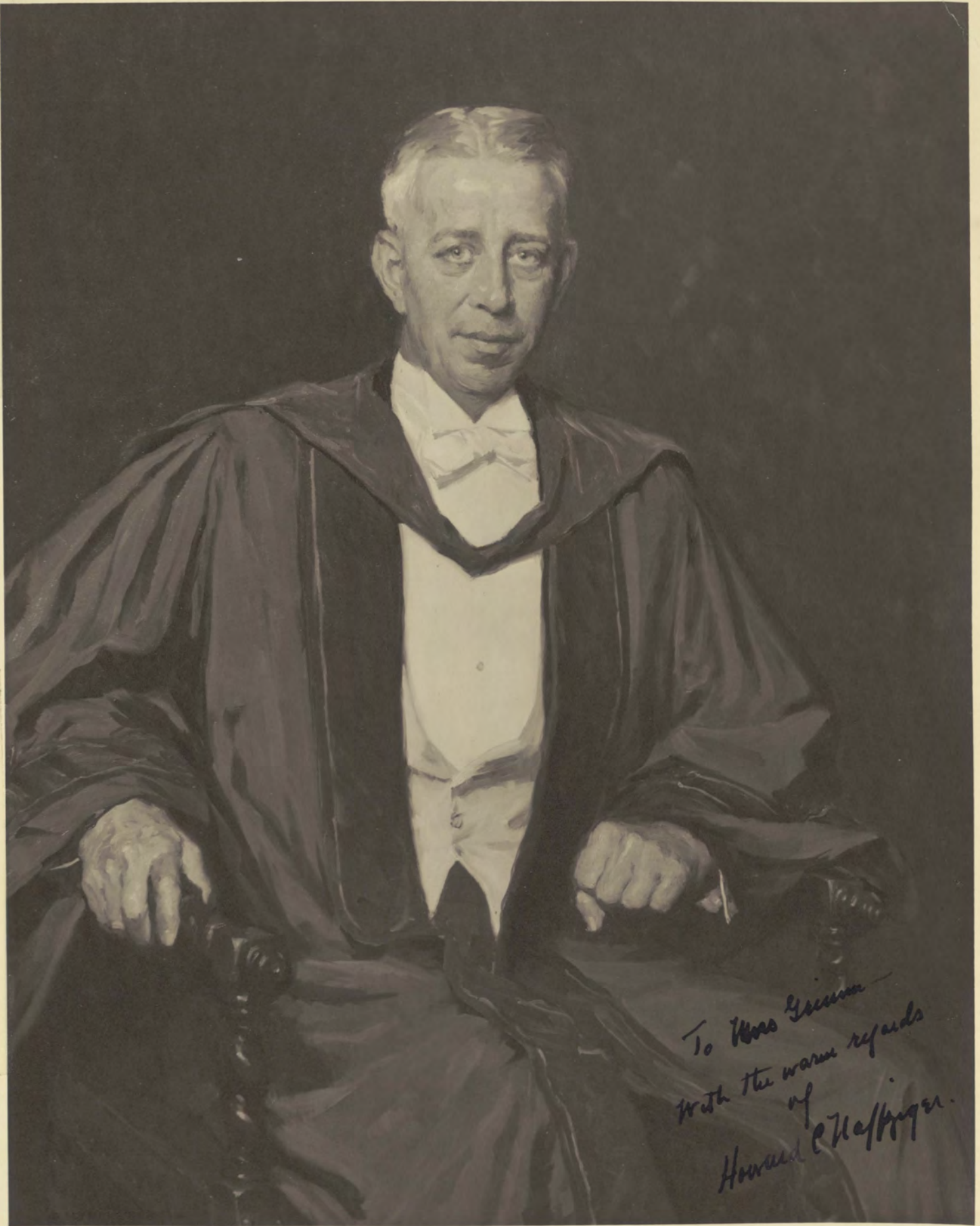
His Eminence  
Samuel Cardinal Stritch  
Archbishop of Chicago  
presiding



To Miss Grimm, With Kindest Regards. C. J. Miller

1935

Died 1936.



To Mrs. Green  
with the warm regards  
of  
Howard K. Haffner.



To Miss Yuma  
with the  
warm regards of  
Howard P. Haffner

D. E. ANTHONY



FRI - 35



*Howard Chaffetz*

*7/21*

*35*

PLEASE GIVE CREDIT TO  
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JOSEPH L. EGAN  
PRESIDENT

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.C.SFBO62 CGN NL PD=SANFRANCISCO CALIF 7=

MISS ELEANOR K GRIMM=

*oo*

1948 SEP 8 AM 12

CARE DR MALCOKM T MACEACHERN 40 EAST ERIE ST CHGO=

WISH WE MIGHT JOIN IN A FITTING AND PROPERLY HILARIOUS  
CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THIS ANNIVERSARY YOU RIGHTLY HOLD  
THE ADMIRATION RESPECT AND AFFECTION OF ALL WHO HAVE HAD  
THE ENJOYABLE EXPERIENCE OF WORKING WITH YOU WE ARE FORTUNATE  
IN BEING AMONG THAT NUMBER OUR BEST WISHES FOR ALL THE FUTURE=  
HOWARD AND LOUISE NAFFZIGER=

NAFFZIGER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

COPY

University of California  
San Francisco 22, California

November 15, 1949

Dr. Paul R. Hawley

Dear Paul:

I am writing for two purposes; first, that I have read your letter of November 4th to Graham, and am delighted with the prospects of having you with us and acting as Director and Chief Executive for the A.C.S. It appears now that the meeting at Hot Springs comes too soon for me to get there, much as I should like to attend.

The other purpose is prompted by regret that MacEachern's feelings have been inadvertently but severely hurt. He was very abruptly told of what was under consideration and that the title of Director (which he hoped some time to have) was to be conferred on you, and that he would no longer be chairman of the Administrative Board. MacEachern was profoundly, but I hope not too dangerously depressed. The matter could have been handled far better. This is probably no news to you.

We, of course, recognize the ceaseless work, loyalty, enormous energy and wholehearted devotion that Mac has given to the A.C.S. over the many years. He and Miss Grimm have been priceless. Also the hospital standardization program has long been our greatest asset. That the necessity of reorganization of our affairs was urgent has been equally obvious.

This letter to you will, I am sure, not be misunderstood. It is written with the desire to make it as easy for Mac as is compatible with the future of the College. He will, I hope, be made to feel that he continues to be invaluable in his particular province which has to do with hospital standardization and administration. He loves to travel, and a role that also combines this sort of activity with other duties would do much to keep him occupied and happy. I hope that he can carry this on while training an understudy and accommodate himself to his new role. If anyone has the faculty of making the transition easy for him, I am sure that you can. Mac's immediate mental state and the debt the College owes him have been troubling me and recurring frequently to my mind; hence this letter. This is entirely a personal letter to you, and I want to emphasize the satisfaction with which I look toward the future of the College with you as the administrator.

With very warm regards,

s/

Howard C. Naffziger, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL  
THE MEDICAL CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA



June 20, 1951

Miss Elinor K. Grimm  
40 East Erie Street  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Grimm:

I dislike very much to see you leaving the College and it won't be the same place after your departure. I think I know something of your feeling for my retirement in the University begins on July first. I expect to continue medical activities and practice, but will be relieved of teaching and administrative work. I will also go off the Board of Regents at the time of our next meeting, and I think this is very wise to limit the periods we serve. Nevertheless I shall miss it also.

I am most grateful to you for the attention to the matter of the gown, and it was extraordinary to have it out here so promptly.

I think the proposed plan for distribution of the Bulletin is fine, and I do not think it would be of importance to send it to the places which you thought of dropping in Siam, Pakistan, and India.

Very best regards,

Sincerely,

*Howard C. Naffziger*  
Howard C. Naffziger, M. D.

HCN:g

You dear girl, To send  
me your wonderful  
Christmas and New  
Year letter - We felt, as if  
maybe, we were on the  
trip with you -

If we ever get to  
Fla. I certainly would  
love to see you for a little  
visit and see your  
delightful home -

We were pleased  
for you in October -

Certainly, you deserve  
the best of all goodies  
but friendships such as  
you have among so  
many kind people is

May Christmas  
and the New Year  
be filled  
with every  
happiness

Earned, My love -

May you have a  
sparkling and wonderful  
holiday season -

Dr. W. joins me

in sending our  
best wishes to you -  
We write again -

Sincerely -

Walter Reade

The 15<sup>th</sup>

Greetings



15

296-K

Made in U.S.A.



JOHN PAUL NORTH  
M. D., F. A. C. S.  
DIRECTOR

## American College of Surgeons

FOUNDED BY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA 1913

40 EAST ERIE STREET CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS MOHAWK 4-4050

4 April 1962

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
C/o SS HANSEATIC - Cabin 24 (Sailing 13 April 1962)  
Hamburg-Atlantic Line (Home Lines)  
Piers 95-97, Foot of 55th Street  
New York 4, New York

Dear Miss Grimm:

The itinerary of your proposed trip makes me green with envy. What a marvelous time you will have. The best wishes of all of us go with you on your journey.

It has given me great pleasure to write the accompanying letter but, I hope that you will not be required to use it because of any mishaps which may befall you.

I regret very much that I have never made the acquaintance of Doctor Candau of W. H. O. It would seem to me much better if you would, prior to sailing, write Doctor Hawley, asking that he send a letter to Doctor Candau before you reach Geneva on 14 June. I am sure that he would be delighted to be asked to do this.

I am sorry to have to tell you that Ed Sandrok was operated upon two days ago for a tumor of the bowel. The outcome, however, appears to have been very fortunate in that it was possible to remove all the disease and he is doing very well. Of course, we miss him but, we expect to have him back in a few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

John Paul North, M. D., F. A. C. S.  
Director

JPN:MER  
Enclosure

Dr. John Paul North, The Director  
American College of Surgeons  
40 East Erie Street  
Chicago 11, Illinois

1650 Hyde Park Street  
Sarasota, Florida

April 1, 1962

Dear Doctor North, -

My Round-the-world trip last year was so pleasurable and so comfortable, that I am about to take off again, as the enclosed itinerary will disclose. I am leaving the above address on Friday morning, April 6, and shall sail from Port Everglades, Florida, on Tuesday, April 10.

While I am in Geneva, Switzerland, I shall visit the World Health Organization. Since the College has an affiliation with the Organization, would you be good enough to send me a letter of introduction to one of the officials there. Dr. Hawley was good enough to do this for me when I made a trip to Switzerland in 1952. His letter then was to General Brock Chisholm, whom I had known through College work; but I assume he no longer has that affiliation. But I may be in error.

And also, though I am in the best of health, there is always a chance that I could require medical care. Would you be good enough to send me an open letter that I may use if, as, and when it may be necessary. It was my good fortune last year to continue in the best of health for the entire trip; and I can only hope that the same good fortune may attend me this year.

Will you be good enough to send the letters to

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
c/o SS HANSEATIC - Cabin 24  
Hamburg-Atlantic Line (Home Lines)  
Piers 95-97, Foot of 55th Street  
New York 4, New York.

I hear frequent reports concerning the progress of the beautiful new College building. I do hope it may be my good fortune to see it in all of its glory soon after its completion.

With kindest regards and all good wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

P.S.--If there should be any small errand I may do on behalf of the College while I am at the World Health Organization, it would, of course, give me great pleasure to do it.



231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET  
CHICAGO 4, ILL.

Req. No.

ease furnish this Company with the following articles subject to conditions herein.  
ail invoice in triplicate with Bill of Lading attached, to 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.  
UT ORDER NUMBER AND REQUISITION NUMBER ON EACH INVOICE, SHIPPING BILL, PACKAGE, ETC.

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ROUTE VIA—

O. B.—

CONDITIONS

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No cartage or packing charges allowed.  
The order is given with the understanding that the seller, in filling it, Guarantees this company against all claims for infringement  
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This Company will not be responsible for materials furnished without an order from this department except on contract.  
Payments will be made by vouchers only. Drafts will not be honored.  
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If unable to fill any part of this order at once, please notify purchasing agent immediately.  
All materials and supplies furnished on this order will be subject to inspection and acceptance. If rejected, they will be held subject  
of the shipper, with accrued charges.

ROTECT LOWEST RATE AND CARLOAD MINIMUM

AMERICAN EAGLE COLLIERY

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By \_\_\_\_\_ Purchasing

Aboard SS HANSEATIC  
17<sup>th</sup> April, 1962

Dear Doctor North, -

My grateful thanks to you for your letter of April 4 - and the enclosure -p the open letter - in which you have so graciously recorded "facts" which I am sure only my Mother would have believed! It was a heartwarming experience to receive it.

As you suggested, I have written to Dr. Hawley concerning the W.H.O. (World Health Organization)

It is my hope that Ed Sandrok is well on the way to recovery from his recent indisposition. I wrote to him before I sailed and have sent him a message from the ship.

This has been a most interesting crossing. First I missed the ship in Port Everglades. My ticket and the information supplied by my travel agent stated the ship would sail from the Port Everglades dock at 5:00 P.M. April 10. With friends from Sarasota, who had driven to the east coast, we arrived at the dock at 12:30 Noon. No ship! She had sailed for New York at 11:00 AM. Well, contact with the Home Line in Miami precipitated the Red Carpet treatment. The ship was to sail from New York on April 12 in the evening. "Get to New York any way you like; stay at any hotel you choose in New York (I chose the Plaza); Live the best, and eat well - all at the expense of the Home Lines." They were certainly chagrined because of the typographical error. Ever since I boarded the ship I have been reaping the harvest of the error. So, as always, "All is well that ends well!" (over)

Having an evening in New York, April 12, I went to Radio City Music Hall and witnessed one of their most outstanding performances, and had extra time with a niece and several longtime friends in New York. We land at Southampton at noon tomorrow; then on to London; and then Ireland where I have not been.

My table companions have been most interesting: Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard - Dr. Clemens Benda AND HIS charming wife - also a Doctor (American born both of them); A Benedictine Abbott from Canon City, Colorado, and a German-American aristocratic dowager. The conversation has been most stimulating.

My kindest regards and all good wishes to you and my many friends and former associates at the College; and again grateful thanks for the wonderful letter. Believe me

Always sincerely yours,

(signed) M<sup>r</sup> Eleanor Grimm.

JOHN PAUL NORTH  
M. D., F. A. C. S.  
DIRECTOR



## American College of Surgeons

FOUNDED BY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA 1913

40 EAST ERIE STREET CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS MOHAWK 4-4050

October 11, 1963

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
1630 Hyde Park Street  
Sarasota, Florida

Dear Miss Grimm:

We seem to be once more in the bad graces of the John B. Murphy family. One of his daughters, Mrs. Hurley, has recently harangued Ed Sandrok at considerable length about our failure to take proper care of some of her father's possessions which were given to the College. All of this went on long before my time and I have been unable to find out precisely what is involved. I would greatly appreciate any help you can give me in getting to the heart of this matter.

1. Mrs. Hurley seems to think that we have her father's College gown. We do have one which belonged to Dr. Franklin Martin, but no one seems to know anything at all about the Murphy gown.

2. The question is raised whether we are taking proper care of Dr. Murphy's surgical instruments. To the best of our knowledge, we have a Murphy Button which was given to us by a Fellow of the College some years ago, but there is no record of any Murphy Buttons or other surgical instruments having been received following Dr. Murphy's death. We do have a considerable collection of surgical instruments and it may be that some of them might be traced to this source.

3. I am aware that the nucleus of the College library came from Dr. Murphy's library after his death. Unfortunately, no exact record has ever been kept of acquisitions to the library. Some of the books can be traced of course from book plates.

American College of Surgeons

Miss Eleanor Grimm

Page 2

October 11, 1963

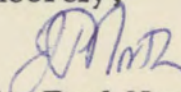
Otherwise we depend on people's memories. We have on our shelves many books and early bound volumes which came from the Murphy estate and we shall keep these in a separate section of the new library. I have thus far been unable to ascertain whether, when these books were given, any strings were attached to them that would prevent the College from disposing of them at some future time. It must be presumed that they were outright gifts to be kept or disposed of at the discretion of the Board of Regents.

It may be that you will not be able to recall some of these things immediately and it may well be that they are covered in the archive material which you prepared for Dr. Davis when he was writing "The Fellowship of Surgeons." We have not as yet searched through this voluminous material.

Only a few weeks ago we moved across the street to our fine new building. We are certainly anxious for you to pay us a visit and I am sure you will be as pleased as we are with it.

With my very best wishes to you,

Sincerely,



John Paul North, M.D., F.A.C.S.  
Director

JPN:smb

October 19, 1963

Dear Doctor North, -

I am very glad to send to you as much information as I have concerning the contributions by the John B. Murphy family to the College.

1. Dr. Murphy's gown. The Library of the College had jurisdiction over the Rare Book Room (1st floor, rear, West). Here Dr. Martin's ACS gown was displayed. I do not know whether or not there was a Murphy gown. Miss Prime would know which other gowns, if any, were there displayed. I have a faint recollection that there was another gown there, but I believe it may have been one of Dr. Martin's, received from Queen's University, Belfast; or the University of Wales, Cardiff.

2. Surgical Instruments. The Hall of the Art and Science of Surgery, which was housed in the basement of the Murphy Memorial, was under the supervision of the Clinical Research Department, Dr. Crowell. Unless any instruments which may have come from the Murphys were displayed in the Library, they would have been in the Hall of the Art and Science of Surgery, which was disbanded after my retirement in December, 1951. Miss Prime may have some recollection of the instruments (if any) received from the Murphy family, for the Murphy Button was originally displayed in the Library. It came to the ACS, as you men-

tioned, from a source other than the Murphys.

3. As to the Murphy Library. Dr. Murphy died August 11, 1916. Mrs. Murphy died in July of 1921. The Murphy Memorial Association was created almost immediately after the Doctor's death - in August of 1916. The subject of a memorial to Doctor Murphy was presented to the Regents at their meeting on September 20, 1916. Edward Hurley, Sr. (Mrs. Wildred Murphy Hurley's father-in-law) was President of the Association. "Creation of the Murphy Memorial Association" gives details (SGO. January, 1920, pages 103 et seq. Also 1920 or 1921 Y.B., pages 9-12.

Mr. Walter E. Carr, Fiscal Agent of the ACS, who was at the time engaged to raise money for the permanent home of the College at 40 E. Erie Street, assumed details of negotiation and correspondence with the Murphy Memorial Association early in 1919. He conducted all correspondence with the Association and for it, and with Mrs. Murphy. Unfortunately, somehow all of the documents and correspondence dealing with Mr. Carr's transactions disappeared from the files of the College (may have been destroyed). This was found to her dismay when she was preparing the ACS history after her retirement.

Mr. Carr's files may have been the only clue to any "commitments in perpetuity" re books, etc. etc.

In 1920 Dr. Martin acknowledged gifts to the Library by the Murphys, as published in the 1921 Year Book of the College, pages 15-16. Some of the content of the gift by Mrs. Murphy here outlined. Miss Prime came to the College on September 19, 1921, and she immediately went into service in the Library. No doubt she has some recollection of what came to the ACS, what was catalogued, etc.

Details concerning the Murphy Memorial are contained in Dr. Martin's report as published in the 1925 Year Book.

"Prospectus of the John B. Murphy Memorial Association" is attached to page 11, Reel L-4, Part II, Volume XXV, ACS history.

July 1926 Bulletin ACS, Volume 10, No. 3, gives full account of the ceremony, and talks given, on the occasion of the dedication of the Murphy Memorial, July 10-11, 1926.

1927 Year Book, pages 21-23, gives details about the Murphy Memorial -- special gifts; the bronze doors, the art glass window, etc.

For further details concerning the "Home of the ACS and the Murphy Memorial" see Volume XXV, Reel L-4, pages 7A to 15 inclusive.

Perusal of the Regents minutes from 1919 to 1921 may shed some light on the situation. When I turned over the Records before my retirement, there were copies of the complete minutes of the Board of Regents, Board of Governors, the Fellows, and the Clinical Congress -- these being bound separately (in loose-leaf form) from the official abstracted minutes. Though the abstracted minutes may not contain any information re the Murphy collection, the complete minutes may.

Perhaps a perusal of the 1919, 1920, and 1921 Bulletins of the College may reveal references to the Murphy Library and possible other contributions by the Murphy family to the College.

Mrs. Franklin Martin presented her "scrapbooks" to the College. She kept a diary and voluminous records (photos, letters, etc.) in these scrapbooks. In view of the fact that the Martins and the Murphys were personal friends, it could be that there may be reference to the Murphy contributions under the years 1916 to 1926. (Miss Prime is completely familiar with these "scrapbooks.")

I would be very glad to search the records to which I have referred above, but, of course, I do not have them available here.



This year you are celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the College; and on September 8, 1963, I had the 50th anniversary of my association with the College. Important years - 1913-1963 - for the surgical profession. I am and always shall be everlastingly grateful to Dr. Everts Graham for insisting, before and after I retired, that I record the events of the College through the years, for this afforded me an opportunity to review and relive so many momentous occasions -- happy and privileged occasions; and to renew in my memory my acquaintance with the great of the surgical world, so many of whom have gone on to a greater reward.

It was with great sadness that I learned of the death of Dr. Donald Balfour in July.

I can visualize all of you in your fine new building, for Loyal Davis gave me the grand tour when I was in Chicago in July. I was sorry that I did not have the opportunity to see you on that occasion, as you were away from the city. Next October I hope to see you all "on location."

In the September-October Bulletin of the College I see reference to sketches of all 44 Presidents of the College, 1913-1963. If a copy is or will be available, I would greatly appreciate having it for my own archives. I realize that the product may not be available before the San Francisco Congress, which I hope will be the very greatest ever. Please give my remembrances to any of my friends who may make inquiry concerning me. It is wonderful down here - especially in October, one of our best months.

In the hope that what I have given above may be of some help to you and to the College, and with warm regards and best wishes to you, believe me

Sincerely yours,

JOHN PAUL NORTH  
M. D., F.A.C.S.  
DIRECTOR



## American College of Surgeons

FOUNDED BY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA 1913

40 EAST ERIE STREET CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS MOHAWK 4-4050

October 21, 1963

Miss Eleanor K. Grimm  
1630 Hyde Park Street  
Sarasota, Florida

Dear Miss Grimm:

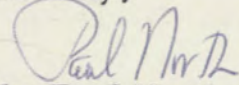
Thank you so very much for all the information you sent me about Dr. Murphy's benefactions. With all of these sources you have given us, I am sure we can run down the details satisfactorily.

We are about to take off for San Francisco and will not be able to go into this until after we return.

We will be delighted to send you one of the books which Ethicon is publishing with the photographs of former Presidents. They have been sent to San Francisco but you may be sure that you will receive yours shortly thereafter.

We hope that we may have the pleasure of seeing you in Chicago even before next October.

Sincerely,

  
John Paul North, M.D., F.A.C.S.  
Director

JPN:smb