



National Museum of Health and Medicine

Otis Historical Archives

OHA 109 Bayne-Jones Collection

Date of Records: 1898-1970

Size: 7 Boxes

Finding Aid: By Rudolf J. DeSouza; Revised by Eric W. Boyle (2012)

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Biographical Note: The following is from “A Tribute to Stanhope Bayne-Jones and His Contributions to Medical Education,” Presented by Joseph C. Hinsey at the Passano Award Dinner (June 10th, 1959)

“Stanhope Bayne-Jones was born in New Orleans, La., on November 6, 1888, the son of Stanhope and Minna Bayne-Jones. Both his father and mother were stricken when he was aged 4 and he was raised by aunts and uncles in the family.

I shall attempt to assay his contributions to Medical Education, and I only hope that I can do justice to the assignment which has been presented to me tonight, one that I consider a great honor because of my esteem and respect for him. After graduating at Yale in 1910, he studied Medicine at Tulane and John Hopkins, and has received honorary degrees from Yale, Rochester, Emory, and Tulane, and two more are coming this year.

He has received numerous decorations and medals among which are the military ones presented to him by the United States of America: The Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star (with 2 Oak Leaf clusters), Army Commendation Ribbon, United States of America Typhus Commission medal, Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service, Department of the Army. The British have awarded him the Military Cross, and the Order of British Empire, of which he is an Honorary Commander. The French awarded him the Croix de Guerre. He has received the Chapin Medal from the Rhode Island State Medical Society for his work in Public Health and the



Bruce Medal for his work in Preventative medicine from the American College of Physicians.

He has an impressive military record. During the years 1917-19, he served as a Captain, later as a Major in the Medical Corps in World War I, and his service was given in France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany. From January to June 1919, he was the Sanitary Inspector of the Third U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany. From the year 1942-46, he was on active duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, in Washington D.C., and passed from the grade of Lt. Colonel to that of Brigadier General. His assignments were Deputy Chief, Preventative Medical Service; Administrator of the Army Epidemiological Board; Director of the United States of America Typhus Commission. He carried out special missions to England in 1943, during the blitz and to Egypt in 1944. His promotion to the rank of Brigadier General took place on the 25th of February 1944; he was retired in grade on the 31st of December 1949. Later he was re-commissioned as a Brigadier General in the reserves of the Army of the United States on the 7th of May 1953. From the years 1953-56, he served as the Technical Director of Research for the Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army. From 1954 to the present, he has been a member of the Army Advisory Scientific Panel and a member of the Advisory board of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Starting in 1955, he has been the Chairman of the Advisory Editorial Board, History of Preventative Medicine of WW II; Medical Department of the United States Army.

His career in the academic world and the field of medicine administration involves the following assignments. From 1914 to 1924, he had various positions on the faculty of the John Hopkins University School of Medicine, which carried him from the rank of the instructor to that of Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology; from 1924-32, he was the Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry; from 1932-47, he was Professor of Bacteriology at Yale University school of Medicine. From 1924 to 1932, he was Director of the Rochester Health Bureau Laboratories in Rochester, N.Y., and from 1932-33, he was Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. From the years 1935 to 1940, he served as Dean of Yale University school of Medicine, and from the years 1932 to 1938, he was Master of the Trumbull College of Yale University. He served as Director of the Board of Scientific Advisors of the Jane Coffin Child Memorial Fund for Medical Research; as a member of the Board of Scientific Advisors of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Board of Directors of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, the Advisory Medical Board of the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation), and the Board of Governors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventative Medicine. His cousin, the late General Gorgas, was a very important influence in his medical career. In New York City, he was a member of the committee on Public Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine, Chairman of the Committee of Public Health, Medical Society of the County of New York; a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York; a member of the Board of Hospitals in New York City and of the Board of Managers of the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, in New York City. During the period of 1947 to 1953, he was President of the Joint Administrative Board of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. It was during this time that I really came to know Dr. Bayne-Jones because I worked with him in our Center. He has been the President of



the Society of American Bacteriologists, of the American Association of Immunologists; of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He has been a member from the time he graduated from Medical School of numerous medical and scientific societies, including the American Philosophical Society, and has been a member of the editorial boards of several scientific journals. He has been a member of the National Manpower Commission of Columbia University, of the Commission of Financing of Hospital Care, and of the Corporation of Yale University. During the year starting in 1957, and extending through 1958, he served as the Chairman of the Secretary's Consultants on Medical Research and Education, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The report which was made by this group of consultants known widely as the "Bayne-Jones Report" deals with "The Advancement of Medical Research and Education through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

He has been the author of some 7 scientific and medical papers and addresses on a wide range of subjects, and he was the co-author with the late Dr. Hans Zinsser in a revision and new edition of "A Textbook of Bacteriology" which has been very widely used in our medical schools. As a matter of fact, Dr. Bayne-Jones had his first contact with Dr. Zinsser in his laboratory at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

I think from what I recounted of the bare facts of his career, it is evident that he is an individual of many facets of interests and activities, and that he has contributed significantly in all of these. He is fondly known as "B-J" by his friends and they are legion. His father was a physician as was his grandfather, Dr. Joseph Jones, about whom Dr. Bayne-Jones wrote a monograph. Both his father and his grandfather were great influences on his life, and he speaks with pride of the scientific accomplishments of his grandfather, who after a service as a medical officer in the Confederate Army returned to a life of practice, teaching, and research and some of the investigations that Joseph Jones carried out were most significant ones in typhoid fever and malaria. Dr. Bayne-Jones has stated: "To Laveran justly went the credit, while the incomplete observations of Joseph Jones have been called 'the near discovery of the malaria parasite'. Undoubtedly, he saw it first, and recognized its significance in relation to the disease. But he did not continue to the true finish." Joseph Jones discovered evidence of the pre-Columbian existence of syphilis in America. In addition, he was a sanitarian, public health administrator, and archaeologist. Even before William Henry Welch, in the middle 1870's, Joseph Jones was teaching Tulane medical students to diagnose intermittent malarial fever by microscopic examination of the blood. From what I have learned, it was inescapable that B-J was ordained by heredity to become distinguished in his field.

There was never any question with B-J but that he should prepare to practice medicine and he always had contemplated returning to New Orleans and to carry on a general practice there. It was perfectly natural for him to go Yale, because his grandfather, Thomas L. Bayne graduated



at Yale in 1847, and there has been a member of his family in attendance at Yale practically ever since that last time. While at Yale, he was greatly influenced by the late Professors Chittenden and Mendel, and by others of the Yale faculty. Due to circumstances in his family, he started his medical course at Tulane and speaks of his remembrance of the fine teaching experience that he had there with the members of the faculty, like Hardesty and others. After his first year in medical school in the summer of 1911, he went to the University of Chicago where he took a course on physiology in the department of the late Anton J. Carlson. After finishing a very arduous scholastic program that summer, he went to Hopkins where he was interviewed by various ones of the Hopkins faculty. He speaks with a sparkle in his eye when he talks about his interview with the late Franklin Mall. During which he sat on a derby hat, carried on the interview ostensibly unaware of what he had done to his hat. During his first year at Hopkins, he had the opportunity to carry on investigations because of his previous training in some of the basic medical sciences. It was during this time that he had contact with Howell, Abel, Welsh, and MacCullum, and at that time had a sincere interest in the field of Bacteriology and Pathology. After his second year in medical school he spent the summer in Panama at the instigation of his cousin, the late General Gorgas, where he had the opportunity to see a wide spectrum of tropical diseases. In 1914, he received his M.D. degree at the head of his class at Hopkins and entered an internship in medicine. At that time it was quite customary for those who wished to proceed in medicine to spend some time in Pathology, and B-J had a service in pathology his second year out of medical school. During this time he was assigned a great deal of responsibility in the teaching of Bacteriology and it was in the year 1916 that he went to spend time with Hans Zinsser in order to widen his experience in this field. He was associated with Dr. Arthur Bloomfield, Dr. Thomas Rivers and many others who have attained distinction in the field of medicine.

After his military experience in the first World War, he came back to Hopkins and he and Dr. Rivers paid a great deal of attention to studying influenza and many other of the virus diseases. Even then he used material obtained from wards in the hospital for teaching in the beginning course in bacteriology.

In 1923, Dr. George H. Whipple came to Hopkins to see Dr. Bayne-Jones and was impressed with the work that he was doing on the effect of ultra violet light on bacteria. Dr. Bayne-Jones was then appointed Professor of Bacteriology at the new school at the University of Rochester. He went to Europe for six months to prepare himself for his new assignment. During his time in Rochester, he was able to bring the City Health Bureau Laboratories in the medical school, and also all the laboratory work in infectious diseases for the various departments of the medical school was carried out in his department. His was really the first department of microbiology including helminthology, bacteriology, parasitology, and virology. His philosophy of the organization and activities did much to bring the work in microbiology in relation with all of the departments of the school and prevented the isolation which sometimes occurs when a



different type of organization is present.

In 1929, he was a visiting professor of general bacteriology at the University of Chicago. In 1932, he was prevailed upon by the late President Angel of Yale to return there as the Professor of Bacteriology and Master of Trumbull College. In 1935, he became Dean and the demands of various administrative responsibilities interfered greatly with his work as an investigator. It is significant that in the period of time that he was the chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, he recognized the importance of the problem which was presented by Dr. Selman Waksman, and recommended support for him. This involved the balance of bacteria in the soil, and we are all aware of what Dr. Waksman has done since that time. He took a great interest in the development of preventative medicine, headed by Dr. Winslow and in which Dr. John Paul worked. He played an important role in the establishment at Yale of the Historical Library which brought together Cushing, Klebs, and Fulton libraries. AS a matter of fact, he made a crucial decision about moving a dog house which was situated on the ground needed for the new library. He recognized the importance of nutrition and did his best to consummate the development of an institute at Yale, but there were circumstances which prevented this from coming to fruition during his administration. He became the Director of the Childs Fund in 1937 and with the late Dr. James Murphy and Carl Voegtlin, he helped to develop the Charter of what is now the National Cancer Institute. His very close friend, the late General James S. Simmons, who then headed up Preventative Medicine at the Surgeon General's office, brought him in close touch with the plans which were being made for work in preventative medicine on a global basis in the cake of war. He was one of the first members of the Army epidemiological board established in 1940. General Simmons called him to Washington in 1942 and in two weeks he was in uniform and on active duty. I have already spoken of the responsibilities that he carried out during that time. He left active duty in 1946, and in 1947, he came to New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center as President of its Joint Administrative Board, he contributed significantly in the development of the policy in our institution in areas such as the relationships with the Sloan-Kattering Institute and the Hospital for Special Surgery. He did much to guide the early stages of the development of Vincent Astor Diagnostic Clinic and worked closely with the Dean of Nursing School and the Director of the Hospital and the Dean of the Medical School in the development of our program in the postwar era.

I can assure you that he is regarded very affectionately by those of us who knew him during that period. He retired in July 1, 1953 because of age and immediately began work in the Surgeon General's Office as Technical Director of Research. As Chairman of the group of consultants, he has made a most significant contribution in the publication of "The Advancement of Medical Research and Education," in June, 1958. This report has outlined many of the problems and charted the needs in the years ahead and is a great contribution to the whole field of medical education and research. His vast experience in so many fields has



given him a unique and excellent background for this. However, as important as this contribution has been, we are all in his debt for his life-long devotion to and enrichment of medicine and our nation's health and welfare.

His wide background of experience has put him in great demand and he tells me that he is now hoping to get more time to work around the home which he and Mrs. Bayne-Jones have acquired in Washington. During his career, which we honor here tonight, he has had the steadfast help of his good wife whom he married on June 25, 1921. His grandfather, Thomas L. Bayne, and her grandfather, Captain John Donnall Smith, had been classmates at Yale in the class of 1847. Nannie Moore Smith had served as an X-ray technician in France during World War I. They met in a sailing expedition in 1920, and were married on June 25, 1921. She has been his companion and advisor down through the years and has contributed so much to what he has able to accomplish.

In trying to sum up his contributions to Medical Education, I would say that he has been a teacher, an investigator, an author, an administrator, a generous giver of his talents to his country, to his community, and to his friends. He is a wise, a friendly, a most sincere medical statesman, and I know that I bring the congratulations and the warm affection of his many friends to him and to Mrs. Bayne-Jones on this occasion.”

Series/Scope and Content Note: This collection contains the collected papers of Bayne-Jones, as well as a wide range of materials and information on Bayne-Jones from his professional and personal files. There are documents, reprints, and photographs from before, during and after his tenure at AFIP. Bayne Jones also collected material related to William Crawford Gorgas’s career separately. The collection includes biographical data, abstracts, awards/commendations, clippings, magazine articles, reprints, photographs, correspondence, memorabilia, and ephemera.

Box 001:

00001: Biographical Data—includes Vitae, and other biographical data used for various articles etc. Reprints of Dr. Bayne-Jones' speech given at the Passano Award Dinner, on his contributions to medical education. Also includes a bibliography of his articles, books etc.

00002: Brochures—and related material to various organizations, committees, etc. to which Dr. Bayne-Jones belonged to or had an affiliation with.

00003: Abstracts and Reports—related to Dr. Bayne-Jones' interests, memberships, affiliations, etc., including a transcript of and interview given by Dr. Bayne-Jones on the Robert A. Taft Project. Also Dr. Bayne-Jones' statement before the sub-committees on Public



buildings and grounds of the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives. Also enclosed is the Robert E. Stonewall Publication List.

Box 002:

00004: Awards and Commendations—given to Dr. Bayne-Jones for his various contributions in professional and civilian life. Includes Pasano Award for contributions to medical education (along with the article “Reflections on Medical Education,” a certificate of tribute by the American Public Health Association, a citation given by the Dept. of the Army for outstanding civilian service, the Gold-Headed Cane Award. Also enclosed is a certificate of appreciation from the Dept. of Defense for contributions in the investigations of influenza and other epidemic diseases, (oversize drawer # 33).

00005: Newspaper Clippings and Magazine Articles—includes clippings about the works of Dr. Bayne-Jones' accomplishments, honors, etc., various magazine articles on the life and times of Dr. Bayne-Jones.

00006: American Association for the Advancement of Science—includes news releases, bulletins, etc. Dr. Bayne-Jones was an Emeritus life member of the above named organization.

00007: Photographs of Dr. Bayne-Jones, including:

- 11 x 14 in. B&W, class of 1914 - John Hopkins Medical School (# 33)
- 3 portraits by Bachrach in 1-star uniform: 11 x 14 in. B&W, and 8 x 10 in. B&W, (#33)
- portrait by J. E. Casson, Wash. D.C., 8 x 10 in. B&W
- 5 proofs, 8 x 10 in. B&W, in 1-star uniform
- 8 x 10 in. B&W, from the National Library of Medicine
- 8 x 10 in. B&W, Official Army Photograph
- 3 photos of Dr. Bayne-Jones receiving the Gold-Headed Cane Award
- 12 photos concerning the building of the Hirshorn Museum in place of the AFIP museum

00008: AFIP Material—includes notes for National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremony (concerning AFIP Medical Museum as a national landmark), background information on the National Registry of Tissue Reaction, background info. on Viet-Nam Cases and on the educational and research activities of the ENT Pathology Branch and the Medical Museum. Also enclosed are comments regarding the Smithsonian Institute proposal concerning the Relocation of the AFIP Medical Museum, background info. regarding the Malaria Research at the AFIP, blueprints and report of the New AFIP, exhibit presented



by AFIP Geographic Pathology 1952-65. A list of research projects at AFIP, various newsletters and service notes.

00009: Correspondence of Dr. Bayne-Jones (1913-66)—includes various materials from Dr. Bayne-Jones as President of the Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, and as a member of the staff of the Dept. of Health Education and Welfare. Various letters to Dr. Bayne-Jones for the Deans of Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Ohio State University, University of Wisconsin medical schools. Also included is the bill to provide for the establishment of the Hirshorn Museum and Sculpture Gardens and the a telegram informing Dr. Bayne-Jones of the passing of said bill.

00010: Correspondence of Dr. Bayne-Jones (1967-70)—includes various material concerning Billings Microscope Collection and a Report to Congress on the Health Consequences of Smoking. Various letters to and from colleagues concerning matters and topics that Dr. Bayne-Jones was interested in or affiliated with.

00011: Miscellaneous Memorabilia and Ephemera, i.e. airline tickets, trip itineraries.

Box 003:

00012: Gorgas Memorial Institute Materials—Materials on William Crawford Gorgas

00013: Stanhope Bayne-Jones Collected Papers (1929-1968)

Box 004-007:

Restricted Autopsy Material