



for Janet Sondeck
with kind regards
Thomas E Keys
13 Sept 75

MAYO FAMILY

by

Thomas E. Keys

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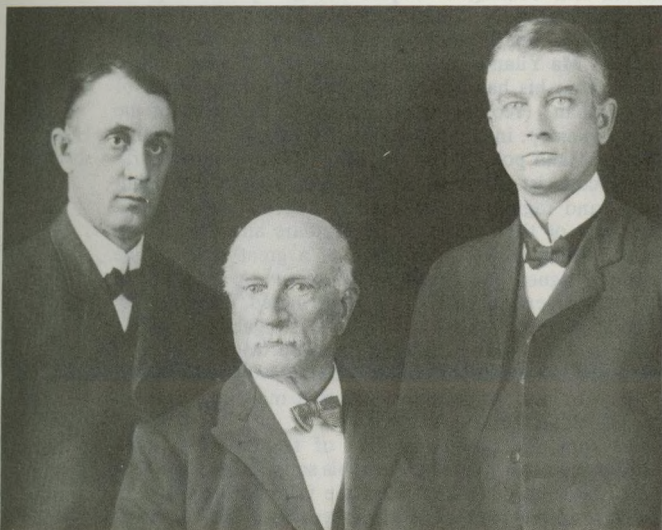
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Mayo Family

Probably the most famous group of physicians in the United States, three generations of the Mayo family, pioneers in the practice of group medicine, established the world-renowned Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester, Minnesota.

By courtesy of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota



(From left) Charles Horace Mayo, William Worrall Mayo, and William James Mayo; photograph c. 1890.

William Worrall Mayo, father of the doctors Mayo who developed a large-scale, world-renowned practice of medicine, was born May 31, 1819, near Manchester, Lancashire. He attended Owens College in Manchester, majoring in chemistry, and, after immigrating to the United States in 1845, studied medicine with a private physician in Lafayette, Indiana, subsequently receiving degrees from Indiana Medical College, La Porte, and the University of Missouri, Columbia. In 1863 he moved to Rochester, where he soon had an extensive surgical practice. After taking care of the casualties of a disastrous tornado in Rochester, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Francis, Mayo, his two sons, and the sisters planned to erect a new hospital. St. Mary's Hospital was opened on October 1, 1889, and Mayo and his two sons became responsible for care of the patients. After the father retired, the work was continued by his sons. William W. Mayo died in Rochester on March 6, 1911.

William James Mayo, eldest son of William Worrall Mayo, was born June 29, 1861, at Le Sueur, Minnesota. He received his M.D. degree in 1883 from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and then engaged at Rochester in the private practice of medicine and surgery with his father and later with his younger brother Charles Horace Mayo. Though William J. Mayo became the administrator in the practice, no important decisions were made without the full agreement of both brothers. He and his brother performed all the surgery at St. Mary's Hospital until about 1905. From this surgical partnership of the two brothers evolved the cooperative group clinic, later known as the Mayo Clinic. William James Mayo, who became a specialist in surgery of the abdomen, pelvis, and kidney, remained active in surgery at the clinic until 1928 and in administration until 1933. From 1907 until his death, he served on the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. He died in Rochester on July 28, 1939.

Charles Horace Mayo, younger son of William Worrall Mayo, characterized as a "surgical wonder," was born in Rochester on July 19, 1865. He received an M.D. degree from the Chicago Medical College (later part of Northwestern University Medical School) in 1888 and in the same year began private practice of surgery with his father and brother.

Charles Mayo had the ability to work in all surgical fields; he originated modern procedures in goitre surgery

and in neurosurgery; he performed highly successful operations for cataract of the eye and originated procedures for several orthopedic operations. In 1930 he retired from surgery at the clinic and three years later from administration. He was professor of surgery at the University of Minnesota Medical School from 1919 to 1936 and at the University of Minnesota Graduate School from 1915 to 1936. W.J. Mayo said about his brother, "Charlie has . . . an intuitive mind, from his knowledge of physiology and anatomy and his understanding of the personality of the patient." At one time he was a member of the advisory board of *Encyclopædia Britannica*. With his brother, he alternated as chief consultant for all surgical services in the U.S. Army during World War I, serving with the rank of colonel. After the war, each brother was commissioned a brigadier general in the medical-corps reserve. Charles Horace Mayo died in Chicago on May 26, 1939.

Charles Horace's son, Charles William, was born on July 28, 1898, at Rochester, Minnesota. He was a skilled surgeon and member of the board of governors of the Mayo Clinic, chairman of the Mayo Association, and a member (chairman 1961-67) of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. He is still remembered for his speech given in the fall of 1953 as a member of the United States delegation at the eighth plenary session of the United Nations. He died at Rochester, Minnesota, on July 28, 1968.

The group began to grow in size in the early 1900s, when many young physicians began to apply for positions as interns and assistants. At the same time, outstanding scientists in basic medical subjects were added to the clinic's training and research programs. In 1919 the Mayo brothers transferred property and capital to the Mayo Properties Association, later called the Mayo Association, a charitable and educational corporation having a perpetual charter. About 1900 the Mayo Clinic was changed from a partnership to a voluntary association of physicians and specialists in allied fields. In the early 1970s, the clinic staff included about 500 physicians. Over 200,000 patients were seen annually, and the practice is increasing.

In 1915 the Mayo brothers gave \$1,500,000 to the University of Minnesota to establish the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester in connection with the clinic. The foundation, which is part of the University of Minnesota Graduate School, offers graduate training in medicine and related subjects. In 1934 the endowment was increased by \$500,000; by the early 1970s it amounted to more than \$5,250,000. At that time, about 700 graduate physicians were attending as resident students. About 7,000 physicians have received some or all of their residency training at the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation. The Mayo Graduate School of Medicine also has started an intern program, and an undergraduate medical school is in the formative stages.

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(T.E.K.)

Ma Yüan

Recognized as one of the most influential Chinese landscape painters, Ma Yüan (Pin-yin romanization Ma Yuan) was among the most gifted artists associated with the late-12th-century court of the Sung dynasty at Hangchow. His works and those of his contemporary, Hsia Kuei, formed the basis of a style of landscape painting called the Ma-Hsia school, which was widely imitated in eastern Asia.

Ma Yüan was born c. 1160-65 into a family of court painters: his great grandfather, Ma Fen, had been *tai-*

Expansion
of Mayo
Clinic

The
coopera-
tive group
clinic