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Ernest William Goodpasture was born October 17, 1886, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, but as a boy and young man he lived in Nashville. Upon receiving his B.A. degree from Vanderbilt University, he entered Johns Hopkins Medical School, graduating in 1912. He remained in the Department of Pathology at Johns Hopkins until 1915 when he joined the faculty of Harvard Medical School. This period, which included two years of wartime service in the Navy, was followed by appointments at the University of the Philippines School of Medicine at Manila and at the William H. Singer Memorial Research Laboratories at Pittsburgh. In 1924, after an absence of 17 years, he was invited to return to Vanderbilt as Professor of Pathology in the reorganized Medical School.

During the years at Hopkins, Harvard, the Philippines and Pittsburgh, Dr. Goodpasture began the investigations which were to bring him world-wide fame, but it was at Vanderbilt that he achieved this renown. For over 30 years there came from his laboratory a series of notable contributions which brought national and international recognition. His best known studies were in the field of infectious disease, especially virus disorders. His most important contribution was the introduction of the chick embryo as an experimental host in the investigation of infection and in the production of vaccines. His experiments were classic examples of simplicity in plan, detailed observation and objectivity. Perhaps the most beautiful were those designed to test the hypothesis of the neural spread of herpes simplex virus. Equally impressive were the investigations demonstrating the infectivity of the inclusions in fowl pox and the determination of the relationship of these inclusions to Borrel bodies.

The eminence of his scientific ability and the importance of his contributions are attested by the numerous honors heaped upon him. Among these were honorary degrees from Yale University, Washington University, the University of Chicago and Tulane University. He was the recipient of the Passano Foundation Award, the Howard Taylor Ricketts Award, the Kober Medal, the Jessie Stevenson Kovalenko Medal of the National Academy of Science, the John Scott Medal, the Award for Achievement in Medical Research by the Southern Medical Association, the John Phillips Memorial Award, and the Gold Headed Cane of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He was elected to the Board of Directors of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, to the National Academy of Science, to the American Philosophical Society, and to the Board of Trust, Vander-

bilt University. For many years he was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and the American Society of Experimental Pathology, in each of which he served as president. He also served on the Board of Editors, The American Journal of Pathology, and was, for a period, its Editor-in-Chief.

All of these honors and many more were accorded him because of his achievements as a scientist, but he had many other attributes which were even more important. He was a dedicated teacher, and those who were privileged to be his students were fortunate indeed. He was a quiet, modest, thoughtful, kind man, always intent on helping young people. Open rebuke was foreign to his nature, but his soft-spoken suggestions carried great weight. He was a man who encouraged initiative and who delegated authority, a man who backed his junior staff and stood up for his students. All who knew him loved him, admired him and respected him.

Away from his laboratory he was a charming person with many diverse interests, including history, painting, gardening, hunting, fishing, and just plain talking. A wonderful sense of humor and a fine ability to recount stories appropriate to the occasion made him a most perfect companion either in the living room or on a bass stream.

In June 1955, Dr. Goodpasture was retired at Vanderbilt after 30 years of distinguished service to the University, as Professor of Pathology for the entire time and as Dean of the Medical School for 5 years. Following retirement he assumed the position of Scientific Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where he remained for 4 years before resigning this position to retire and to return to Tennessee. This retirement was short-lived. Friends and former students in the faculty of the Medical School of the University of Mississippi urged him to come to Jackson as Visiting Professor of Pathology. This proved to be a most pleasant interlude, but in the spring of 1960 he again returned to Tennessee where he bought a home and where he set up a laboratory in space provided at Vanderbilt Medical School.

With a life full of service and accomplishment behind him and undiminished physical and mental vigor, Dr. Goodpasture returned to his beloved Middle Tennessee to be near his family and his friends and to engage in those activities which he enjoyed so much. He returned to Vanderbilt Medical School whose fine reputation had resulted so largely from his creative thinking and contributions. In this familiar and congenial environment, in the early evening of September 20, 1960, Ernest William Goodpasture went out to work in his garden. Shortly thereafter this truly great man collapsed and died.

—James R. Dawson, Jr., M.D.