To-night there are gathered here the colleagues and friends of the late George Sumner Huntington to do honor to him whom all of us admire and respect for his works, to whom many of us are held by the strongest and closest bonds. Posteriority knows a man through his accomplishments; his personality lives only in the memory of those with whom during his lifetime he was intimately associated. It would seem appropriate that in this company I should dwell more on the man, on his great and compelling personality, than was possible in the address that I recently delivered before the American Association of Anatomists.

My own acquaintance with Huntington dates back to 1890 when I was a student of his in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was not until the autumn of 1903, however, that I was brought into close working association with him. His associate, Dr. Churchill Carmalt, was then greatly interested in certain work going forward in my laboratory, and on one of his week-end trips to Princeton, he was accompanied by Huntington. It happened that at this time both Huntington and I were actively developing our respective collections in comparative anatomy; through our community of interest in these, there grew the close friendship and professional relationship that existed between us to the end of his life. Very soon we were deeply engaged in joint investigations on two problems of the vascular system. It is because Huntington and I worked so closely on these through a period of twenty odd years, collaborating in the publication of work carried on both together and independently, that I was so intimately acquainted with him professionally and personally, and so was asked to address you this evening on the subject of his life, character and accomplishments.

Rarely is there such a man as George Sumner Huntington. I wish I might draw a picture of him as I really knew him. He began life as a professional anatomist at the time when in this country anatomy was merely an unloved Juncto to surgery; he died as one who had played a leading and dominant rôle in raising anatomy to the high status it now has in America—that of an independent science. We who were well acquainted with him realize that in any field of action he

1 An address delivered before The New York Academy of Medicine, on January 20, 1928.
Editor's Summary

This copy is for your personal, non-commercial use only.

Article Tools
Visit the online version of this article to access the personalization and article tools:
http://science.sciencemag.org/content/67/1734.citation

Permissions
Obtain information about reproducing this article:
http://www.sciencemag.org/about/permissions.dtl