



Henry L. JAFFE

1896-1979

Henry L. Jaffe, MD, is considered by many to be the most distinguished bone pathologist of modern times. His legacy to orthopedists is more than a series of contributions to our understanding of bone pathology (with his coworkers, he described or reclassified no less than nine of the presently known disorders of bone); it is in fact the development of a system for evaluation and logical study of lesions of bone, which he first proposed years ago and which has pervaded and dominated investigative efforts in the field ever since.

Dr. Jaffe was born in New York City in 1896. He was fond of talking of his early childhood in the city and remained close to several of his boyhood chums throughout his life. He attended New York University and then New York University School of Medicine, receiving his doctorate in medicine in 1920. As was the custom at the time, he served two internships: one at Bellevue Hospital in surgery and another in general medicine at the Montefiore Hospital. Despite an early interest in internal medicine and neurology, he became attracted to the specialty of pathology, particularly at the Montefiore Hospital where he met and worked with Dr. David Marine, an eminent scientist of the time. In 1922, Dr. Jaffe was appointed assistant pathologist and bacteriologist at Montefiore Hospital, and with the same fierce intensity that subsequently characterized all his efforts, he launched a brilliant career in investigative and clinical pathology. His productivity

and extraordinary accomplishments led to early recognition in medical circles in the City of New York; and in 1925, at the age of 28, Dr. Jaffe was appointed pathologist and director of laboratories at the Hospital for Joint Diseases, a post that he held until his retirement in 1964. In his almost four decades in that position (and, in fact, in the 8 subsequent years during which he remained at the institution to complete his second book), Dr. Jaffe became almost legendary for his remarkable clinical acumen, his skill as an educator, and his consummate ability as a scientist.

During his active days he saw many consultations on tumors and other lesions of bone and soft tissues; studied the history, roentgenograms, and slides of each one carefully; and rendered an opinion based on logic and a remarkable intuitive sense. At the same time he collected and catalogued the lesions so that in his later years he might call on this enormous experience for his descriptive writings. He taught bone pathology at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York Medical College, and Albert Einstein College of Medicine, but mostly at the Hospital for Joint Diseases, where every individual who trained or even visited the institution fell under his sway. Although he was a well-organized lecturer who correctly believed in the necessity for reiteration and illustration, Dr. Jaffe was more comfortable and perhaps more effective in less formal teaching circumstances—sitting at the microscope with orthopedic or pathology residents or discussing cases at pathology conferences.

The great thrust of Dr. Jaffe's life, however, was investigation. In 1927 he wrote in a hospital report that "the purpose of the laboratory is to develop research of a fundamental nature, particularly in those fields related to our clinical material." Working with his associates, Dr. Aaron Bodansky, Dr. Arthur Ginzler, Dr. Sheldon Jacobson, Dr. John Blair, Dr. Louis Lichtenstein, Dr. Thomas Horowitz, and Dr. Golden Selin, Henry Jaffe over the years made major contributions in three spheres: the pathophysiology of the endocrine glands and their effect on bone; the development, structure, and pathological reactions of skeletal tissues; and the description of specific skeletal diseases. In all, these efforts resulted in more than 130 original publications and two major books: *Tumours and Tumorous Conditions of Bones and Joints*, published in 1958, and *Metabolic, Degenerative, and Inflam-*

matory Diseases of Bones and Joints, which was completed while Dr. Jaffe was in "retirement" in 1972. Both of these volumes, beautifully written and copiously illustrated, remain classic works in the field to this day.

Dr. Jaffe's earliest contributions centered on the endocrinopathies. In the decade between 1924 and 1933, he reported on experiments that established the morphological characteristics of bone changes in adrenal cortical hyperplasia, hyperparathyroidism, rickets, chronic renal disease, osteonecrosis, and osteomyelitis. His most important contribution in this phase was the recognition of parathyroid control of osteoclastic resorption. In the second phase of his investigative life, he and his coworkers (particularly Dr. Bodansky) evaluated chemical changes in the bone and serum in relation to disease, with special emphasis on alkaline phosphatase activity in disorders such as rickets, Paget's disease, and hyperparathyroidism. In later years, working principally with Dr. Louis Lichtenstein, by original description or redefinition Dr. Jaffe clearly established the nature of osteoblastoma (1932), osteoid-osteoma (1935), giant-cell tumor (1940), eosinophilic granuloma (1940), pigmented villonodular synovitis (1941), chondroblastoma (1942), nonossifying fibroma (1942), chondromyxoid fibroma (1948), and aneurysmal bone cyst (1952).

Dr. Jaffe's brilliance and extraordinary competence did not go unnoticed by his colleagues. In 1953, he became an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine, "in recognition of distinguished services to science," and of the British Orthopedic Association. In 1957, his Alma Mater, New York University, granted him a Distinguished Service Award. In 1960 he was made an honorary member of the American Orthopedic Association, and in 1961 he received the Grand Scientific Award from the Phi Lambda Kappa medical fraternity. He was named to honorary fellowship by the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons in 1969 and was also honored by the Mexican Orthopedic Society, the New Jersey Orthopedic Society, and the Quebec Society of Orthopedics and Traumatology. Dr. Jaffe was a Diplomate of the American Board of Pathology and a Fellow of the College of American Pathologists. He held memberships in the American Society of Experimental Pathology, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medi-

cine, the International Academy of Pathology, and numerous other national and international scientific organizations.

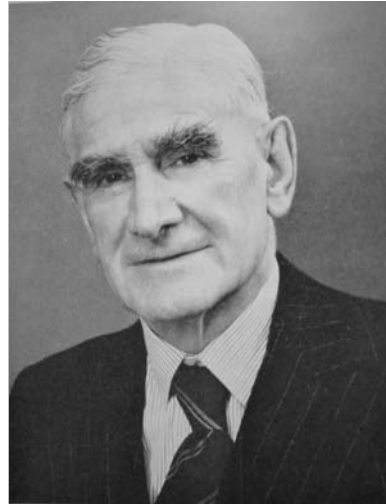
Those who knew him would agree with the words of the late Samuel Kleinberg, MD, written in 1951 in the dedication of a volume of the *Bulletin of the Hospital for Joint Diseases* commemorating Dr. Jaffe's 25th anniversary at that institution. Dr. Kleinberg remarked, "He [Dr. Jaffe] is decidedly individualistic, but with opinions based on reasoning and experience. He is strong of will and freely gives his opinions, letting the 'chips' of information fly where they will. As a result he is a feared but respected antagonist. Truth and integrity govern his opinions and actions." Dr. Jaffe was a devoted and fiercely loyal friend to those of his colleagues with whom he collaborated and whom he respected. He was revered by his students and especially by the hundreds of house officers in the New York area who attended his conferences and learned pathology from the man who "wrote the book."

In view of his extraordinary devotion to his labors, it was a source of surprise to many that Dr. Jaffe had a life outside of the hospital, but it was indeed a rich one. In 1931 he married Clarisse Kross, a lovely and charming lady. They had two sons. The younger son, Henry L., Jr., tragically preceded his father in death by several years. The older, Arthur, was Professor of Mathematical Physics at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Genial host and hostess, the Jaffes enjoyed entertaining but liked to spend time with their family and close relations even more. Dr. Jaffe loved to garden and approached this activity with the same passion as his scientific pursuits. He constructed a terrace on the grounds of one of their homes in Pelham and raised flowers, except for a brief period during World War II when he, like many of his neighbors, converted it to a victory garden. As a child, Dr. Jaffe had played the violin, and he passionately loved music. He had an extensive record collection and often attended concerts. The Jaffes vacationed in Vermont for many years, and Dr. Jaffe enjoyed outdoor activities with his wife and children.

The worlds of pathology and radiology, and especially orthopedics, are deeply in the debt of this extraordinary man, who in his lifetime brought order to the chaos of bone pathology, served as the final arbiter for countless puzzling cases, and brought enlightenment to a vast

number of students and disciples. He died on January 12, 1979, in his 82nd year.



Arthur Rocyn JONES

1883–1972

Arthur Rocyn Jones, consulting surgeon to the Royal National Orthopedic Hospital, died peacefully at his home on Stanmore Hill on February 13, 1972, at the age of 88 and the vigil of his devoted wife was over. The last 3 years, a period of increasing frailty, had brought several alarms about his health and once a spell of some weeks in hospital, but a strong Welsh constitution always came to the rescue, keeping him on his feet with a clear memory of the exciting events of his early career in orthopedics, almost to the very end. He was equally sustained by the deep but unobtrusive Christian belief that had governed the conduct of his life.

Over the years, Rocyn, as he was known affectionately, forged a strong personal link with the early days of orthopedic surgery in Great Britain. In 1918, sponsored by Elmslie, the thinker, and Bankart, the man of speedy action, he had been elected a founder member of the British Orthopedic Association, of which in due course he became the historian. To mark his 85th birthday, the number of *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* for May 1968 was dedicated to him. The warm appreciation it contained, from the flowing