



History & Heritage Highlights



Mayo Clinic is...

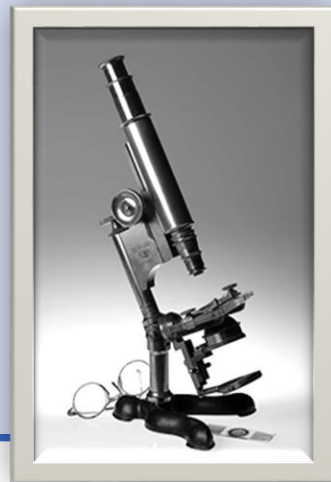
The first and largest integrated, not-for-profit medical group practice in the world.

But **how**
did Mayo Clinic begin? ►

Late 1863

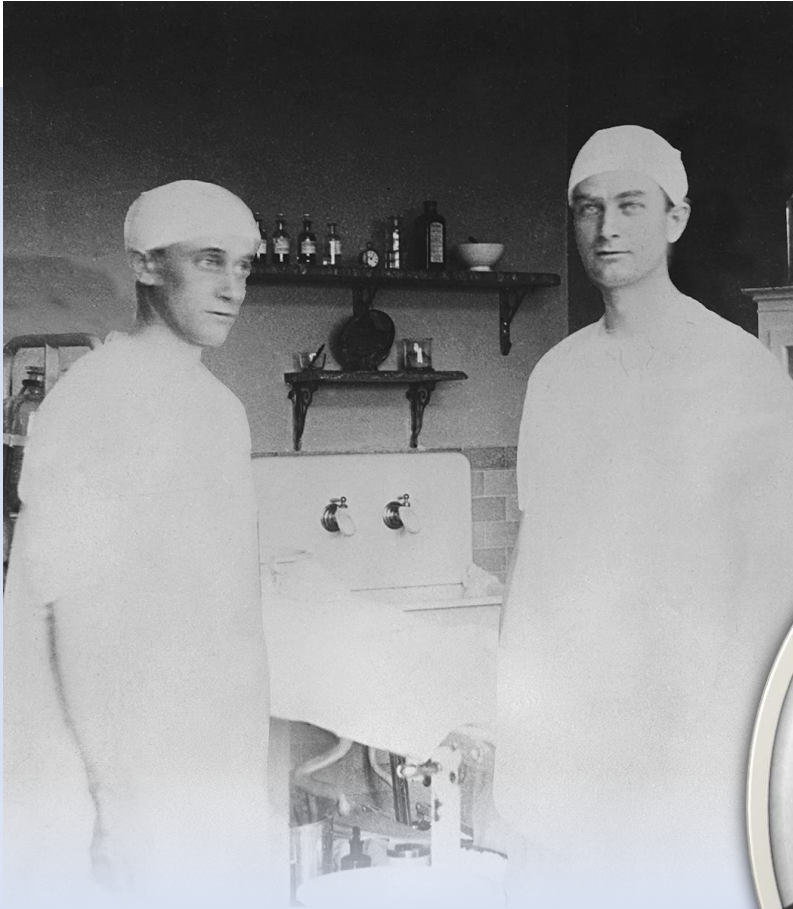
Dr. William Worrall Mayo came to Rochester to examine new recruits for the Union Army. He moved his young family to Rochester in 1864.

As his medical practice grew Dr. Mayo and his wife, Louise, mortgaged their home to purchase a microscope so Dr. Mayo could provide optimal care to his patients.



1883 & 1888

Dr. Mayo's sons, Charles H. and William J., joined him in practice after finishing medical school.



1883 ▶

A devastating tornado struck Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. W.W. Mayo called on the Sisters of St. Francis, a Catholic teaching order, to assist in providing medical care to the injured.



1883

Seeing the need for a hospital in Rochester, Mother Alfred Moes of the Sisters of Saint Francis proposed to build and staff a hospital if Dr. William Worrall Mayo and his sons would provide medical care. Hesitant at first, Dr. Mayo agreed.



1889

Saint Marys Hospital opened with 27 beds. Word spread of the “hospital in the cornfield” and the skill of the Mayo brothers as surgeons.



The Mayo brothers worked closely with the Franciscan Sisters, employing the latest antiseptic techniques in surgery. In 1906, to address the need for more nurses, the Saint Marys School of Nursing was established.

1892

Innovation was the standard of the Mayo practice from the beginning. As the demand for their services increased, Dr. Will and Dr. Charlie asked other doctors and basic science researchers to join them. They welcomed partners and associates whose skills complemented their own, establishing the **model of teamwork** that continues today.



The first partner, **Augustus W. Stinchfield, M.D.**, was added to the Mayo family practice.



1905

Louis Wilson, M.D., was hired to develop the laboratories. Dr. Wilson also developed a rapid way to diagnose surgical specimens, allowing Mayo surgeons to explore, diagnose and repair tissue all in one operation.

1906

Visiting physicians organized
The Surgeons Club, forerunner
of Mayo School of Continuous
Professional Development.



The Surgeons' Club
of Rochester, Minn.

Order of Business

1. Call to order at 8:30 p. m.
(a) On Minutes of previous meeting.
(b) On Reports and Resolutions.
2. Reading of notices.
3. Application for Membership.
4. Report of New Members.
5. Report of Committee.
6. Report of Treasurer.
7. Reading of Papers.
8. General Business.
(a) Appointment of Committees.—(Open-
ing Appointment and of committees.)
(b) Appointment of Editor-Proprietor or
Publisher and Clerks.
(c) Resolutions.
(d) Report from room. Sec. 1.
(e) Report from room. Sec. 2.
(f) Report from room. Sec. 3.
(g) Report from room. Sec. 4.
(h) Report on "Wastefulness and
Savings."
(i) Report on "Wastefulness and
Savings."
(j) Report on "Wastefulness and
Savings."
9. Motion to adjourn.

Notice of Reporters

The report should be delivered at the meeting of the club at 8:30 p. m. on the first Tuesday of each month. The report should be made in a clear and concise manner, and should be limited to the subject of the report. The report should be read by the reporter, and should be followed by a discussion of the subject. The report should be read by the reporter, and should be followed by a discussion of the subject.

1907



◀ **Henry Plummer, M.D.**

introduced the concept of integrated medical records for individual patients stored in a central place. The unified medical record continues today in an electronic format. It is the “gold standard” of documentation for patient care, research and education.

Maud Mellish ▶

was hired to develop a library and perform editorial services for the staff.





1910

◀ **William J. Mayo, M.D.**

Delivered the commencement address at Rush Medical College in Chicago.

He said:

“The best interest of the patient is the only interest to be considered, and in order that the sick may have the benefit of advancing knowledge, union of forces is necessary.”

His statement becomes the foundation of the primary value of Mayo Clinic – **the needs of the patient come first** and a classic declaration of Mayo Clinic’s **commitment to teamwork.**

1914

Although the Mayo doctors were initially viewed as unconventional for practicing medicine through this teamwork approach, the benefits of a private group practice were undeniable. When the first building in the world designed for integrated multispecialty group practice of medicine opened in 1914, **the name “Mayo Clinic”** was carved in stone above the front door.



Mayo Clinic logo – 1914





◀ **1915**

Doctors from all over the world came to observe and learn from the Mayo physicians, leading to the organization of one of the world's first formal **graduate training programs for physicians**. Today it is known as the Mayo School of Graduate Medical Education.

1917 ▶

Physicians who trained at Mayo Clinic established what now is known as the **Mayo Clinic Alumni Association**



By 1915...

Growing numbers of patients coming to Rochester were creating a shortage of hospital beds.

Saint Marys Hospital could accommodate only patients needing surgical treatment. Patients with medical ailments were often treated in a number of hotel / hospitals located in downtown Rochester.



◀ Cook Hotel



▲ Worrall Hospital



◀ Worrall Annex



▲ Curie Hospital

Kahler Hotel & Hospital ▼



1919

Colonial Hospital
Training **School**
for Nurses was
established in
downtown Rochester.

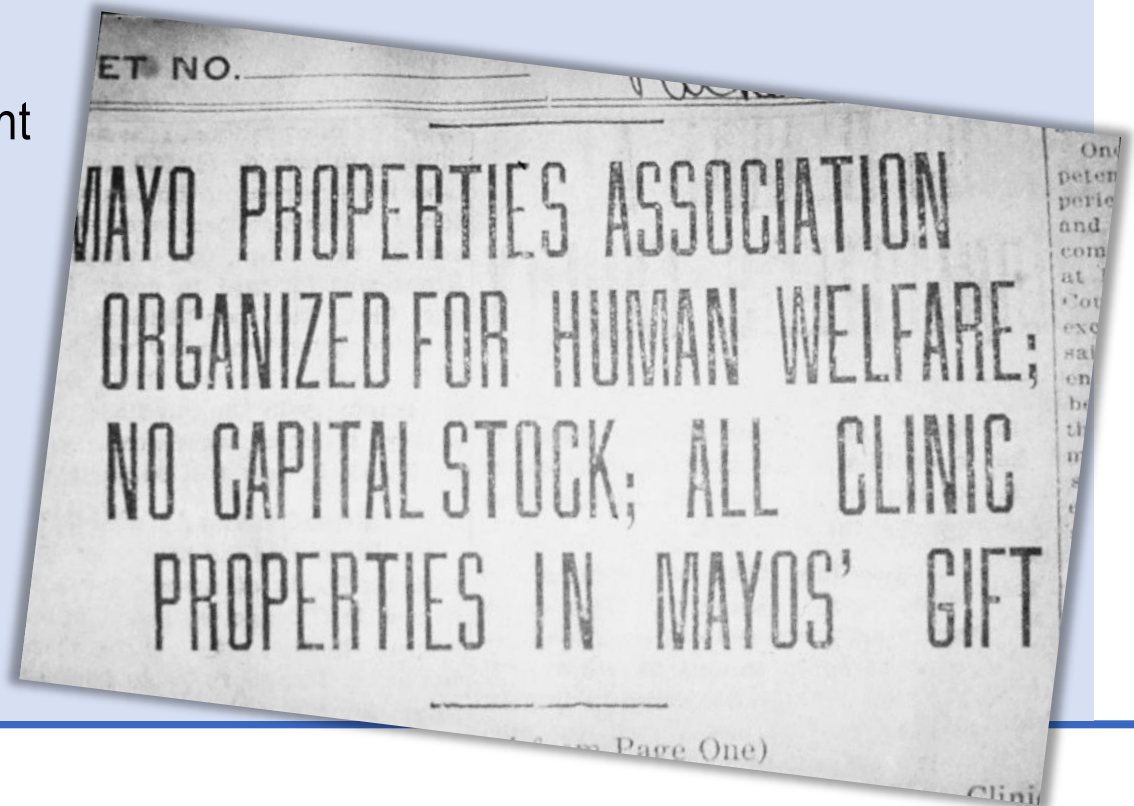
In 1921 the name
was changed to
Kahler Hospital's
School of Nursing.



1919

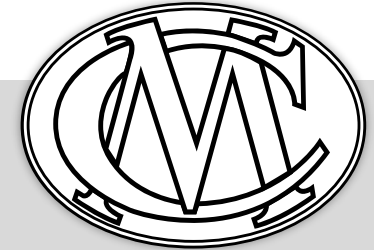
To ensure the longevity of Mayo Clinic, the Mayo brothers and their wives signed a Deed of Gift, donating the assets of the private practice and the majority of their private savings to create a **not-for-profit organization**.

This gift, worth about \$10 million at the time, was without precedent in medicine.

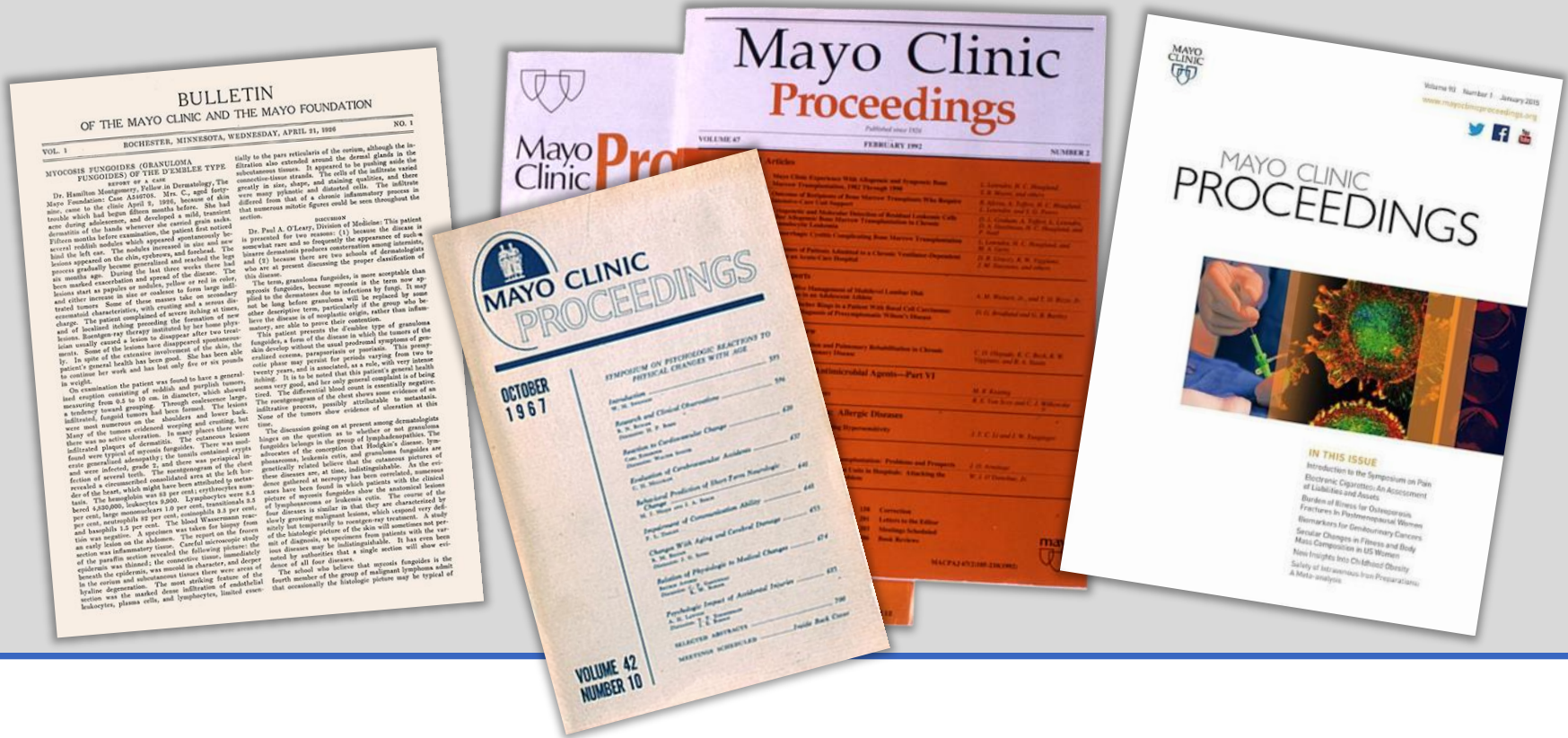


1926

The first issue of *Mayo Clinic Proceedings* was published. Originally a summary of staff activities (Bulletin), in 2021, there were more than 6 million downloads of its journal content.



Mayo Clinic logo – 1927





1928

The Plummer Building opened. A triumph of engineering and aesthetics, it exemplifies the Mayo brothers' ideal of serving humanity through medical science.



May 26, 1939

After an eight-day illness, Dr. Charlie passed away in a Chicago hospital.

The nation and the world joined Rochester residents in mourning his death.

EXTRA ROCHESTER POST-BULLETIN EXTRA

VOL. 15, NO. 48 POST-BULLETIN, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1939 PRICE FIVE CENTS

DR. CHARLES H. MAYO DIES

Rochester Surgeon Victim of Pneumonia In Chicago Hospital

Younger of Famous Brothers, 73 Years Old, Succumbs After 8-Day Illness --Native City and World Mourn Death

Dr. Charles H. Mayo died in Chicago at 4:55 p. m. today. Pneumonia claimed the world-famed 73-year-old surgeon, whose busy life ended in Mercy hospital after an illness of eight days.

Death came while members of his family were at his bedside, but absent was his older brother, Dr. William J. Mayo, who could not leave his home, where he is convalescing from a serious abdominal operation performed April 22.

The first of the brothers to die failed steadily during the day and the approach of death became clear when attending physicians indicated they believed a second lung transfusion would be futile.

"Dr. Mayo made an excellent fight, but the chances were against him from the start," said Dr. Walter McGuire, who explained that Dr. Mayo had type six and part of type three pneumonia, an unusual combination.

At the inception of the illness, Dr. Mayo's pulse was 102, with little cough and no fever, Dr. McGuire said. Dr. Mayo was conscious only periodically throughout the day.

Early plans in Chicago were to bring the body to Rochester tomorrow morning.

Family at Beside

Stricken in Chicago last Friday, he showed some improvement, but, weakened by previous illnesses and the passing years of a life that made his name known in distant lands, he began bowing to time's inevitable dictate when he suffered a relapse Wednesday night and his son, Dr. Charles W. Mayo, donated blood for a transfusion.

The son, the wife of the departed Dr. Charlie, and three of his daughters, Mrs. Fred W. Rankin of Lexington, Ky., Mrs. John B. Hartzfeld of Detroit and Mrs. Louise Mayo Trenholm of Rochester, were with him when death came.

At the bedside, in addition to immediate members of the family were Mrs. Joseph Mayo, Dr. Herman J. Moorhead, Dr. T. J. Bry of Rochester, Dr. R. S. Bergloff, medical director of the hospital, and Drs. Michael and Walter McGuire.

Although Dr. Mayo suffered periodical illness the past two years, his condition in recent months had been encouraging, and when he returned recently from Tucson, Ariz., where he spent the winter, he seemed improved generally.

Wanted to Return Here

Dr. Mayo would have returned to Rochester had attending physicians agreed. When he became ill for the last time he expressed desire to return here by airplane.

Rochester's "Dr. Charlie" in gear and a stannard cith bowing with grief to time's relentless dictate, paid tribute to a distinguished son who will be remembered both as a surgeon and honored citizen.

In this city he spent a life rich in accomplishment and service, and because of his nature, because he was a citizen with a smile and word of cheer for all and because Rochester's growth was linked indissolubly with him and his famous hospital, the memory of him will be a living thing as long as Rochester lives.

Charles H. Mayo was one of all Minnesota's daily regis a honor. He was a citizen of the world as well as a citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north.

His success as a surgeon and his kind his work brought to his work the highest esteem in his profession. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north.

Universities and Nations Showered Honors on Mayo

Republic of France Conferred French Legion of Honor Upon Him -- Awarded Distinguished Service Medal

From far-flung parts of the world honors were showered upon Dr. Charles H. Mayo during a life which belongs to history today.

Listing of awards, degrees, titles and active and honorary positions held by him would fill columns of space.

The honors were legion. The president of the country he loved so well came to Rochester in 1934 to pay tribute to him and his brother. Scholarly honors, degrees, awards and plaques were his by the score.

Among principal professional honors were his presidencies of the American Medical Association in 1916 and the American College of Surgeons in 1924. Foreigners Also Honored Surgeon

Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Mexico and Cuba honored him, and from his own country came the distinguished service medal awarded for his World war work. He was an officer of the French Legion of Honor and had the cross of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy.

The degree he was made, his honor and titles.

Announcement of honor awards and his list of honors was published in the Rochester Post-Bulletin, May 26, 1939. The list of awards was published in the Rochester Post-Bulletin, May 26, 1939.

Dr. Mayo was elected an honorary member of the G. O. P. and was elected a member of the American Legion, Post 1111, and was elected a member of the American Legion, Post 1111.

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DR. CHARLES HORACE MAYO

'Dr. Charlie Stimulated Me By Example,' Brother Says

The lifelong friendship of the two Mayo brothers made noble their lives.

When Dr. William J. Mayo observed his youngest brother's death in 1931, the spouse of his brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, at a Mayo Clinic staff meeting as follows:

"Remembering more than four years' passage, Charlie has stimulated me only in the love and confidence we have for each other, but in having made an opportunity for two men to work as one and to share equally such rewards as have come.

"From the day we were only boys in a common profession, in which each had worked the hardest to have the greatest share, to the day when we were both in the profession, Charlie, my brother, has not only been the chief example from the standpoint of the patient that I have ever known, but has been that essential attribute of the true gentleman--consideration for others."

BIRTHPLACE OF DR. CHARLES H. MAYO



Plotted above the birthplace of Dr. Charles H. Mayo. Home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mayo. The house was destroyed by fire in 1904 and was replaced by the present building. The house at the corner of what is now Second Avenue and First Street, Rockville, Minn., was the birthplace of Dr. Charles H. Mayo. The house was destroyed by fire in 1904 and was replaced by the present building. The house at the corner of what is now Second Avenue and First Street, Rockville, Minn., was the birthplace of Dr. Charles H. Mayo.

assistants an anesthetist during an extensive operation when his father's aid assisted because ill.

The boy who lived in a remote country seat, the boy who soon set record the celebrated doctor's respect handed down from some remote Spanish ancestor through many centuries of the family's pedigree in Ireland, was alive and well.

This American and intelligence he was a citizen of the world as well as a citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north.

His success as a surgeon and his kind his work brought to his work the highest esteem in his profession. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north. He was a true citizen of the north.

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WILLIAM J. MAYO DIES

Skill as Surgeon Brought Dr. Mayo World-Wide Fame

Educational Institutions Showed Honors on Elder of Brothers—Wrote More Than 500 Medical Papers

Dr. William James Mayo will be remembered by the world as a surgeon, although in the Rochester which knew him well he lived as an executive and educator will rank equally high.

But surgery was the spring-board to fame for Dr. Mayo, last of the famed brothers to die.

His early life made clear that he was to be a surgeon. His highest association with his father, Dr. William Worrall Mayo, made that certain and his father's examples left an enduring impression upon him.

Home Mortgaged He always recalled his death year when his father mortgaged his home, situated where the Mayo Clinic now stands, to purchase a microscope.

MAYO FORESAW THREAT OF WAR THREE YEARS AGO His contribution to the world's knowledge of surgery was his record as a writer of medical and scientific papers. They were his greatest achievement and Dr. Mayo had no other ambition. He wrote over 500 papers which earned him a reputation as a writer of the highest order.

First Operating of BSA It was the first to define an operation which has now been generally adopted and the first to describe the surgical treatment of the bladder.

Refers in Memoirs He wrote a book on the history of the Mayo Clinic, which was published in 1935. It was a history of the Mayo Clinic, which was published in 1935.

Medical Researcher He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland. He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland.

Trained Brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, his father's second son, who was a surgeon and educator.

WORLD MOURNS DEATH



DR. WILLIAM JAMES MAYO

Dr. Mayo's Social Philosophy Revealed In Letter of Gift to State University

Dr. Mayo's social philosophy was revealed in a letter of gift to the State University. He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland.

Surgeon Suggested Philippine Freedom to Avoid Trouble in Pacific He suggested that the Philippines should be granted independence to avoid trouble in the Pacific.

Traveler who crossed the Atlantic twice in 1914. He was a traveler who crossed the Atlantic twice in 1914.

Two Million Dollars Received From Sick, Returned He received two million dollars from sick patients, which he returned.

Brothers Closely Allied in Careers He and his brothers were closely allied in their careers.

Parents Acted as One Since Childhood—C. W. Mayo Carries on Family Name He and his brothers acted as one since childhood.

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Surgeon Succumbs Two Months After Death of Brother

Elder of Famous Scientists, 78 Years Old, Dies After Serious Abdominal Operation in April—World of Medicine Mourns Death

Death today claimed Dr. William James Mayo, second and older of the two famed brothers to answer its summons.

He succumbed at 4 a. m. Dr. Mayo died at his home following a second operation performed for an abdominal ailment. He was 78 years old.

Dr. Mayo and his daughters, Mrs. D. C. Balfour and Mrs. Walter Walters, were among those at the bedside at the home.

The surgeon's condition became serious three weeks ago and his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Balfour, were summoned from London where Dr. Balfour was awarded an honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons. They returned to Rochester on July 15.

Although he took an automobile ride on his recent birthday anniversary, and went to his office occasionally, Dr. Mayo's health had failed recently and he had felt keenly the death of Dr. Charles H. Mayo May 26, a time at which his condition was such that he was unable to attend the funeral.

Dr. Mayo belonged today to the pages of medical history. His death left the city stunned and took from the medical profession a member who ranked high with his late brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, as a physician and surgeon who blazed a trail that led men away from medicine done and patient medicine "cures."

His death plunged into sorrow a city he and his brother made known in many lands.

When history is written, his name cannot be omitted. He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland.

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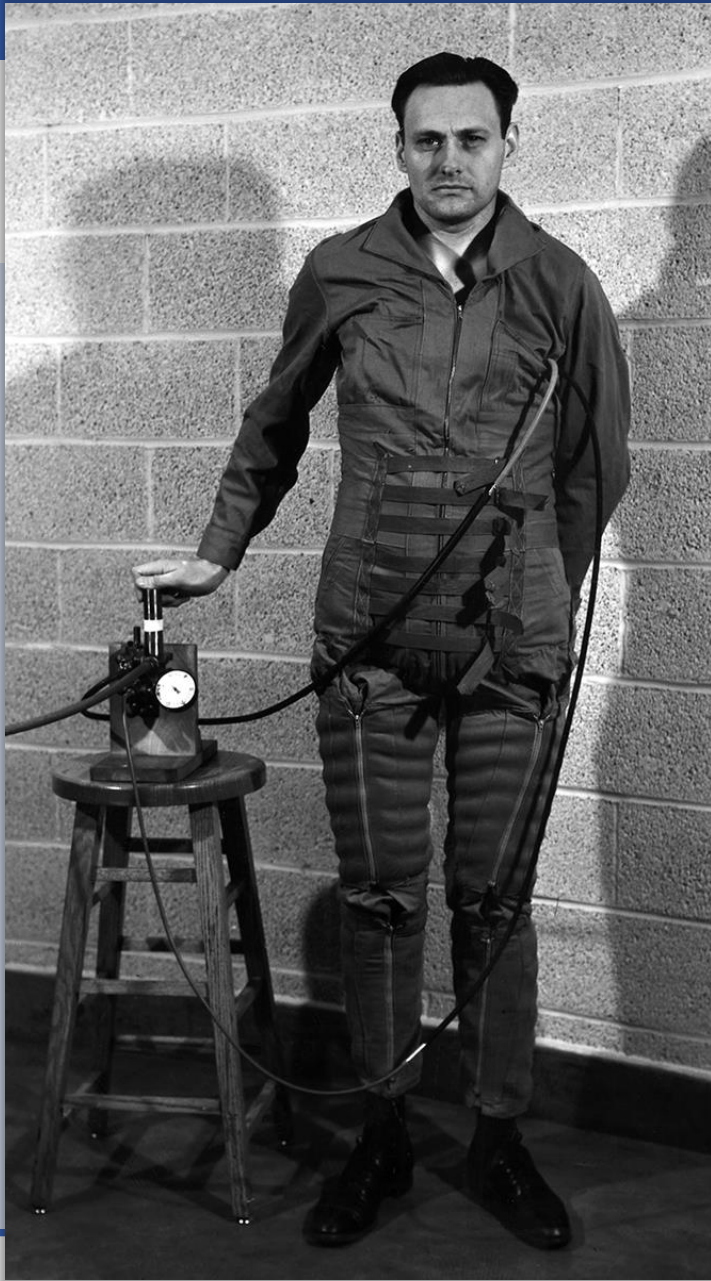
He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland. He was a pioneer in the study of the bladder and the prostate gland.

July 28, 1939

Only two months later, the world mourned once again when Dr. Will passed away in Rochester.

Many expected the demise of Mayo Clinic.

Yet so carefully had the brothers planned and so graciously had they welcomed capable colleagues to positions of leadership that Mayo Clinic continued to thrive.



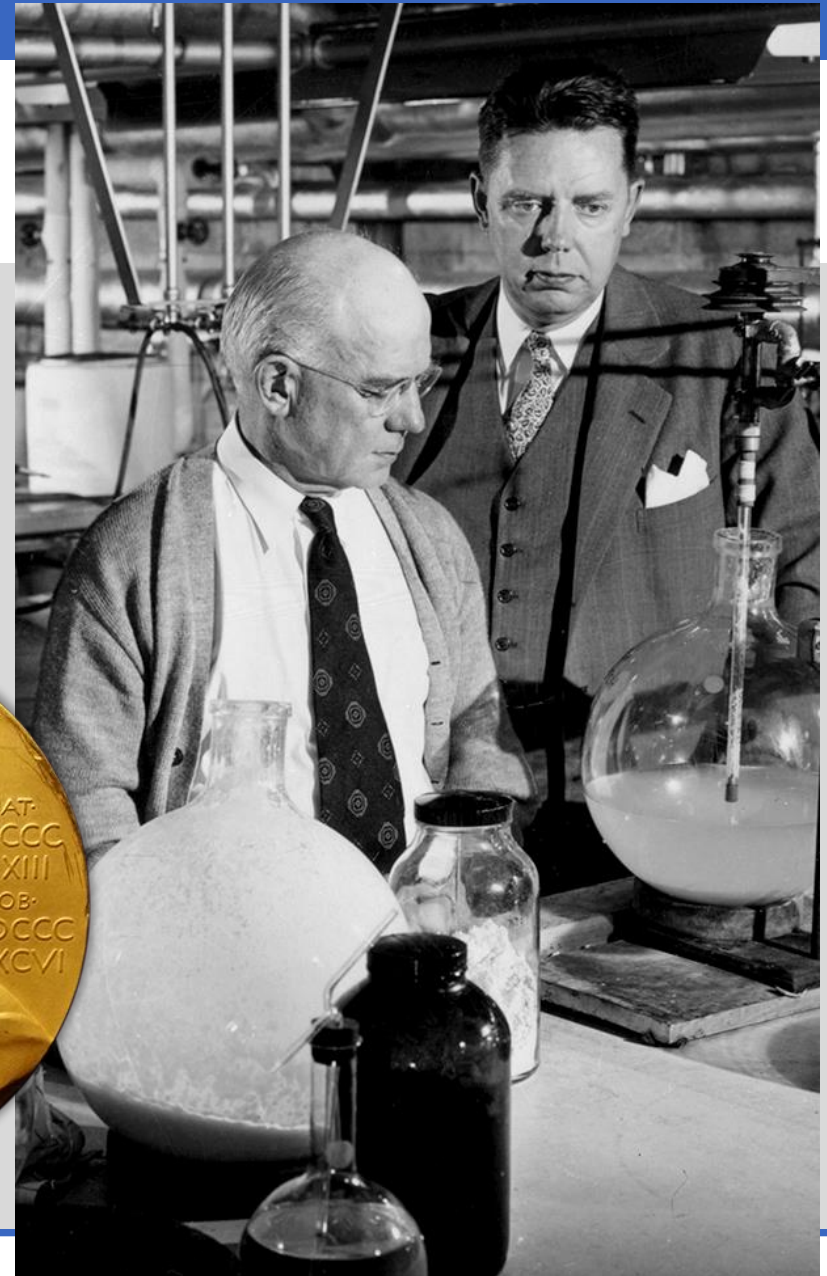
World War II

Mayo Clinic conducted top-secret, pioneering research to help protect pilots and flight crews. Mayo's Aero Medical Unit helped develop the oxygen mask and G-suit that gave American aviators a decided advantage in the air war in Europe and the Pacific.



1950

Mayo Clinic researchers Edward Kendall, Ph.D. (left), and Philip Hench, M.D. (right), shared the Nobel Prize for discovery of cortisone.



Early 1950s

The Kahler Corporation moved away from managing hospitals.

Through the efforts of local businessmen, Mayo leaders and the Methodist National Board of Hospitals and Homes, Rochester Methodist Hospital became a corporate reality in 1954.

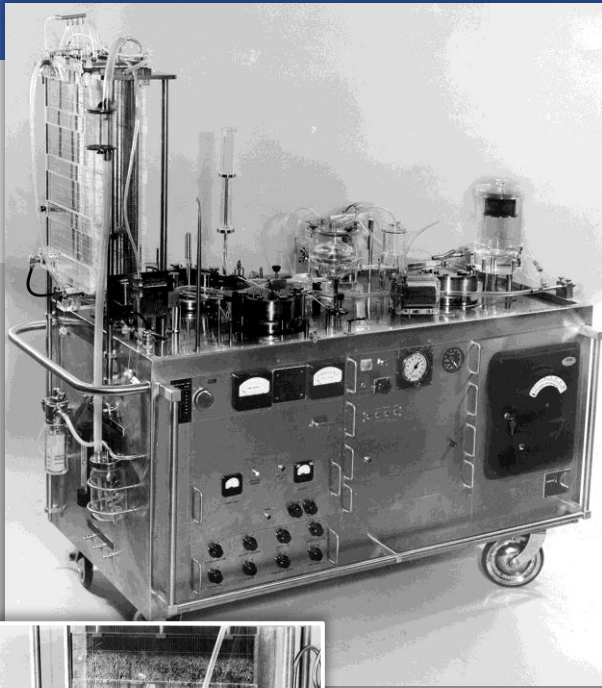


1955

Unprecedented growth of the Clinic prompted construction of the Mayo Building. The 10-story building was completed in 1955.

An eight-story addition was completed between 1966-1970.

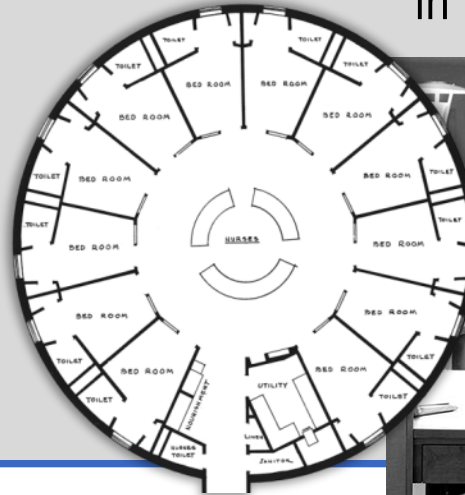
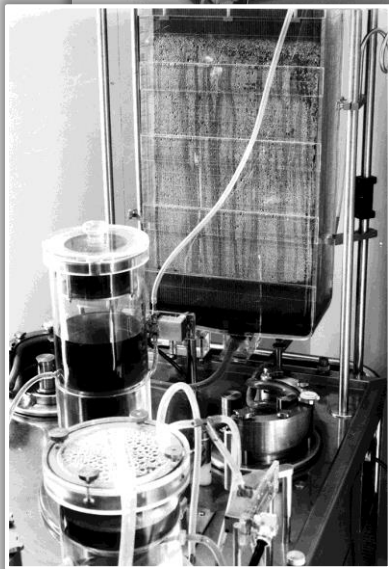




1955

◀ Mayo Clinic helped revolutionize open-heart surgery with the Mayo-Gibbon Heart-Lung Bypass Machine.

Subsequent developments at Mayo Clinic included one of the first intensive care units in the United States. ▼



1958

Mayo Clinic received its first grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Today, Mayo Clinic is one of the leading recipients of NIH funding, which confirms the high quality of Mayo's research initiatives.

PHS-1533
Rev. 10-56

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Maryland

DATE November 26, 1958

NOTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF GRANT AWARD

J. P. Whinnant, M.D.
Instructor in Neurology, Mayo Foundation
Consultant in Neurology, Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

In reply refer to our: B-1921

Dear Dr. Whinnant:

Upon recommendation of the appropriate National Advisory Council, the Surgeon General has approved the Public Health Service grant described below.

The attached explanation outlines Public Health Service policy relative to the payment and management of grant funds, as well as to the scientific and budget freedom afforded grantees in their work.

STATEMENT OF GRANT AWARD MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT		
SECTION OF ACT	TYPE OF AWARD	NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
301 (d)	Research Grant	Neurological Diseases and Blindness
GRANT PERIOD	GRANT IDENTIFICATION	
December 1, 1958 - November 30, 1959	B-1921	
GRANTEE INSTITUTION	"Experimental intracerebral hematomas"	
Mayo Association	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S) OR PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	
PAYEE (CHECK WILL BE DRAWN AS FOLLOWS) B-1921	J. P. Whinnant, M.D. C. E. Millikan, M.D.	
Vice Chairman-Treasurer	FUTURE SUPPORT (Provided Funds Are Appropriated—See Attached Sheet Concerning Continuation)	
Mayo Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amounts Include Indirect Costs	
200 First Street, Southwest	1st Additional Year (01) \$ 3,334*	
Rochester, Minnesota	2nd Additional Year \$ None	
BUDGET ALLOCATION	3rd Additional Year \$	
DIRECT COSTS (EXCLUSIVE OF TRAINEE STIPENDS)	AMOUNT	4th Additional Year \$
\$2,899		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved for Support for _____ Additional Years Ending _____, the Amounts to be Determined Annually.
INDIRECT COSTS (OVERHEAD)	\$ 435	Signature
TRAINEE STIPENDS	-----	<i>Gordon H. Seger</i>
TOTAL GRANT	\$3,334	Name and Title
AMOUNT OF FIRST PAYMENT	\$1,667	Gordon H. Seger, Dr. F. H. Chief, Extramural Programs
BALANCE DUE	\$1,667	National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness
LIST NUMBER B-32-59		
ALLOTMENT NUMBER 98001-01		

REMARKS
* Application for funds in this amount or less is due by October 1, 1959.
Application forms will be sent to you two months prior to this date.

cc: Mr. Schuster
Mr. Blackmun

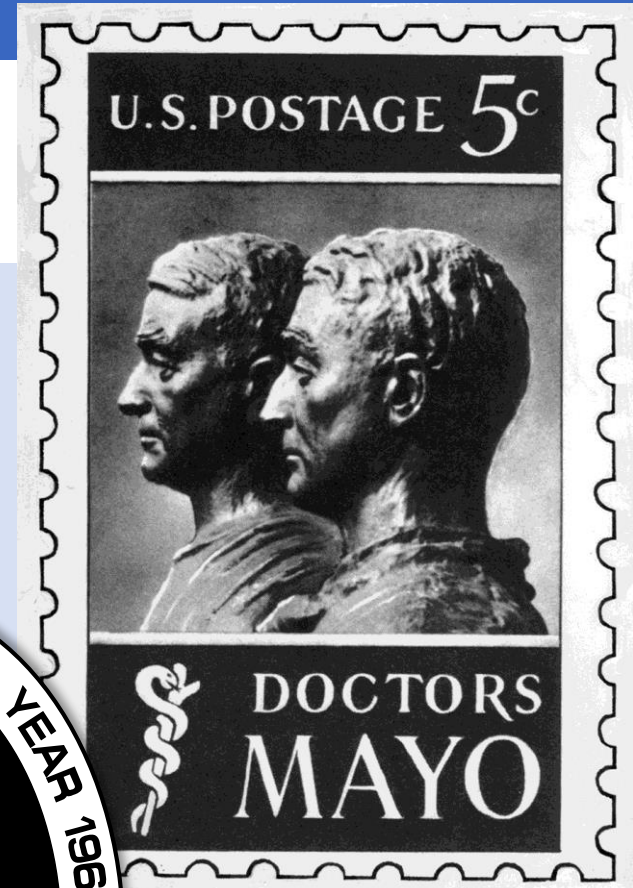
lhm

1964

The Mayo Centennial Year included scientific and cultural programming.

The U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp in honor of the Mayo brothers.

The centennial seal was the first depiction of practice (patient care), education and research, which were visually represented in the 1970s as the three-shield logo of Mayo Clinic.

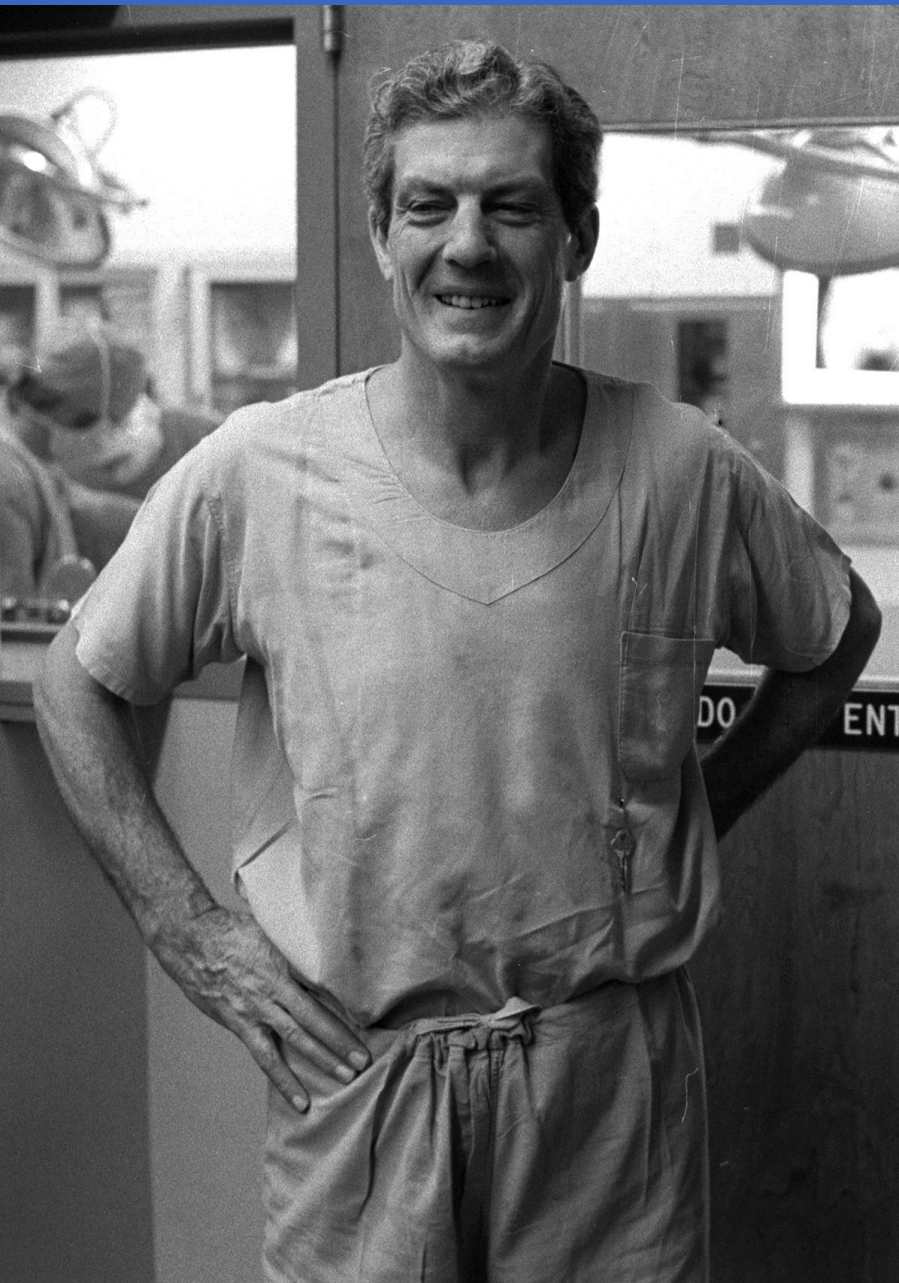


Mayo Clinic
logo – 1973

1966

The new Rochester Methodist Hospital building was dedicated.





1969

Mayo Clinic surgeon Mark Coventry, M.D., implanted the first FDA-approved artificial hip joint.

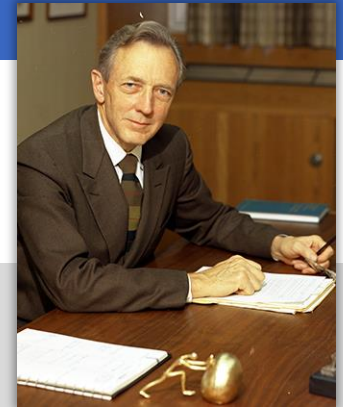


1972

Mayo Clinic introduced the CT scanner to North America, transforming the field of medical imaging.



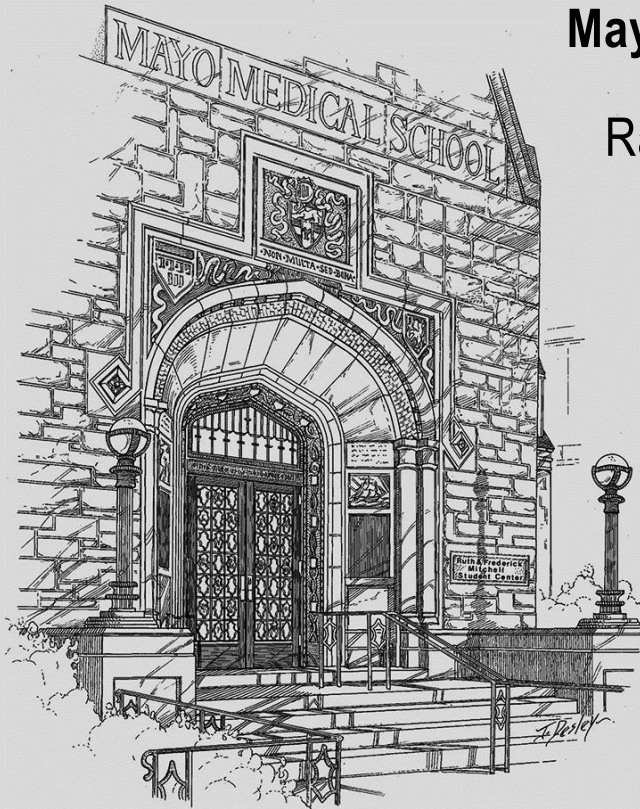
1972



Mayo Medical School opened.

Raymond D. Pruitt, MD, was the school's founding dean.

Now named **Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine**, there are campus locations in Rochester, Scottsdale/Phoenix and Jacksonville.



▲ First Class



1973

Training programs for allied health professionals were aligned in what today is known as **Mayo Clinic School of Health Sciences.**



Mayo Clinic
logo - 1976

1984

The Mayo One Air Ambulance began service.



1986

Mayo Clinic, Saint Marys Hospital and Rochester Methodist Hospital integrated to form a single organization, a “trusteeship for health.”



The Saint Marys Hospital Sponsorship Board was established to ensure the hospital's Catholic Franciscan identity and to uphold the values of Mayo Clinic.

1986

Mayo Clinic expanded
to **Jacksonville, Florida.**



Mayo Clinic logo – 1986



1987

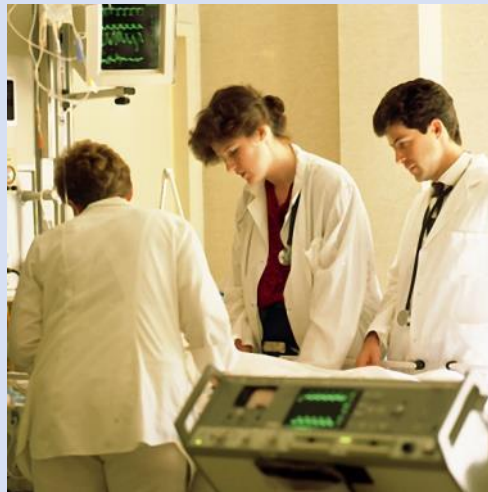
Mayo Clinic expanded to **Scottsdale, Arizona.**





1989

**Mayo Graduate School
was established.**



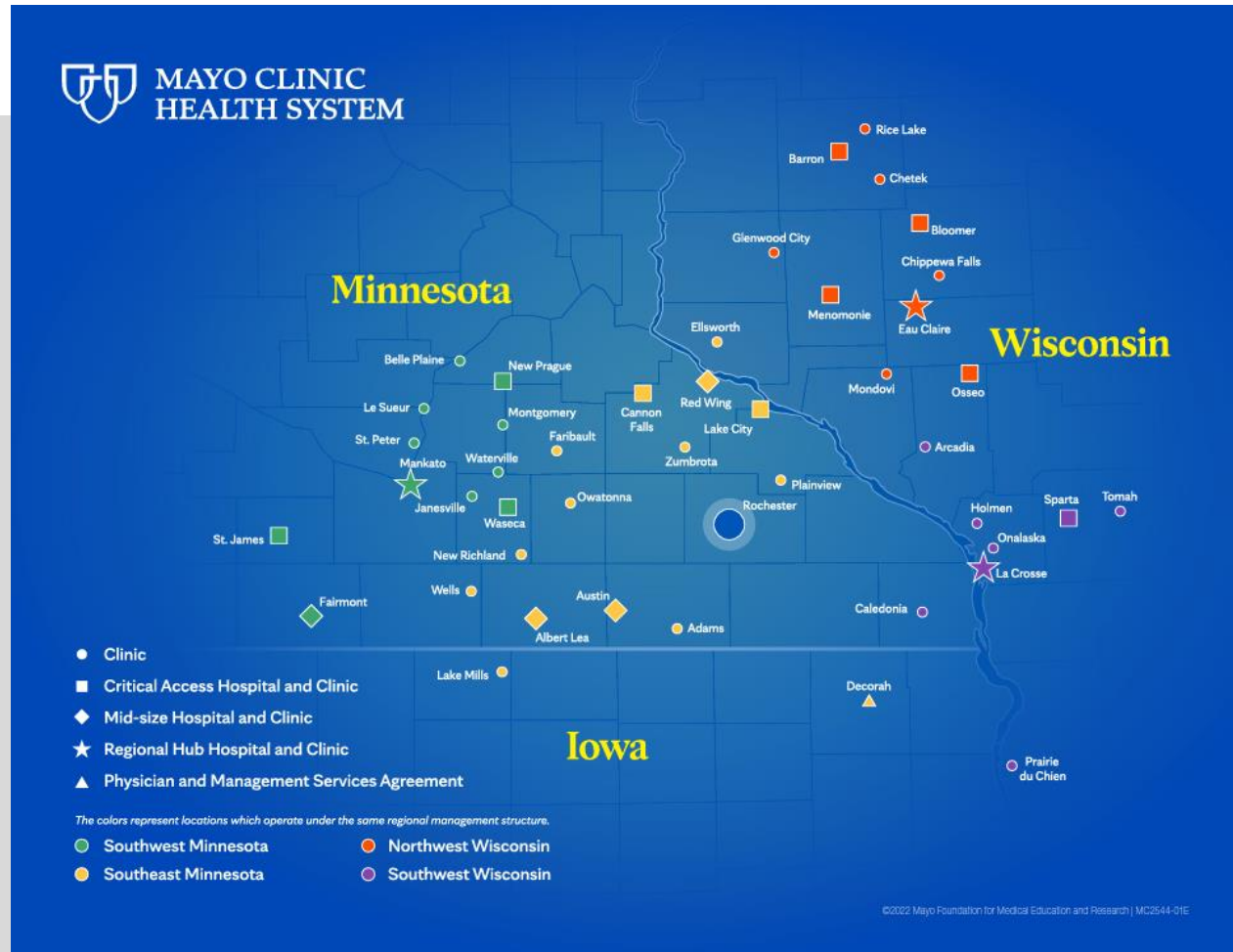
Photos from
1989 MGS
brochure.

1992

Mayo Clinic Health System was established, providing high-quality care in local communities with access to Mayo Clinic for specialty care.

2022 Statistics

- Serves communities in MN, WI & IA
- >1,100 physicians
- >14,000 allied health staff



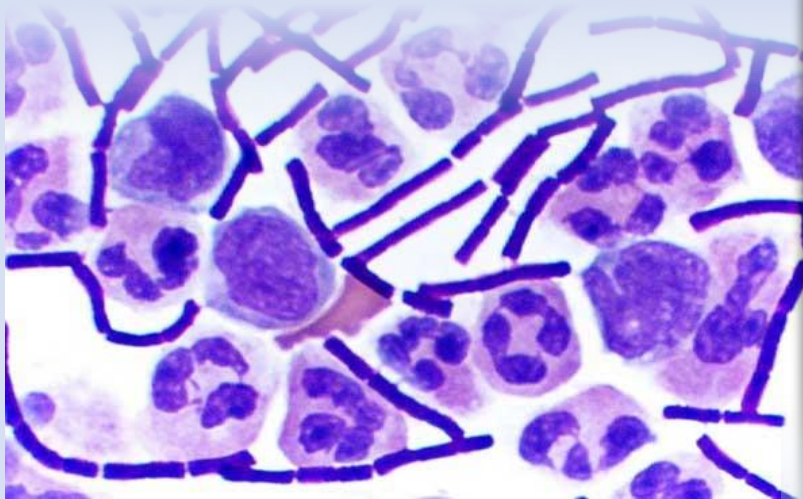
1998

Mayo Clinic Hospital
opened in Phoenix, AZ.



2001

Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Mayo Clinic developed a rapid test to diagnose anthrax poisoning.



MAYO CLINIC

Mayo Clinic logo – 2001

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SPECIAL REPORT N - MAIN

Mayo Clinic and Roche Diagnostics Develop Rapid Anthrax Test

By

GEETA ANAND Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

Updated Nov. 6, 2001 12:01 a.m. ET

The Mayo Clinic and Roche Diagnostics announced Monday that they have jointly developed a rapid anthrax test that can detect the potentially deadly bacteria in the environment and people in 30 minutes, and they plan to give the tests away free this week to 24 labs and health centers around the country.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses the same kind of test but isn't capable of providing it in large numbers. Wider availability of the test could help accelerate the detection of anthrax.

2008

Mayo Clinic opened a new 214-bed hospital on the Jacksonville campus.



MAYO
CLINIC

Care Network
Member



2011

The Mayo Clinic Care Network was formed to extend Mayo's expertise and resources to health care organizations around the world.

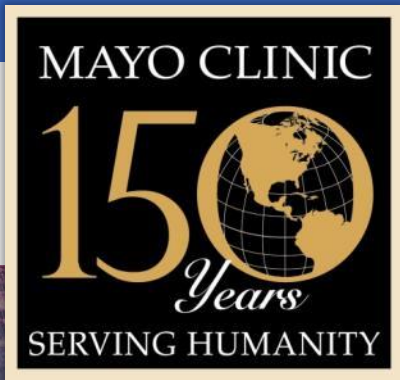


Altru Health System, Grand Forks, N.D.

Mayo Clinic, Altru Health System enter contractual affiliation, first member of the newly formed Mayo Clinic Care Network

May 19, 2011





2013-2014



Mayo Clinic commemorated its sesquicentennial honoring 150 years of the Mayo medical practice, serving humanity with hope and healing.

Mayo Clinic Today*



MAIN CAMPUSES

Rochester, Minnesota

#1 RANKED HOSPITAL by
U.S. News & World Report

5 SCHOOLS

4,270 RESEARCH
PERSONNEL

76,000 EMPLOYEES

1.4 million UNIQUE PATIENTS
from every state
& 130 countries

Phoenix/
Scottsdale,
Arizona



Jacksonville, Florida

Mayo Clinic Today

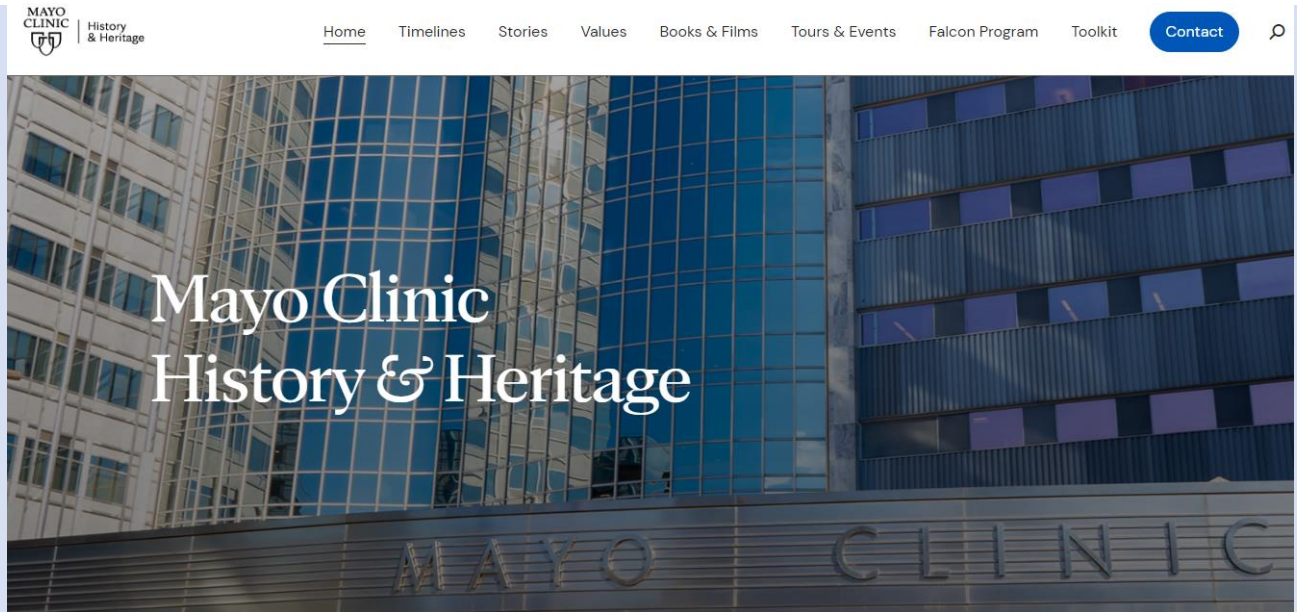
Mayo Clinic is one of the best-known and most-trusted names in medicine throughout the world.

More than one million people receive care at Mayo Clinic locations each year, and millions more benefit from innovations and discoveries that provide answers, healing and hope.



www.mayoclinic.org

For more information about Mayo Clinic history and heritage



- Films & Books
- Timelines
- Contributions to Medicine
- Quotations
- Tours & Events

[History.mayoclinic.org](https://history.mayoclinic.org)