Biography of Dr. Ruth E. Boynton

By Gertrude Foreman

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In September 1918, an influenza outbreak started in Western Europe and the northeastern United States and soon was epidemic throughout the North American Continent (1). One of the 2000 cases of this so-called Spanish Influenza treated at the University of Minnesota was a medical student, Ruth Boynton. The University Health Service sent their model T Ford to take her to one of the fraternity houses near University Avenue and 15th street, that provided office and bed space for the Health Service (2) while the fraternity members were away fighting World War I. As the young Ruth Boynton recuperated in these temporary Health Service facilities, she could not have known that, through her medical, academic, and professional work, she would influence the direction of student health services and that the University of Minnesota would proudly name a building for her.

Ruth Evelyn Boynton was born January 3, 1896 in LaCrosse Wisconsin, the daughter of Ervin and Nellie Alice (Parker) Boynton. While still in high school, Boynton decided that she would study medicine. An early colleague and friend of Ruth Boynton, William Shepard, wrote that Boynton was persuaded to choose medicine because she was impressed by the example of her family physician, Dr. Mary P. Houck. Dr. Houck cared for Boynton’s two brothers during their final illnesses, at the age of 12 and 20, and Nellie Boynton who also died during Ruth’s youth (3).

After receiving her B.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1918, Boynton enrolled in the University of Minnesota, receiving her M.D. in 1921 (4) and her Masters degree in public health in 1927 (5). Under the influence of the Dr. Harold Diehl, Director of the University of Minnesota Student Health Service, and Dr. Albert J. Chesley, Director of the Division of Preventable Diseases in the Minnesota State Department of Health, Ruth Boynton selected as her specialty the field of preventive medicine and public health (6). Boynton, along with William P. Shepard, were the first two full-time physicians appointed by Diehl to provide medical services at the Student health Service. During her first year, Boynton treated students at the School of Agriculture during an extensive and severe epidemic of scarlet fever, followed by an outbreak of influenza (7). In a letter from Diehl to University of Minnesota President L.D. Coffman, Boynton is named Assistant to the Director with a salary of $2,000.00 (8). In 1922, Boynton was promoted to Instructor in Preventive Medicine and Public Health while continuing as Assistant Director of the Health Service. Her salary increased to $2,500.00 (9).

In 1923, Boynton accepted a position as director of the Division of Child Hygiene in the Minnesota Department of Health. She continued as Assistant Professor in Preventive medicine and Public Health during this time. After serving as the Chief Medical Advisor for Women and an Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Chicago from 1927-28, she returned in 1931 to the University of Minnesota as an Associate Professor in
Preventive Medicine and Public Health and was then promoted to Professor in 1938 (10). In a 1932 letter to President Coffman, Diehl explained that "...our health service is considered by others in this work to be one of the best in the country." He gives as an indication the following:

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton who was originally on our staff and later the Director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota State Board of Health, went to the University of Chicago in 1927 as chief woman physician in the Health Service, but returned to Minnesota as a member of our staff after one year. Since that time she has had opportunities to go to Carleton College, to the San Francisco Department of Health, etc.,...

Diehl was highly regarded for the energy and vision he brought to the Health Service. When he became dean of the College of Medical Sciences at the University of Minnesota in 1936, "he left behind one of the most effective and comprehensive college health programs to be found anywhere" (12). In a letter to President Coffman, Diehl recommended that Boynton be appointed as his successor:

...I am enclosing a recommendation for the appointment of Dr. Ruth E. Boynton as Acting Director of the Students' health Service. Dr. Ruth E. Boynton has unique ability in the fields of administration, student counselling, clinical medicine, and research.

Dr. Boynton was graduated from the University of Minnesota Medical School in 1920 at the head of her class. She interned at the university Hospital after which she was a member of the Health Service staff until 1923. From 1923 to 1927 she was Director of the Division of Child Hygiene in the Minnesota State Board of Health. She then went to the University of Chicago as chief woman physician of the Students' health Service and assistant professor of medicine. In 1929 she returned to our staff where she has been rendering distinguished service. Within the past month she was offered and urged to accept the directorship of the medical work of the Children's Bureau in Washington. Although this offered a great opportunity, she decided to remain with the University.

In view of the predominance of male students in the University and male physicians on our staff, I am not certain whether a woman can satisfactorily administer the department; but if any woman can do it Dr. Boynton will succeed. So I am recommending that we appoint Dr. Boynton as Acting Director for a period of one year. This leaves us entirely free to make other arrangements at the end of that time.
In view of this added responsibility, I should like to recommend that Dr. Boynton’s salary for this coming year be placed at $4500 without a reduction. This adjustment can be taken care of within the present Health Service budget (13).

Thus Boynton began her long career as the director of the Health Service. When she retired on June 30, 1961, Boynton completed a "25-year medical career devoted for the most part to keeping college students healthy" (14). While Boynton was an excellent director, who met her responsibilities "with wisdom, vision, and vigor...in the development of a comprehensive, program of personal and environmental health protection unsurpassed in any part of this nation..."(15), she was much more than an administrator. She also was a physician specializing in public health and preventive medicine, a professor dedicated to teaching and research, and the quintessential professional, promoting her discipline and inspiring her colleagues.

Ruth Boynton was first and foremost a physician. In the care of her university population, Boynton emphasized both the clinical aspects of illness or injury and the protection and promotion of health. During Boynton's first year at the Students' Health Service (1921-22), Director Diehl's report to President Coffman depicts the typical medical care given. They fought several major epidemics - influenza, paratyphoid fever, and scarlet fever. In the students' Hospital and Dispensary, they treated appendicitis, diphtheria, pneumonia, septicemia, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases. Preventive health included physical examinations, education, sanitation and other control methods for communicable diseases (16). Dr. Diehl, recalling the scarlet fever outbreak on the School of Agriculture campus, wrote:

Dr. Boynton, Dr. Shepard, and I practically lived out here during those days caring for the students who were ill; isolating and observing students who had symptoms which made us suspicious of scarlet fever; and inspecting daily the throats of the 900 students in the school. In spite of all our efforts the epidemic continued for approximately six weeks, apparently under partial, though not complete, control. A total of 59 cases occurred among the school students during this period. These students spent over 1,900 days of school. In addition, 293 other students who had been in close contact with scarlet fever patients or who had symptoms suggestive of scarlet fever lost over 1,600 days of school. This made a total of approximately 3,600 days of school--almost ten full years for one individual--lost on account of this epidemic. No deaths occurred, in spite of the fact that several
of these students were severely ill (17).

Throughout her career, Boynton continued to provide more and more care to the University community. She believed that the "provision of medical service for students is a very important part of a preventive medicine program" (18). Boynton's medical interests reflected the changing times on campus. While her annual reports continue to discuss tuberculosis control, other communicable diseases decreased as immunizations, one of Boynton's interests, became more widespread. By 1948, mental health, allergies and colds, anemia, dietary problems, and dysmenorrhea were commanding her attention (19). But Boynton's interest in tuberculosis remained constant throughout her career.

J. Arthur Myers describes Ruth Boynton as having done a pioneer work in the control of tuberculosis among students" (20). Boynton's interest began in the early 1920s while she was Director of the Division of Child Hygiene for the Minnesota Department of Health and on the faculty at the University of Minnesota. In 1926, Boynton reported on the health the Chippewa Indian population in Minnesota, including the frequent occurrence of positive lung findings and tuberculosis, probably the result of crowded and unhygienic living conditions (21). The next year, Boynton, reporting for the years 1915 to 1926, found the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis in Minnesota children under the age of 15 had decreased by 50% over the twelve year period (22). By extending her study through 1932, Boynton could conclude that "greater progress, as measured by mortality rates, has been made in controlling tuberculosis in children than in older people (23).

During her years at the University Student Health Service, Boynton continued to study tuberculosis, but now with a focus on the student nurse population. In 1939 she reported the outcomes of University of Minnesota student nurse tuberculosis testing, comparing these students with a similar group from the School of Education (24). She found "The tuberculosis infection rate is 100 times greater in the student nurses on a general hospital service than in students in the College of Education, and 500 times greater in student nurses on the special tuberculosis service than in the College of Education students" (25). With J. Arthur Myers, Boynton also did follow-up and case studies among students and graduates in nursing. Concern for their patients and frustration over the contagious nature of this devastating disease are echoed in the physicians' words:

In our schools of nursing tuberculosis contracted while in school in the strict sense of the word has resulted in a number of girls discontinuing their training. It has caused much mental anguish among students and their relatives; it has caused long periods of illness; it has already caused death of a
few; and it has caused much worry, chagrin, 
and embarrassment on the part of faculty 
members who have recognized the problem and 
feel a strong sense of responsibility for the 
health of the students of nursing (26).

The diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis was an abiding 
interest of Boynton. In 1957, Myers, Boynton, and Diehl reviewed 
35 years of experience in the chest clinic at the students' 
Health Service. They reported tuberculosis as having been the 
most prevalent major disease on the campus (27). They conclude 
their work by stating:

The accomplishments of the tuberculosis 
control program on this campus have been 
phenomenal. Students no longer die from 
tuberculosis, and morbidity has been reduced 
to a trickle. In the School of Medicine, 
where in the classes of 1919 to 1932 11 died 
and 92 developed demonstrable tuberculous 
lesions, only one in the past 14 years has 
presented a lesion large enough to cast a 
visible shadow (28).

As Boynton’s publications on tuberculosis suggest her work as a 
physician and as an academician were highly integrated, with the 
one activity informing the other.

Boynton was a faculty member at the University of Minnesota 
from 1921 until her retirement in 1961, excluding one year (1927- 
28) when she was an Assistant Professor of Medicine at the 
University of Chicago. As revealed by her many publications 
(Appendix A), Boynton was an active researcher. Tuberculosis was 
her major research area, but she also did work on dysmenorrhea, 
immunizations, and other student-related health conditions. She 
was the author of several books and monographs, notably 
"Healthful Living for Nurses" and "Personal Health and Community 
Hygiene" which she co-authored with Harold Diehl. Boynton also 
enjoyed teaching and working with students. She is quoted as 
saying, "I like working with young people and I’ve found university students intelligent and, for the most part, extremely co-operative" (29). Shepard described her as a "Valued counselor to students for whom she always had remarkable understanding" (30). Boynton, one of the original faculty members in the 
Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health established 
in 1922, taught a Maternal and Child Health course in the 
professional curricula for public health nurses and one as a 
general elective, taken, for the most part by presocial work 
students in the College of Sciences, Literature and the Arts and 
by students in the Institute of Child Welfare. She continued her 
teaching responsibilities during her directorship (1923-1927) of 
the Division of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota State Health 
Department (31). Myers refers to Boynton’s instruction as "high 
quality" (32).
Although Boynton was an outstanding physician and academician, for many she was best known as the consummate administrator, guiding the growth and development of the University of Minnesota Students' Health Service for twenty-five years. Working with then Director Harold Diehl, Boynton participated in the development of an effective health program during the early 1930's. The Health Service was moved to a new 56 bed wing of the Minnesota General Hospital, usually called the University Hospital (33). At the dedication, C.E.A. Winslow called it an "admirably equipped pavilion of public health" (34). They provided both outpatient and hospital care, routine physical examinations, and an extensive program for early diagnosis of tuberculosis. By the time Diehl left to become dean of the College of Medical Sciences, the Health Service was providing care to 400-500 student per day. The staff included nine full-time and twenty eight part-time physicians from the various specialties (35). Boynton, after being appointed director in 1936, built upon this foundation to build one of the most comprehensive health services in the country.

During her first two years as Director, Boynton established a special diet table for students with diabetes, gastric ulcer, and nephritis. With a dietitian in charge of planning and preparing the meals, the University of Minnesota probably was the first to establish this service as an integrated part of its student health service (36). Boynton also reported the first case of suicide that had occurred since the establishment of the Mental Hygiene Department ten years earlier (37). On November 10, 1939, Boynton spoke at the dedication of a new Students' Health Service on the Saint Paul Campus, called at the time the University Farm campus:

In the dedication of this building on the University Farm campus another milestone in the progress of student health work is being passed. With these two fine buildings the University of Minnesota is surpassed by no other school in the physical equipment and facilities for health care of its students. It must not be forgotten, however, that buildings in themselves play but a small part in determining the effectiveness of any educational program. Dr. C.E. A. Winslow, of Yale University, speaking at the dedication of the Health Service building on the Main campus, said "I am interested more in the spirit it will house than in its bricks and mortar." (38).

During the World War II years, Boynton turned her attention to health care initiatives in support of the war effort. She wrote in her report to President Coffey:

In the spring of 1941, as a part of the
general university program to prepare the young men on the campus for military service, complete physical examinations were performed on 929 male students, according to the physical examination standards set up under the Selective Service Act. Those found to have physical defects which were correctable were given every assistance to obtain correction of these defects. In the fall of 1942 all of the entrance physical examinations were done according to this plan.

The University provided special training for groups of Army and Naval personnel, all of whom received care at the Health Service. These men brought new health problems, including contagious diseases. In November and December, 1943, a widespread epidemic of influenza necessitated setting up an emergency hospital of 46 beds in Coffman Memorial Union. Boynton found it necessary to add sick call at 7:30 a.m. to the heavy work load of the Health Service (40). In the summer of 1942, Gaylord Anderson, who was to head the newly established School of Public Health, was on leave of absence while serving in the U.S. Army medical Corps. Administrative responsibility for the School of Public Health was given to Boynton until Anderson returned in 1946 (41). In her vitae, Boynton also lists her war-time service as "commanding officer (Major), 1st Bn. Nurse Corps, Minnesota State Guard" and "member of Women Physicians Advisory Committee, Procurement and Assignment" (42).

After the war, Boynton found the large numbers of veteran returning to campus brought special health problems, including mental illnesses and tropical diseases, and shortages in Health Service staffing and space (43). During the 1946-1948 biennium, a temporary building located north of the Health Service was obtained while Boynton began planning for a new University Health Service building to be located opposite the out-patient entrance of the University Hospitals (44). Environmental sanitation was a major concern for Boynton, thus in 1949 a public health engineer was added to the Health Service staff. Sanitary surveys were done, plans for new or renovated buildings, such as fraternity and sorority houses, were reviewed, swimming pools were tested, and all food handlers were given medical examinations and training programs (45).

The new Health Service building was completed in September, 1950. Boynton could report that "the excellent facilities provided in the new building have made it possible to carry on the health program more effectively and to restore certain parts of the program which had been discontinued because of lack of space... With modern buildings on the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses the University of Minnesota now has physical facilities for its Health Service second to none" (46).
Boynton, long a proponent of health education, added a health educator to the staff on September 16, 1954 (48). Thus the University of Minnesota Health Service was the first to hire a health educator, thereby "open a new era in college health history" (48). At the end of the next biennium, Boynton could report that this program had continued to grow and that the health educator was working closely with an All-University Congress Health Service Liaison Committee to develop a supplemental Blue Cross-Blue Shield program. Staff at the Health Service had given over 28,000 doses of poliomyelitis vaccine to students and, in the fall of 1957, treated students during an epidemic of Asian influenza (49). Boynton, concerned with both treatment and protection, examined the problem of storage and disposal of radioactive contaminated solid waste, which had "increased unbelievably fast" (50). All radioactive substances were received and registered at the Health Service, thus protection against radioactivity was necessary. In 1959, she had three full-time health physicists on the Health Service staff (51). Space for the expanding environmental health and safety program, as well as general space shortage for all services, was alleviated during the 1959-60 academic year by a three-story addition to the Health Service building. Over 212,000 visits were made to the Health Service during the 1958-1960 biennium and 26,659 students had been given complete medical examinations (52).

When Boynton retired from the University on July 1, 1961 "she left behind her perhaps the most truly comprehensive University Health Service anywhere. Under her directorship, virtually all of the stated purposes of such a service had been fully developed and refined" (53). During these twenty-five years devoted to the development of the Health Service, she continued to conduct research, publish, and teach. Boynton also was a leader in the Health Service movement, as is apparent from her many professional contributions.

Boynton, who chronicled the history of the American College Health Association (ACHA) in 1971 (54), was one of its most illustrious members. She was a member of the American Student Health Association, at its beginning. From 1936 to 1940 she served as Secretary and from 1940 to 1941 as President (55). At the 1961 meeting the Association established the Hitchcock Award, to a given for outstanding contributions in the field of college health (56). At the forty-first annual meeting, the Hitchcock Award was presented to Boynton. Richard Bond, in making the award presentation, characterized Boynton as an extremely able physician and administrator. He commented further:

Tonight this association is presenting the second Hitchcock Award. The recipient of the award has many of the qualifications and characteristics that were noted in the selection of Dr. Harold Diehl as the first person to be so honored. The person that we
honor tonight, as was true for Dr. Diehl, has a record of many years of service to college health. Furthermore, they have a similar background and experience in the broader field of public health. Thirdly, there is the similarity of one having succeeded the other in developing and directing one of the outstanding university health services in the United States (57).

When Boynton retired from her position as Director of the University of Minnesota Student Health Service and moved to Florida, The Association asked if she could devote some time to "the affairs of the ACHA if the office of the Association were in Miami" (58). The Nominating Committee submitted her name as Secretary-Treasurer and she was duly elected. In this voluntary position and as a member of the Governing Council, Boynton providing leadership in the conception and planning of the Association's "Recommended Standards and Practices for College health Services" (59). At the 1966 annual meeting, Boynton's resignation from her Secretary-Treasurer position was announced by Henry Bruyn, President of the Association. Bruyn read Boynton's words of greeting to the Association members:

Now that my term of office has come to a close, I want to express my appreciation to the officers and all the members of the organization who have been so cooperative and helpful in forwarding the growth and development of the Association. May I also take this opportunity to thank each of you who remembered me so warmly when I was incapacitated a year ago. I am sorry not to be with you to tell you this personally but look forward to seeing you in Washington next year (60).

In 1968 the Association created the Ruth E. Boynton Award to recognize distinguished service to the Association.

Boynton was an active participant at a number of the national conference on college hygiene. She is listed as a delegate at the first National Conference on College Hygiene in 1931 (61), but by the second conference in 1936, she was not only a delegate but a member of several committees as well: the Continuation Committee, the Committee in Charge, and the Committee an Interests and Activities (62). Boynton served on the Planning Committee for the Third National Conference on Health in Colleges (63).

The American Student Health Association was not the only organization to which Boynton contributed her knowledge and wisdom. She was a recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship for a six-month study of Great Britain's student health services. She
studied at Oxford and then visited all the universities in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (64). Boynton was made an honorary member of the British Student Health Officers Association in 1955 (65). Boynton also was a member of the Minnesota State Board of Health from 1939 to 1961. She served as vice-president in 1943 (66). Another honor, the Francis E. Harrington Award was presented to Boynton by the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1958. The award, presented by Goylord Anderson, was given to Boynton for her "distinguished service in public health to one of the truly great women of this state, of American Medicine, and public health" (67). At the 40th annual meeting of the University of Minnesota Medical Alumni Association in 1979, Boynton given the Diehl Award for outstanding professional and community service. She, however, was unable to be present for the award ceremony due to ill health (68). The Minnesota Public Health Association selected Boynton as the recipient of the 1963 Albert Justus Chesley Award, which is given in recognition of distinguished service in public health in Minnesota (69). Boynton was a member of Xi chapter of Sigma Delta Epsilon graduate women’s scientific fraternity (70).

Ruth Boynton was able to return to Minnesota on May 20, 1975, for yet another honor. On that day, the University of Minnesota Health Service was renamed the Boynton Health Service. At the name changing ceremony a special plaque to be hung in the Boynton Health Service was unveiled. President C. Peter Magrath was the speaker (71).

On December 21, 1977 Boynton died in Miami after a brief illness. She was 81 years old. (72). In her bequest to the University of Minnesota, Boynton gave $20,000. to establish the Prudence Catright Scholarship for an outstanding woman graduate student in education. She left $15,000. to Boynton Health Service to establish a learning resources center for the staff. For a scholarship to be awarded annually, in the name of Ruth E. Boynton to a woman medical student with financial need, the Minnesota Medical Foundation was given $20,000. (73).

With the University of Minnesota health service building bearing her name and her outstanding record as a physician, academician, and administrator, Ruth Boynton will long be remembered among school health professionals. Those who knew her discussed not only what she did professionally, but who she was as a person. Shepard describes certain of Boynton’s personal qualities "which are intangible but precious" (74). These included integrity, steadfastness of purpose, loyalty, good humor, empathy and "understanding of human nature’s nobility and its foibles" (75). In describing Boynton’s wisdom, Shepard writes that "(her wisdom) became almost uncanny to some of us who knew her as she grew more experienced in the field of statesmanship and administration. Someone said of her, "If Ruth Boynton walks away from a proposal and says nothing, you may be sure that thing is going to blow up!" (76). When Boynton retired in 1961 she told the Minnesota Daily, "I would like time to
travel while I’m still hale and hearty" (77). She did see most of the United States, plus Labrador and Mexico. Boynton also enjoyed "gardening and golf. Mindrum wrote that "she’s also been known to shoot clay pigeons, pilot a cruiser up and down the St. Croix and lend her vocal support at Gopher football games" (78). Boynton lived at a number of residences in Minnesota, but she was most proud of her 18 Norman Ridge Road home in Bloomington. She and Prudence Cuiright built a contemporary design house on a high, wooded lot overlooking the Minnesota River (79). Boynton had designed two of her other homes. One was early American design and Boynton’s last house, the Coral Gables, Florida home, was designed for the enjoyment of "outdoor living with a large patio" (80). When Shepard visited Boynton in her "beautiful new Miami home six months after her retirement," Boynton and Cutright were enjoying poinsettias in bloom all winter and a small but exquisite orchid collection (81).


7. Myers,op.cit.,596.


9. Health Services papers...,Letter, April 26, 1922, op.cit.


13. Health Service papers..., Letter July 9, 1935 to President L.D., Coffman from H.S. Diehl, op.cit.


16. University of Minnesota Annual report for the Students' Health Service, 1921-22 to President L.D. Coffman by H.S. Diehl, M.D., Director June 20, 1922. In:University of Minnesota, University Archives, Walter Library, Minneapolis, MN.

18. Boynton RE. The present and future of the Health Service: In: Addresses delivered at dedication... . Ibid.:26-9


25. Ibid.,674.


28. Ibid., 216.

29. Mindrum B. 'U' doctors finds her job grows each year. The Minneapolis Star, 1959 Nov 13, Fri; Sect 10:B.


32. Ibid.,733.

34. Winslow CEA. The physician, the health officer, and the community. In: Addresses delivered at the dedication exercises of the health service building. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, October 1, 1929:5

35. Myers, Master of medicine..., op.cit.,597.

36. The Bulletin of the University of Minnesota: The biennial report of the President of the University of Minnesota to the Board of Regents 1936-1938. Vol XLII, No.67, December 31, 1938:96.

37. Ibid., 328.


39. The Bulletin of the University of Minnesota: The biennial report of the President of the University of Minnesota to the Board of Regents 1940-1942. Vol XLV, No. 73, December 31, 1942:113.


41. Shafer Mary, ed. 50 years:A legacy and a vision. University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, c.1995:5.

42. Ruth E. Boynton. Biographical data... op.cit.

43. The Bulletin of the University of Minnesota: The biennial report of the President of the University of Minnesota to the Board of Regents 1944-1946. Vol.XLIX, no. 52, December 31, 1946:61-2.

44. The Bulletin of the University of Minnesota: The biennial report of the President of the University of Minnesota to the Board of Regents 1946-1948. Vol. LI, no. 56, December 31, 1948:166.

45. The Bulletin of the University of Minnesota: The biennial report of the President of the University of Minnesota approved and adopted by the Board of Regents 1948-1950. Vol. LIII, no. 60, December 27, 1950:184.

47. University of Minnesota biennial report of the President and the Board of Regents 1954-1956 to the Legislature of the State of Minnesota. Approved and adopted by the Board of Regents, June 30, 1956: 246.


50. Ibid., 254.

51. Mindrum, op.cit.


53. Myers, Master of medicine...op.cit.,601.


55. Myers, Masters of medicine...op.cit.,602.

56. Boynton, the first fifty years... op.cit.,281.


58. Boynton, The first fifty years... op.cit., 281.


60. Boynton, The first fifty years... op.cit.,283.


64. Shepard, op.cit., 357.

65. Ruth E. Boynton, Biographical data... op.cit.


69. Anonymous. Dr. R. Boynton receives annual Chesley award. MN's Health 1963 Oct. 3.


74. Shepard, op.cit., 358.

75. Ibid.

76. Ibid.

77. U Health Service's Dr. Boynton returns. Minnesota Daily, April 8, 1961.

78. Mindrum, op.cit.

