

Thomas, R. K. (1999). Franz, Shepherd Ivory. In J. A. Garraty & M. C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography, Volume 8*, pp. 405-406. New York: Oxford University Press.

**FRANZ, Shepherd Ivory** (27 May 1874–14 Oct. 1933), psychologist and administrator, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, the son of D. W. William Franz and Frances Elvira Stoddard, occupations unknown. In 1890 he entered Columbia University, from which he earned an A.B. in 1894 and a Ph.D. in 1899. His principal supervisor was James McKeen Cattell, who had been a doctoral student of Wilhelm Wundt, the founder of scientific psychology. Franz studied for one semester with Wundt in 1896 but reported that Wundt had little influence on him.

Franz served from 1899 to 1904 as an instructor in physiology at the Harvard Medical School followed by three years of similar service at the Dartmouth Medical School. During this time he was influenced by H. P. Bowditch, the "father of American physiology," and by W. T. Porter. In 1902 Franz married Lucy (or Lucie) Mary Niven of London, Ontario, with whom he had three children. Also in 1902 Franz published the first experiment ever to combine brain extirpation and animal training (*American Journal of Physiology*). When a German scholar later claimed priority, Franz protested in several publications, concluding that "I could see no reason why the method, if of any worth, should be labeled 'made in Berlin.' Kalischer's article was, however, as complimentary as is all plagiarism."

Beginning with his 1902 paper, Franz addressed the long-debated question of whether functions are localized in the brain or whether the brain functions as a whole. His findings revived the theory of the nineteenth-century physiologist Pierre Flourens that "unity is the grand principle that reigns." As the title for his 1911 presidential address to the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, Franz chose "New Phrenology," his term of derision for the postphrenological localizationists. Published in *Science* in 1912, "New Phrenology" established Franz as the leading advocate of the mass function view. His research also contributed to his belief that the brain could be "re-educated" following damage and loss of function, a view that influenced his human clinical neuropsychological work.

In 1904 Franz accepted the position of research psychologist at McLean Hospital of the Harvard Medical School, where he established the first psychological laboratory in a hospital; Franz credited Edward Cowles, but Cowles had hired Franz to develop the psychology laboratory. At McLean, Franz became an expert in abnormal psychology, and his research on diagnosis and treatment of human psychological and neurological disorders continued throughout his career in tandem with his basic neuropsychological re-

search. In 1906 Franz was appointed professor of physiology and professor of experimental psychology at George Washington University, affiliations that he retained until 1924. In 1907 Franz was also hired to be the hospital psychologist by Superintendent William Alanson White of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., which was known formally until 1917 as the Government Hospital for the Insane.

In 1907 Franz established at St. Elizabeths a psychological laboratory and implemented, for the first time at a hospital, routine psychological testing of all patients. As a result, Franz contributed a chapter to White's *Outlines of Psychiatry* (1908) that Franz later enlarged to the *Handbook of Mental Examination Methods* (1912), which may have been the first such manual for clinical psychology in the United States. Franz also appears to have been the first American experimental neuropsychologist and clinical neuropsychologist. Beginning in his years at McLean Hospital, Franz wrote articles and gave addresses that gained him recognition for his effort to bring about a rapprochement between psychology and psychiatry, and in 1908 he was made an honorary member of the American Medico-Psychological Association (later the American Psychiatric Association), a rare occurrence for a non-physician.

In 1910 Franz was appointed scientific director at St. Elizabeths and in 1919 its director of laboratories. From 1915 to 1917 Franz was a postdoctoral mentor to Karl Spencer Lashley, now widely considered to be one of the greatest neuropsychologists of the twentieth century. Lashley included Franz as one of his three most influential mentors. At St. Elizabeths, Franz published steadily in experimental and clinical psychology, including a second book *Nervous and Mental Reeducation* (1923). In 1920 he served as president of the American Psychological Association, and from 1912 to 1924 he edited the highly prestigious *Psychological Bulletin*.

Although Franz and White (perhaps the most prominent American psychiatrist at this time) had begun working together amicably and enthusiastically, personnel records from St. Elizabeths reflect clashes between them. In May 1924 White reduced Franz's title and salary after another employee left a door unlocked and a bunsen burner aflame in a building under Franz's supervision. Franz quickly submitted his resignation effective 1 June 1924. Although Franz did not address the circumstances of his resignation directly, he noted in his autobiography that "during the last fifteen years of my St. Elizabeths service there was a volcanic rise of psychoanalytic belief. Tedious laboratory studies were looked upon as unfruitful, if not entirely useless."

In the fall of 1924 Franz moved to Los Angeles, where he soon became professor and head of the psychology department at the University of California at Los Angeles. Also in 1924 he began serving as chief of the psychological and Educational Clinic of the Children's Hospital in Hollywood. At UCLA, Franz contributed significantly to the development of the uni-

versity and of the psychology department, and in 1940 UCLA's Franz Hall, named in his honor, was opened for use. He continued to be academically productive and published two books, *Psychology* (1933; with Kate Gordon), and *Persons One and Three: A Study in Multiple Personalities* (1933). He edited *Psychological Monographs* from 1924 to 1927, served as associate editor for the *Journal of General Psychology* from 1927 until his death, and served as president of the Western Psychological Association in 1927-1928. Franz was also elected a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he received the Butler Medal from Columbia University in 1924. Franz died in Los Angeles a few months after having been diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

- Unpublished letters, memoranda, annual reports, and miscellaneous records from files that pertain to St. Elizabeths Hospital are maintained by the National Archives and by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Franz's autobiography is included in Carl Murchison, ed., *A History of Psychology in Autobiography*, vol. 2 (1932). Franz's list of publications until 1929 is included in Murchison, ed., *The Psychological Register* (1929). See also Darryl Bruce, "Lashley's Shift from Bacteriology to Neuropsychology, 1910-1917, and the Influence of Jennings, Watson, and Franz," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 22 (1986): 27-44; and Samuel W. Fernberger, "Shepherd Ivory Franz 1874-1933," *Psychological Bulletin* 30 (1933): 741-42. Information regarding the cause of Franz's death was provided by Eran Zaidel of UCLA's Department of Psychology, and information regarding Franz Hall was provided by UCLA's campus architect Charles W. Oakley. An obituary is in the *New York Times*, 15 Oct. 1933.

ROGER K. THOMAS

**FRARY, Francis Cowles** (9 July 1884-4 Feb. 1970), chemical engineer, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the son of Francis Lee Frary, a merchant, and Jeanette Cowles. Frary was educated at the University of Minnesota, where he earned an A.C. degree (1905) and an M.S. (1906) in chemistry. He studied in Berlin in 1906-1907, then returned to Minnesota to complete a Ph.D. in chemistry (1912). He married Alice Hall Wingate in 1908; they had two children.

While at Minnesota, Frary taught and conducted research in electrochemistry and metallurgy. His work there reflected a breadth of interests and a practical bent that would characterize his approach to research throughout a long career. In one two-year period, he taught fifteen courses in nine different subject areas, including glass blowing, which he had learned in order to be able to keep his experimental equipment in good repair. Frary also developed a safe process for making phosphorous sesquisulfide, used on matches, and an electrolytic process for making age-hardenable lead alloys. The latter became significant during World War I, when lead-hardening antimony was in short supply. His patented alloys were then produced by the National Lead Company, one under the trade name Frary Metal.