The 61st Robert J. Terry Lecture

Past Robert J. Terry Lecture Speakers

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Edward W. Dempsey
James L. Gamble
Keith R. Porter
Louis B. Flexner
Charles H. Danforth
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Viktor Hamburger
J. Dixon Boyd
Emmanuel C. Amoroso
A.S. Parkes
Harry Eagle
Ronald Singer
Alfred Romer
J.V. Basmajian
L.S.B. Leakey
George Gaylord Simpson
Don Wayne Fawcett
Raymond A. Dart
John E. Dowling
Marilyn G. Farquhar
Norman K. Wessells
Richard C. Lewontin
Rupert E. Billingham
David D. Sabatini
Ray W. Guillery
S.J. Singer
C. Owen Lovejoy
Phillip V. Tobias
Nicole Le Douarin
David Pilbeam
Morris J. Karnovsky
Alan Walker
Vincent Matthew Sarich
Pasko Rakic
Mortimer Mishkin
Mark Konishi
Roger A. Nicoll
Eric Shooter
Simon LeVay
Richard Axel
Harvey Karten
Robert Sapolsky
Roger Tsien
Eric Lander
Rüdiger Wehner
Bert Sakmann
Amiram Grinvald
Michael Greenberg
Allison Doupe
Gilles Laurent
Kevan A.C. Martin
David McCormick
Charles Zuker
David W. Tank
David Anderson
Lee Berger
Wolfram Schultz
Pietro De Camilli
Larry Abbott

Preconfigured Network Dynamics:
Brain in the Body

Presented by

György Buzsáki, MD, PhD
Biggs Professor of Neural Sciences
NYU Neuroscience Institute
Langone Medical Center, New York University

Friday, November 12, 2021
4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Eric P. Neuman Education Center (EPNEC)
Seminar Room B

Department of Neuroscience
Washington University in St. Louis
School of Medicine

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Dr. Robert J. Terry

The Robert J. Terry Lecture was established in 1938 by alumni and friends of the Washington University School of Medicine to honor Dr. Terry and to foster greater appreciation of the study of human anatomy in relation to the teaching and practice of medicine.

Dr. Terry became head of the Department of Anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine in 1900. When the school was reorganized in 1910 after the recommendations made by the Flexner Report, Dr. Terry was the only department chairman to be reappointed.

During his tenure at Washington University, Dr. Terry initiated and assembled one of the largest skeletal research collections in the United States. The collection is an important resource for anthropological research because of the extensive documentation that accompanies each skeleton. The Robert J. Terry Anatomical Skeletal Collection is a collection of some 1,728 human skeletons. In 1964, the collection was indefinitely loaned to the National Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, where it still resides today.

Dr. Terry was well known among scientists in his field for the reforms he introduced in the teaching of human anatomy. He finished his pre-medical education at Cornell University in New York in 1892 and received his medical degree in 1895 from the Missouri Medical College, forerunner of Washington University School of Medicine. Dr. Terry continued active work in the Department of Anatomy until 1959, when he moved to Weston, MA, to be near his daughter. At the time of his retirement in 1941, he received the title of professor emeritus, and in 1956 he was awarded an honorary LLD degree.

Dr. Terry passed away in 1966 at the age of 95.

Dr. György Buzsáki, MD, PhD

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New York University

I am a systems neuroscientist interested in how coordinated, rhythmic neuronal activity serves physiological function in the cerebral cortex, and in particular, how information is exchanged between the hippocampus and neocortex. My lab identified the cellular-synaptic basis of theta, gamma oscillations and sharp waves with associated ‘ripple’ oscillations, their relationship to each other and to behavior and sleep. We were the first to demonstrate the role of GABAergic interneurons in theta and gamma oscillations. Using large-scale extracellular recordings in behaving animals we were able to recognize the importance hierarchical organization of simultaneous oscillations of different frequencies and cross-frequency coupling, which has opened up opportunities for the dissection of cognitive mechanisms in health and disease.

My most influential contribution is the two-stage model of memory trace consolidation; the neocortex during learning transiently modifies hippocampal networks, followed by reactivation of memory traces during hippocampal sharp wave bursts. Recently, we have demonstrated how in the absence of changing environmental signals, cortical circuits continuously generate self-organized cell assembly sequences, specific to recall or the animal’s route planning.

I am dedicated to mentoring and many of my former trainees have moved on to head their own labs at top institutions throughout the world.