Obituary.

HENRY MAUDSLEY, M. D., F. R. C. P., LOND.,
LL. D., EDIN. (HON.)

BORN FEB. 5, 1835; DIED JAN. 24, 1918.

In the death of Dr. Henry Maudsley on January 24, 1918, at the ripe age of 82, British psychiatry lost one of its most prominent representatives, one who was not only distinguished by his intellectual attainments, but also by his strong feeling of social responsibility, which showed itself most strikingly in his generous gift, which led to the establishment in London of a fully equipped hospital for the study and treatment of acute mental disorders. The contributions of Dr. Maudsley to medical literature have been especially distinguished by their philosophical tone, which is as striking in his early work on the "Physiology and Pathology of Mind," published in 1867, as in his "Organic to Human, Psychological and Sociological," which appeared in 1917. Even in 1918 one may with profit turn back to his "Physiology of Mind" and read his chapter on "The Emotions or Affections of Mind"; he will not find any mention of the data, which the more recent researches of Cannon have put at our disposal, but he will find a broad formulation of the whole problem so justly conceived, that the newly acquired data fit into it without necessitating the modification of the general outlines. As his life progressed the writings of Dr. Maudsley tended to embrace a wider scope, and he became still more the philosopher; in none of his writings do we find him discussing his subject from the usual standpoint of the mere clinician. His intellectual development was no doubt favored by the fact that at a comparatively early age he escaped from the restricted atmosphere of hospital administration, and went to London, where he soon became physician to the West London Hospital, and was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in University College in 1867. From that time on as author, as joint editor of the *Journal of Mental Science* and as a member of various medical societies, he had an important influence on the

development of psychological medicine in Great Britain. Critical and perhaps even cynical in his views, widely read and with a vast store of information, childless and with a somewhat difficult temperament, Dr. Maudsley was not of the type which readily inspires affection, but he commanded the respect of all those with whom he came in contact either in a social or in a professional way. He leaves behind him the memory of a man of serious purpose and wide culture, who throughout a long life devoted himself with unusual success to raising the medical specialty which he had embraced to a level worthy of its importance. C.

PROFESSOR EMMANUEL RÉGIS.

BORN APRIL, 1855; DIED JUNE, 1918.

It had been common knowledge among friends of Dr. Emmanuel Régis that the death of his aviator son on the field of honor, in October, 1917, had crushed the spirit of a father already suffering greatly under the stress and strain of war. The great clinical psychiatrist never fully rallied from the shock and himself made the supreme sacrifice towards the end of last June. In that death—it is no exaggeration to say—there passed on the most brilliant alienist of France and one of her noblest sons. For many years Bordeaux, thanks to Régis, had been a focus from which had radiated all that was characteristic and best of French mental medicine.

The chief landmarks of Dr. Régis' life history may be stated briefly. Son of Dr. Louis Régis, he was born at Auterive (Haute-Garonne) April 29, 1855. He made his *bachelier* at the age of 16. Through Dr. Linas, his cousin, inspector of hospitals for the insane of the Seine, he began early, even when a medical student, to devote himself to mental medicine, and the doors of the asylums of Ville-Evrard and Sainte-Anne were opened to him. At the age of 23 he took the Esquirol prize for his memoir, "La Dynamie ou exaltation fonctionnelle au début de la paralysie générale progressive." His doctor's thesis in 1880 on "Folie à deux ou Folie simultanée" won the Baillarger prize. Next year he became, at the age of 26, chief of the mental clinic of the Paris Faculty of Medicine and assistant physician of the Asylum of

Sainte-Anne. In 1883 he became chief physician of the Maison de Santé de Castel d'Andorte, Bordeaux, and began his first course of lectures in 1884. In 1905 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1913 full professor, of mental diseases.

The contribution of Dr. Régis to French psychiatry can hardly be overestimated. He was a pioneer in recognizing the relationship of cause and effect between mental confusion and autointoxication, in elaboration of a chapter opened by Georget and Ferrus, and made that discovery the basis of a new pathology and therapeutics. He threw fresh and strong light on obsessions and fixed ideas. He was a staunch, because convinced, supporter of the specific origin of general paresis when that doctrine was new and not popular. He modified conceptions of mental disease in all fields and clarified etiology everywhere. As a clinician, he was always among the hopeful exponents of his art and insisted that disorder of mind, instead of being the invariable and ineluctable consequence of a tyrannous atavism, might be the result, as in the case of other morbid phenomena, of accidental causes, such as intoxication and infection. His great "Précis," translated into several languages (including an English version by Bannister, of Chicago), and of which several editions have appeared, embodied all his careful studies and has well been called the "breviary of the physicians of France." Upon French psychiatry, indeed on that of the world, Régis has left the indelible impress of his genius and industry. He was French with his whole soul. It was natural that he, perhaps more than any other French alienist, should have challenged the conceptions of mental disease emanating from the other side of the Rhine. He was never more impatient than when German obscurity camouflaged itself as depth. The commonplaces and pretensions of rigid and pedantic formalism annoyed him, and while he lived to be on sentry-go, it required something more than a mere Teutonic password to gain access to the sacred precincts of which he was always the valiant defender. In addition to being a great scientist, Régis was a profound scholar and man of letters. Sophocles and Euripides were his favorite recreation. As a speaker he was always eloquent and everybody knows how lucidly and charmingly he wrote. No wonder all Bordeaux wept at his bier, for, greatest possession of all to win the hearts of men, he was thoroughly human and had a warm heart of his own.

"*Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" When his country was pressed by the enemy he sprang instantly to its relief and organized a psychiatric unit, a necessity which he had already foreseen, and a preparation for war which he had already advocated in times of peace.

Victor Giraud has summed up in a fine passage what French civilization connotes: "*La France est liberté, grâce aimable, sens de la mesure, courtoisie, discrétion, finesse; elle est indulgence, pitié, charité; elle est humanité en un mot. Si elle venait à disparaître du nombre des nations, la vie humaine perdrait une partie de sa noblesse et de sa beauté.*" Régis embodied in his life, in his work, and in his character, all those qualities of a great race of civilized men. Nor is France alone the poorer for the master's death, for his influence on psychiatry and his achievements in science and humanity were as wide as the world itself. B.

DR. WILLIAM AUSTIN MACY.

BORN 1862; DIED MAY 21, 1918.

Dr. William Austin Macy, superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, New York, died from a stroke of apoplexy on May 21, 1918.

Dr. Macy was born at Harrison, New York, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of White Plains and Rye, New York. He matriculated at the School of Mines, Columbia College, where he remained one year, but deciding to study medicine he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated in the Class of 1885. During the years 1886 and 1887, he served as interne in the workhouse and in the almshouse hospitals on Blackwell's Island. On August 6, 1887, he was appointed from the Civil Service list as physician in the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Hart's Island, and in 1888 was transferred to the City Asylum on Blackwell's Island. In 1889 he was transferred to the City Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, as acting assistant medical superintendent, under Dr. Alexander E. Macdonald, general medical superintendent. On June 1, 1890, he was promoted to the position of medical superintendent of the male department of that institution, and was

retained in the same capacity when the state assumed care of the insane of New York City in 1896. On January 1, 1897, he was transferred to the superintendency of the Willard State Hospital, and on June 1, 1904, he was transferred from Willard to the Kings Park State Hospital, where he continued as superintendent until the time of his death.

Dr. Macy was highly regarded as an administrative officer, and always insisted on the predominance of the medical idea in the care and treatment of patients under his charge. He placed unlimited confidence in his medical staff, with respect to the study, care and treatment of the patients in the various hospitals under his supervision. He was always receptive to new ideas, in the field of care and treatment, and ever afforded his assistants opportunity to use any well recognized therapeutic procedure for the benefit of the patients.

His standards, with respect to the choice of physicians of his staff, were always of the highest order, and he insisted that their personal conduct and relations with those in subordinate capacity be dignified, ethical and professional, thus affording an example to their associates and subordinates. His supervision of the institutions under his charge was of the closest order, and his weekly rounds of the wards and various departments were exceedingly thorough. No detail of institutional management was too minute for his attention and, unquestionably, his sense of responsibility and his disinclination to throw the burden of care off his shoulders hastened his demise.

Until the last few years Dr. Macy manifested considerable interest in sports and made frequent trips to the South on shooting expeditions in company with the late Dr. Emmett C. Dent, and other friends. His range of interests outside of his hospital work was large. He served for some time as a member of the Sub-Committee on Mental Hygiene, of the State Charities Aid Association. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, New York City, the American Medical Association, and the American Medico-Psychological Association, and from time to time rendered valuable service on various committees of superintendents, appointed by the State Hospital Commission.

Dr. Macy was a member of Holland Lodge F. and A. M. of New York City, and also of Huntington Commandery of Knight

Templars, and formerly was very active in these associations. For many years he was greatly interested in the subject of genealogy and accumulated a valuable library on this subject and, for a time, was an officer of the New York Genealogical Society.

Since August 9, 1917, when he had his first stroke, he had been unable to perform his duties at the institution with the same degree of vigor as formerly, but was unwilling to relinquish his life's work, preferring to perform such of his tasks as were within his strength, though knowing the inevitable result of the malady which had overtaken him.

The last year of his life was brightened by the fact that three of his sons were in the service of their country in France. His end came, as he wished it, in the course of the day's work. By his death the state lost a faithful servant, his family a devoted father and husband, and those who knew him intimately, a warm friend.

WILLIAM C. GARVIN.