always had a twenty-minute nap after lunch—he would usually get up and play a game with an imaginary opponent.

Wagner von Jauregg was a conservative. The style of his clothes never changed. It was because of his appearance and personal characteristics, his athletic body, his bushy eyebrows, his deep voice, his imperturbable calm, and his dry humor that Vienna society recognized him as one of its most conspicuous figures. On retirement from the University in 1928, he remained at his home in Vienna, continually putting his pen to its accustomed use. His almost completed autobiography was at his bedside when death came to him at the ripe age of eighty-three. Much of it has been used by Schönbauer and Jantsch in their book on Wagner von Jauregg and other celebrities of Vienna.

BERNARD DATTNER

References


CARL WERNICKE (1848-1904)

WERNICKE was the son of a civil servant in Tarnowitz, a small town in Upper Silesia which at that time was German. After graduating in medicine at Breslau, he worked as assistant of Neumann in Breslau and of Westphal at the Charité in Berlin. Neumann gave him the chance to go to Vienna for six months, where he studied under Meynert. Years later, Meynert's...
portrait was the only one which hung on the walls of the auditorium in Wernicke's clinic, and his name was one of the few ever mentioned by Wernicke in his lectures. From 1878–85 Wernicke carried on a private practice in nervous diseases in Berlin, and then gladly accepted a call to his alma mater at Breslau as Extraordinarius. In 1890 he received the Ordinariat in psychiatry. Years later (1904) he moved on to Halle in the same capacity, but had barely become well settled when he met with a fatal accident while riding a bicycle in the Thuringian forest.

Wernicke, in the current tradition of psychiatry (and neurology), began his scientific career in anatomy, in which he was influenced particularly by Meynert. An interesting product of his studies was his emphasis on Leuret and Gratiolet's three primordial convolutions ("Urwindungen"), forming concentric crescents around the Sylvian fissure in lower mammals; the first of them, already pointed out by Foville in 1844 as circonvolution d'enceinte, turned out to be, in man, the joined convolutions of Broca and Wernicke. The three-volume Lehrbuch der Gehirnkrankeiten (Kassel u. Berlin, Fischer) that came later (1881–83) is an astounding accomplishment for so young a man. It was the first comprehensive account of the achievements in cerebral localization up to that time. Particularly interesting was his postulation of the symptomatology resulting from thrombosis of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery, based on his anatomical investigations of the arterial supply of the medulla oblongata—an assumption confirmed in 1895 by Wallenberg. Also he was the first to predict the occurrence of pseudo-ophthalmoplegia, that rare apraxic disorder sometimes accompanying pseudobulbar palsy in which the patient is unable to move his eyes voluntarily on command or to fix his gaze on an object in the peripheral visual field, but can follow slowly moving objects; he reads a line by letting his eyes wander aimlessly until finally all the words are perceived. In his Lehrbuch (vol. 2, p. 229), too, he brought to light the clinical syndrome of "polio-encephalitis superior haemorrhagica," which has become "Wernicke's encephalopathy." Although he was aware of a "toxic" factor as etiological, years passed before it was realized that the basis of the disorder was a nutritional deficiency. Reported earlier than any of these was his observation in 1877 that lesions more or
ness limited to the abducens nucleus result in paralysis of conjugate gaze to the side of the lesion. He was thus the first to postulate a "center for conjugate gaze" in the dorsal pontile tegmentum.

The work for which Wernicke became internationally famous earlier was a small book on aphasia, published when he was twenty-six. In it he stressed the influence of Meynert and Broca. The originality of this and subsequent works lies not in precise patho-anatomical analysis so much as in his attempt to interpret various aphasic symptom-complexes as consequences of impairment of various elementary psychic processes which he localized in different parts of the cerebral cortex and their subcortical connections (e.g., "Leitungaphasie"). Yet in the course of these studies he did describe, for the first time, sensory aphasia and its localization in the posterior part of the first temporal convolution. The simple graphic presentation of his ideas on the structure of language in relation to the cerebral cortex was based on the reflex concept. It became the mainspring of the many brain "diagrams" so characteristic of this era until they were criticized by Freud, Marie, Head and Lashley in a return to "holistic" views. On the other hand, his ideas have been recently revived by Geschwind.

For Wernicke, mental disorders were diseases of the brain, making the separation of psychiatry and neurology appear artificial: "Geisteskrankheiten sind Gehirnkrankheiten." After he had had the chance to observe psychiatric patients in greater number, he published a system of psychiatry in three parts (1894). In this he tried to apply the principles which had proved so successful in his study of aphasia: the breakdown of, or Sejunction (dysjunction) between, a man’s concepts regarding his environment, his body, or his self. But it would be unfair to criticize him for having "localized" these concepts to bits of a cortical mosaic. Today one may have a critical attitude toward his physiological concepts as the basis for an understanding of the various psychiatric syndromes, but he nevertheless will find them a source of stimulation; his Krankenverstümmelungen is a good example. One may miss descriptions of clinical entities in Wernicke’s psychiatry. This is not accidental. Wernicke considered the time not yet ripe for distinction of separate psychiatric diseases. Thus he was and remained always an ardent adversary of Kraepelin, whose method he considered not sufficiently scientific.

Wernicke was a taciturn and reserved man, not easy to deal with. He was close to his older co-workers, particularly Ernst Storch, whom he held in high esteem. He had not much contact with his younger pupils, but his way of examining patients and his demonstrations were so lucid and stimulating that we who had the good fortune to attend his clinics were deeply influenced in our further consideration of neurological and psychiatric problems. We could never forget him. His influence can be seen in the work of a whole generation of German psychiatrists, and of aphasiologists generally.

KURT GOLSTEIN

References


KINNIER WILSON (1878–1937)

KINNIER WILSON was born at Cedarville, New Jersey. His father, the Rev. James Kinnier Wilson, was a native of Ireland. In Kinnier’s early youth the Wilsons left for Scotland. Here he was brought up and educated. At the University of Edinburgh he obtained the B.M. in 1902, and in 1903 was awarded the