in paralysis of conjugate movement, thus the first to postulate a dorsal pontile tegmentum.

Internationally famous already when he was twentynine and Broca. This is not in precise pathoanatomy to interpret the variations in the disturbances of the localized differences of the subcortical connections of these studies he did in its localization in the reflex concept. It was constructed by Freud, Marie, Head, and others. On the other hand, the disease of the brain, morphology appears artificial: the "local". After he had had greater number, he parts (1894). In this he was successful in his "junction" (dysjunction) environment, his body, or e him for having "local-mosaic". Today one may not consider concepts as the psychiatric syndromes, source of stimulation; his. One may miss description psychiatry. This is not accu yet ripe for distinction was and remained always

an ardent adversary of Kretschmer, 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 GOLDSTEIN

References


KINNIE WILSON (1878–1937)

KINNIE 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 Edin-
turned to London. Here, in 1904, he began work as house physician at the National Hospital, Queen Square, then became registrar and pathologist, and on up to honorary physician until his death, by cancer, which occurred at the height of his powers. Most of his professional life was spent in London as one of the group of brilliant neurologists at the National Hospital, which included Gowers, Hughlings Jackson, Bastian, and Horsley.

Kinnier Wilson's written contributions were many, and all of them had remarkable distinction. He became established as a master in the field in 1912—he was then thirty-three—when he published, as his M.D. thesis, a monograph entitled, Progressive lentiformal degeneration: A familial nervous disease associated with cirrhosis of the liver. It earned him a gold medal from the University of Edinburgh. This work was the beginning of the modern study of the anatomy, functions and disorders of the "extrapyramidal system," as he called it. In this publication, Wilson made only passing reference to Westphal-Strümpell's pseudosclerosis, and when in later years, during lectures at "Queen Square," the matter would be brought up by a listener, this large man with "ham-like" hands would slowly roll up the the collar of his white coat, with infinite grace bringing the lapels together beneath his chin, cross his arms on his expansive chest—this series of movements was a mannerism of his—and with his resonant voice and penetrating eye would transfix his audience by telling them the story of the disorder, putting each character into proper perspective. Westphal and von Strümpell never fared too well! Nor did they in his Neurology (vol. 2, p. 807, 808), in which he pointed out that the essential aspects of heptato, as well as lenticular, were missed by these two writers. On occasion he also looked with disdain on the expression "abdominal Wilson" applied by certain clinicians to patients having liver cirrhosis as the only sign of Wilson's disease. DennypBrown once asked Kinnier Wilson his opinion on the essential aspects of "hepatolenticular degeneration," whereupon Wilson eyed him with some circumspection, and, starting to walk away, asked, "Do you mean Kinnier Wilson's disease?" Wilson may not have looked kindly on subsequent developments: use of the term "Wilson-pseudosclerosis" as synonymous with "hepatolenticular degener-

Kinnier Wilson’s account of hepatolenticular degeneration was only the beginning. The paper on The old motor system and the new was an example of his analytical powers; his Croonian Lectures in 1925 on Disorders of motility and muscle tone and his Harveian Lecture in 1926 on The epilepsies had the same quality, and his volume on Modern problems in neurology (London, Arnold, 1928) showed remarkable insight. However, his unfinished two-volume Neurology (London, Arnold, 1940) with a style reminiscent of that of Samuel Johnson, was his magnum opus: it was the greatest since Oppenheim’s.

Other subjects were clarified by Kinnier Wilson: apraxia, aphasia, epidemic encephalitis, and tics and allied conditions. He reopened the field of pathological laughing and crying and their counterpart, paralysis of emotional facial movements, suggesting that the supranuclear pathways for emotional facial movements ran in the part of the brain supplied by the posterior communicating artery. Gowers recognized the dissociation between emotional and voluntary innervation in cerebral facial paresis, an observation expanded by Monrad-Krohn, but it was Wilson who set down the problem of expression in its then anatomical entirety. Any syndrome originating from a lesion of the brain stem fascinated him, and only exceptionally was he thwarted. At Bellevue Hospital in New York, while making rounds with Foster Kennedy, he spent three frustrating hours examining a patient with a lateral medullary syndrome, in which the signs were inconsistent with the anatomy of the region; to Kennedy’s embarrassment, he abruptly asked the patient, “Will you see to it that I get your brain when you die?” No one dared deny the overpowering Kinnier Wilson a request, even this.

Kinnier Wilson will remain an important figure in science because of his original work on hepatolenticular degeneration and because of the great textbook of neurology he wrote. By his hundreds of students he will be remembered as a great teacher in the period between the wars, one who enriched “Queen Square’s” fine tradition with ingredients brought over from the Bicêtre and the Salpêtrière. His comm

References to Biography 389 (Kennedy). 2) Ford U. P., 1931–1940, 205:871–872 (anon.).
Såpètriëre. His commanding physique, his rich voice, his keen, quick analysis of a situation, his ironical humor, and his skill at histrionics, made of him a figure of Olympian stature.

MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

WEBB HAYMAKER

References
