

President of the Association of Occupation Therapists he watched and stimulated in its growth yet another branch of treatment.

Abroad, as at home, he was loved for his geniality and humour, and respected for his knowledge. For many years he was an Associate Member of the Société Médico-psychologique de Paris.

In every way he gave of his best to his country. In the last war and in this he was closely concerned with the arrangements which released beds from hospitals and institutions in his own service, for the treatment of the Forces or civilians. He was in the recent war a member of the Central Medical War Committee. One of his most cherished appointments was that of Consultant in Neurology and Mental Diseases to the Royal Navy, which he held for 20 years.

A deeply religious man, a fine physician, a lover of the countryside and of old records and old churches, a genial host and a good companion on social occasions, a kind friend in trouble, happy in his work and profoundly attached to his own family from its earliest appearance in some ancient parish register to its latest representative in his little grandson, Hubert—such he was. Sympathy goes out to Lady Bond and to his daughter in their loss. It has been truly said that we are the poorer for his passing. Yet the cause which he served and the many who knew him are the richer for his cheerful and courageous life.

C. F. P.

ROBERT DICK GILLESPIE, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

A FEW weeks ago, and within a few hours of receiving the sad and tragic news of the death of my friend and colleague, Robert Dick Gillespie, I was privileged to write for the *British Medical Journal* an appreciation of his life and work. This additional tribute may reduplicate to a certain extent what I have written already, but I felt that I must accede to the Editor's request, and place on record in this old-established *Journal of Mental Science* my estimate of my friend's work and worth. It is not easy to do, but it is a pleasure to try and recapture, even for a short time, the spirit which imbued him in his endeavour to help those who came to him for counsel and treatment.

As Physician for Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer in Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital Medical School, he had attained a position of great distinction, and had come to wield an important influence both in undergraduate and post-graduate teaching. To have attained such a responsible post only nine years after graduating from Glasgow University is perhaps the best indication of the confidence he inspired in all those who had the pleasure of having him as pupil and colleague. He had never had the advantage which material things and social position carry in their train, but by sheer ability, intellectual gifts of the highest quality, and the capacity to adapt himself harmoniously to those with whom he worked, he carved out for himself a career and a successful life which anyone might envy. Naturally he took pride in the establishment of the York Clinic, Guy's Hospital, the first psychiatric clinic in this country as part and parcel of a general hospital organization. He may rest assured that his name will forever be closely identified with it, and those who have the honour and fortune to succeed him will remember with gratitude his pioneer spirit, and his vision in relation to preventive psychiatry.

From the time I first became associated with him, and appointed him to the post of Assistant Physician at the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital, Gartnavel, I was impressed by his clarity of thought, the felicity with which he could talk and write, and the easy manner in which he could form contact with his patients. He had a persuasive understanding which enabled him to unfold intricate histories dealing with emotional conflicts without unduly disturbing the course of the illness, and, although more especially interested in the subjective, yet he always paid proper attention to the objective, and never allowed theoretical considerations or hypotheses to run away with his judgment. It was this ability to balance the one with the other, to study the patient as a whole personality, which eventually led to his success as doctor and teacher. His psychological insight and enthusiasm was always controlled by his physiological training. Those two interests, as applied to his clinical work, were greatly developed by his experience at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, then under the distinguished

leadership of Professor Adolf Meyer, and by his association there with his colleague, Dr. C. P. Richter, to whom he frequently expressed much gratitude. It was on Gillespie's return from the United States in 1926 that I asked him to collaborate with me in writing a *Textbook of Psychiatry*, which was first published in 1927. We dedicated that book to Professor Adolf Meyer because we felt that we owed him a great debt of gratitude, and because we believed that Meyer's formulation of nervous and mental illness in terms of psycho-biological reaction types provided a new approach to prevention and treatment. We never deviated from that point of view. Our collaboration and association was a most happy one. As the years passed it became closer, and I shall ever remember with gratitude the help he gave me. The appropriate word, the turn of a phrase, an apt quotation, were ever at his command. His presentation of a topic held one's attention, because he had always something constructive or provocative to suggest, his voice was pleasant to listen to, and his argument was always very convincing. I never heard him give evidence in the law-courts, but his friends have told me that he was an excellent witness, and never failed to impress the Court by his obvious sincerity and knowledge. He worked hard all his days. He was not content with the merely routine, but constantly explored new pathways, interesting himself especially along social and preventive lines. It was this aspect which led him to take such an interest in the nervous disorders of childhood, as a result of which he gathered around him a group of enthusiastic social workers and students. It was the same outlook which dominated his thought in his formulation of the Salmon lectures dealing with the Psychological Effects of War. He hated war and all the ruthlessness and senseless destruction which it implied; his gentle nature rebelled against it, and yet he had a high sense of patriotism, and had the distinction of serving in the Royal Air Force as an Air-Commodore. All who were associated with him recognized his genuine honesty of purpose, his brilliant gifts, his desire to help others, and the further contributions to medicine which he would certainly have made if he had only been spared. One of the most delightful of his papers was published in *Guy's Hospital Gazette*, May, 1930, and was entitled, "The Writing of Medical Papers." In that paper he urged all authors to emulate the concise simplicity of Dr. Gee, as exemplified in that medical classic "Auscultation and Percussion"; he discussed grammar and style, and stated, "To know how to end (a paper) is the last accomplishment of style." In closing his paper he gave an example of what he described as "one of the most charming farewells in literature," which he had chosen from Colet's *Accidence*, and which seems to me to convey in a singularly appropriate manner the spirit of the man whom we all mourn:

"Wherefore I praye you, al lytel babys, al lytel chyldren, lerne gladly. . . . Trustyng of this begynnyng that ye shal procede and growe to parfyt lyterature, and come at the last to be grete clarkes. And lyfte up your lytel whyte handes for me, which prayeth for you to God; to whom be all honour and glory. . . . Amen."

D. K. HENDERSON.