An era is ended. Percival Bailey is dead. Never again can there be a man of such catholic interests. He was truly a renaissance man in the broad fields of neurology. Percival Bailey was a neuroanatomist, a neuropathologist, a neurophysiologist, a clinical neurologist, a neurosurgeon, and a psychiatrist. This was possible for him but not for his present-day successors. Bailey lived and worked in the period before cerebral angiography, radioactive brain scanning, the cathode ray oscilloscope, the image intensifier with its television monitor, the electroencephalograph, the electromyograph, the electron microscope, and the broad advances in the understanding and therapy of the nervous system and its diseases which have taken place in the past 20 years. He saw medical neurology threatened with extinction during the 1930's and 40's. Although he witnessed its later vigorous revival beginning in the 1950's, he did not participate in it. His interest by then had shifted to trying to save psychiatry from the nonscientific psychoanalysts who had pre-empted it, and had stymied scientific thought in that field.

Percival Bailey was more than just a man of science. He was also a humanist. A master of the English language, he read widely and interested himself in literature and history, particularly, because of his wife's background, in the history of the Armenian peoples. He was a superb teacher, a stimulator, and a gadfly. He was also an outstanding statesman in the health field.

That this would be his future could certainly not have been predicted of Percival Sylvester Bailey during his boyhood in "Little Egypt." He was born of poor parents on the eroded, barren soil of this neglected section of southern Illinois lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Do not look in the genealogies of the Baileys for his ancestors, for his name was not Bailey. His great grandfather had migrated to our shores from Germany with the name of Gebhard Boehler. As the name "Boehler" lay awkwardly on the Anglo-Saxon tongues of Little Egypt, he changed it to Bailey. Dr. Bailey was not happy with the given names which his loving mother had bestowed upon him. Both Percival and Sylvester were so distasteful to him that in his early years he went under the name "Ves." And in later years he wrote of his boyhood using that name. To most of his close friends, however, he was and always will be "Percy.'

Bailey's parental home was an unhappy one. His drunken father deserted his family for a time, and when he was present the home was one of turmoil. His tender mother he loved but she died when Percy was 20. She, however, had by then succeeded in molding the kindly, considerate man who was Percival Bailey. Thereafter several
women greatly influenced Bailey's development and his career. These included Martha Buck, who taught grammar and rhetoric at Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois, where Bailey began his college education, and Ethel Terry, a teacher of organic chemistry at the University of Chicago, where he completed his academic training. Most important of all women in his life was Yevnigé Bashian, who became his wife. She was a beautiful, intelligent, talented young woman. During his active years she was his beloved, close companion and in his declining years one of the most devoted, attentive wives this world has ever known. It was these women who urged and prodded this man of superior intelligence to gain the education and training that enabled him to become the man we all knew, respected, and admired.

To those who would understand and appreciate his life and progress I commend his unusually frank, and at times ribald, book, *Up From Little Egypt*. Although this book is autobiographical, it is not an autobiography. It is composed of significant bits and pieces of his life. Unfortunately, one important chapter is missing, his recital of his experiences with Harvey Cushing. But of that, more later.

From the outset Bailey's interest was the nervous system in its broadest connotations. He proceeded to equip himself to master this field through the widest possible education and experience. He began at the beginning, in embryology, with George W. Bartelmez at the University of Chicago. In addition to being an outstanding embryologist and experimental endocrinologist, Bartelmez was a most meticulous investigator and writer of scientific papers. Bailey emulated this professor in his precision and honesty for the rest of his life. Training in neuroanatomy under one of the greatest of all comparative neurologists, Charles Judson Herrick, soon followed. In succeeding years he learned neuropathology seated at the microscope beside George Boris Hassin, neurophysiology with the distinguished Belgian, Frederic Bremer, and the Dutchman, J. G. Dusser de Barenne, and human neurophysiology with the German, Otfrid Foerster. In neurosurgery his master was Harvey Cushing, in neurology, Pierre Marie