



described by Nancy Mitford in *Highland Fling* (1931) were "in many ways extremely economical. Unlike the type of young married couple who think it essential to have a house in the vicinity of Belgrave Square and a footman, they preferred to live in a tiny flat with no servants except an old woman and a boy". Nicholas, the narrator in Anthony Powell's *A Dance to the Music of Time* (1962) finds that one evening he is asked to two dances "And both of them in Belgrave Square" where the one he chooses to go to is "densely packed with girls and young men . . . even on the way up the stairs". And the poverty stricken heroine in Charlotte Bingham's (1983) *Belgravia* flees from her very rich would-be seducer's "house in Belgrave Square back to Mary's, with the knowledge that it was at such times, when life was at its most real, that she most disliked it".

Finally, not in fiction but in reality, Christobel Bielenberg in *The Past is Myself* (1968) records an evening in wartime

Germany where she meets an old acquaintance "in the best of form, as British as the flag . . . We might have been back in Belgrave Square".

It is clear from Kelly's *Directories of London* that until the 1950s not only were most of the houses occupied by families but that many of these families were members of the aristocracy or gentry. In the 1909 *Directory*, for example, nearly half the occupiers listed have titles. Although some of the houses were put to other uses in the First World War, for example Number 13 was used by the St John Ambulance and Numbers 19 and 43 were annexes to King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, it was not until after the Second World War that the modern pattern of occupation by embassies and organisations developed.

Number 17 was taken over by the Institute of Metals in 1956 and the College came to Number 17 in 1974. Thus in the 160 years since it was first occupied in

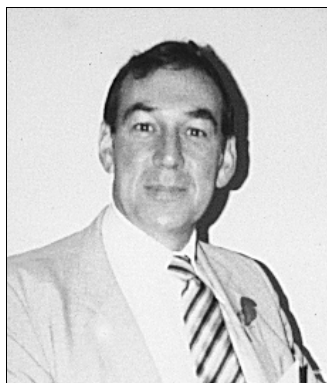
1839 17 Belgrave Square has only had five different tenants.

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## obituaries



### Dennis Harry Morgan

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn, Norfolk

Dr Morgan was born in Ely in 1930. He went to a small primary school where he won the Knitting Prize – the first of his many distinctions in life! He was a King's Scholar at King's School, Ely, and during that time he was an enthusiastic, but undistinguished, goalkeeper for Ely United. At King's he won the English-Speaking Unionist Scholarship which took him to St George's School, Rhode Island, Newport, USA.

Originally he was destined to read classics, but it was during his time in America that he decided to read medicine. On his return, he gained a place at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he won a University Scholarship to St Mary's,

Paddington. In addition to his academic prowess, he was a very good all-round sportsman and, as an undergraduate, swam for Cambridge.

His interest in psychiatry was aroused when he was a House Physician at St Mary's and he took up posts first at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital and then subsequently, in the Royal Infirmary, Manchester. During his time in Manchester he met his future wife, Jackie, who was a newly qualified staff nurse at Gaskell House. They married six months later and subsequently Jackie devoted much of her time to looking after their four children and supporting Dennis in his career.

Dennis moved to the Middlesex Hospital where he was a senior registrar, and then moved to Birmingham where he was appointed Senior Lecturer and First Assistant in 1969. He was an inspirational teacher and many future psychiatrists found their initial interest ignited by his lectures when they were undergraduates. He was elected MRCP in 1961, MRCPsych in 1972 and proceeded to be elected FRCPSych in 1981.

In 1976 he decided to return to his East Anglian roots and took up a post as consultant psychiatrist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn. He worked tirelessly to heighten the profile of psychiatry in East Anglia: was Deputy Adviser and also worked as a Second Opinion for the Mental Health Commission.

He was a man of many talents and had a wide range of interests. He took a

leading role in King's Lynn where he lived. He had always been active in local matters, but, following his retirement three years ago, he devoted his energy and gifts to researching local history, music (which was always one of his great loves) and ornithology. He was a keen bridge player. At the time of his death he was Vice Chairman of the Lynn Civic Society and Chairman of the Governors at Springwood High School.

He collapsed and died on 11 April 1999. His funeral in St Margaret's Church was attended by an enormous congregation representing people from all walks of life. His wife Jackie and their four children and two grandchildren survive him. He will be remembered, by all of us who knew him, as a man of great compassion and humanity.

**M. D. O'Brien**

### William T. McClatchey

Formerly Physician Superintendent, Murray Royal, Perth, Scotland 1965–1982

William (Bill) McClatchey was born in Belfast in 1917. He qualified for the MB (Belfast) in 1940 and MD in 1971, the same year as he was elected to the foundation Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.



columns

Bill spent the first years of his professional life in general practice in Belfast and Liverpool. He then moved to Claremont Street Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Belfast. There he worked under the distinguished neurologist R. S. Allison. In 1950 he decided to begin a career in psychiatry. He obtained a Fellowship at the Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland, one of the foremost psychiatric hospitals in the UK. He was a student of Willi Mayer-Gross and R. Klein, both of whom were international authorities on neuropsychiatry. After some years he was appointed Consultant Psychiatrist at the Crichton Royal Hospital. While there he published several papers on involuntional depression and electroencephalography with W. McAdam and A. Tait. In 1959 Bill McClatchey was appointed Deputy Physician Superintendent at Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital (now Gartnavel Royal Hospital). Six years later he moved to Perth, Scotland as Physician Superintendent of Murray Royal Hospital.

His practice of psychiatry was much influenced by his early experiences in general practice, by his keen interest in psychotherapy and by the application of psychoanalytical ideas in clinical work. Last, and by no means least, his practice was informed by a sensitivity for human beings and their frailties.

In his student days Bill was an outstanding athlete. As a swimmer, he represented his university and was a member of the Irish Water Polo team. Friendly by nature, he was always popular with fellow students and later with colleagues. He was a physically active man, swimming regularly until a few days before his death. He especially enjoyed playing the piano and listening to music – jazz or classical. In his retirement he travelled extensively. His wife, Jane, died in 1983. He leaves two sons – John, a Professor of Climatology and Alan, a general practitioner.

**Thomas Freeman**

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## Mary D. S. Ainsworth

Formerly Emeritus Professor,  
University of Virginia, USA

Mary D. Salter Ainsworth, one of the pre-eminent developmental psychologists of the 20th century, died in Charlottesville, Virginia, on 21 March 1999, after a lengthy illness. She leaves behind an

international family of students and friends. Her contributions to the scientific study of attachment led to groundbreaking changes in how we think about the bond between an infant and its caregivers.

"Mary Ainsworth stands out as one of the major figures of the twentieth century in the study of the relations between young children and their caregivers. Her work on the nature and development of human security, her exquisite naturalistic observations of attachment–care-giving interactions, her conceptual analyses of attachment, exploration and self-reliance, and her contributions to methodology of infant assessment are cornerstones of modern attachment theory and research. The patterns of attachment that she identified have proven robust in research across diverse cultures and across the human lifespan. Her contributions to developmental psychology, developmental psychopathology, and ultimately to clinical psychology, as well as her teaching, collegiality, and grace, are the secure base from which future generations of students can explore." (Citation for Mary D. Ainsworth, on the occasion of receiving The Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology, American Psychological Foundation, 1998).

Professor Ainsworth was born in Glendale, Ohio in 1913, the daughter of Charles and Mary Salter. She spent most of her childhood in Toronto, Canada. She earned her BA from the University of Toronto in 1935, her MA in 1936, and her PhD in developmental psychology in 1939. She then held a position as lecturer in the Psychology Department until 1942, when she was commissioned in the Canadian Women's Army Corps, attaining the rank of Major. She returned to the University



of Toronto as Assistant Professor in 1946, where she wrote an influential collaborative book with Klopfer on the Rorschach Test.

In 1950, Mary Salter married Leonard Ainsworth, a Second World War veteran and graduate student in psychology, and moved to London, England. There she began a life-long collaborative partnership with John Bowlby, a child psychiatrist who was investigating the devastating effects that prolonged separation from the mother in early childhood had on young children in hospitals and institutions. From London she moved to Kampala, Uganda where she conducted one of the first longitudinal, scientific studies of mother–infant interaction in the first year of life.

In 1955, Professor Ainsworth moved to Baltimore, Maryland where she conducted clinical work and joined the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University. She was appointed Associate Professor in 1958 and Full Professor in 1963. In 1962, she began her renowned Baltimore study of infant–care-giver attachment. This study led to major changes in how parents, psychologists, psychiatrists, paediatricians, educators and policy-makers worldwide think about parenting infants and very young children.

In 1974, Mary Ainsworth moved to the University of Virginia, first as Visiting Professor, then as Commonwealth Professor from 1975–1984. During this time she continued teaching developmental psychology, supervising the research of many graduate students, and publishing the results of her own research. She also played a key role in the development of the clinical psychology training programme at the University of Virginia. She retired as Professor Emeritus in 1984, after which she remained professionally active until 1992.

In her life time Professor Ainsworth was honoured by many prestigious organisations, including the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. She was the author of innumerable publications, including the renowned *Child Care and the Growth of Love*, written with John Bowlby which had its second publication in 1965.

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**Bob Marvin**