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ALDO CASTELLANI
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SUMMARIUM — Agitur de publico praeconio quod Auctor — cum Sessio Plenaria Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarum haberetur — die 13 Aprilis 1972 recitavit.

ALDO CASTELLANI was born in Florence on September 8th 1877, the son of ETTORE and VIOLANTE CASTELLANI. On the paternal side, he came from a line of distinguished landowners with seats in Chianti and Montepiano, while his mother was the daughter of an Italian writer, MARIO GIULIANI, who had sought refuge in England during the political upheavals in Italy earlier in the century. His mother was fond of the Arts and attempted to instil musical appreciation into her son by taking him to the Opera, but she soon abandoned the idea when she discovered that the sounds he heard there were not melodious to his ears but on the contrary excruciating, and this allergy persisted throughout his long life. The

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episode is related in his best-seller autobiography "Microbes, Men and Monarchs" (written in English, and translated into Italian, American and Japanese) where he describes with obvious pride the Saint (Santa Veronica) who figures in his mother's ancestry. But, Science, rather than the Church, the Arts or Agriculture, was to be his own calling and he became the most famous figure in Tropical Medicine ever to be produced by Italy.

CASTELLANI went to school at the LICEO DANTE and entered the University of Florence in 1893. He graduated with honours and spent the next year with his beloved teacher, PIETRO GROCCO, who had recognised from the first the unusual qualities of the student. The subject of bacteriology was in full swing and from Florence he went to Bonn to study under Kruse. Here he made his first important discovery, the CASTELLANI Absorption Test, for the differentiation of bacteria in mixed infections. He completed his formal professional education by attending the course given by SIR PATRICK MANSON at the old School of Tropical Medicine at the ALBERT DOCKS in London. His vivid Florentine personality stood out in these rather grey surroundings; MANSON appreciated his genius and started him off on his career in Tropical Medicine which was to occupy him for the remainder of his long life. He was selected in 1902 to accompany as bacteriologist The Royal Society expedition to Uganda for investigations on sleeping sickness.

Medical research was CASTELLANI'S first and all consuming passion. There were two others. He had an intense devotion to England and he manifested his anglophilia by marrying (in 1910) an Englishwoman, JOSEPHINE AMBLER STEAD, while his daughter, JACQUELINE, married the Rt. Hon. Lord KILLEARN and his granddaughter, Lord ELIOT. The family thus became deeply anglicised, and one of the honours which he valued most highly was the honorary Knighthood of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Shattering therefore was the tragedy which befell him on the entry of Italy into the Second World War on the side opposed to the Allies. He was stripped of the latter honour and had to leave England in the train of the Italian Ambassador.

This conflict of loyalties was the result of the third, and almost greatest, passion of his life - an ardent patriotism to his native land and an intense loyalty to the House of Savoy. He had no hesitation as to where his duty lay and it is impossible to understand why his behaviour in 1940 should have been criticised. CASTELLANI was made a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy in 1929, and Hereditary Count of Chisimaio in 1936, and the hereditary title of Marchese was bestowed on him by King UMBERTO 2nd in 1946. His devotion to the Italian Royal House was such that he affirmed he would never reside in Italy again until the Monarchy was restored. CASTELLANI has been misjudged for his love of royalty and his addiction to the aristocracy, but these interests were of a Proustian nature, arising from an almost scientific curiosity regarding unique specimens, which he exhibited equally in his dealings with fungi or protozoa. He thus paid the same degree of attention to the parasites of lizards as to those of maharajahs and empresses. And in the last years of his life, he spent as much time curing the poor in his clinic in the Tropical Institute in Lisbon as in medical attendance on the Italian Royal Family in Cascais.

CASTELLANI'S success in Society, and as a physician and research worker aroused jealousy; only the last matters now, and it is important to place on record the true and objective record of his achievements in Science, the most important of which was his discovery of the cause of sleeping sickness.

CASTELLANI went with LOW and CHRISTIE to Uganda in May 1902, and the team had no difficulty in finding people suffering from the disease. They set up a mud and wattle hospital in Entebbe on a small hill, overlooking Victoria Nyanza, near the site of the present Virus Research Labo-

ratory. CASTELLANI lost no time in performing lumbar punctures on the patients and examining the cerebro-spinal fluid for micro-organisms. By October 1902, he had found streptococci in the fluid and had grown them in culture. He quickly communicated these results in a preliminary note, "Etiology of Sleeping Sickness", to The Royal Society, where it was considered by the Malaria Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord LISTER and including MANSON and ROSS amongst its members. The committee recommended, "in his own interests", that publication should be withheld until the results were confirmed. This was good advice, for on November 12th. 1902, he discovered in the cerebro-spinal fluid of a patient in the advanced stage of the disease, scanty organisms which, because of their motility, were fairly easily detected. He examined a further fourteen patients and found similar organisms in four of them. Instead of streptococci, he had demonstrated that *trypanosomes* were the aetiological agents of sleeping sickness. These results were communicated to The Royal Society on April 5th. 1903, and were published in the Proceedings in Vol. 71, p. 501-508. A few weeks earlier (March 16th.) an augmented Commission, consisting of Sir DAVID BRUCE and Dr. D. NABARRO, had arrived in Entebbe. They were greatly impressed by CASTELLANI'S findings and record (BRUCE and NABARRO, 1903) how they continued this line of work, utilising his special techniques for the demonstration of trypanosomes in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The secretary of The Royal Society added a footnote to this paper, stating that "CASTELLANI had ascertained with certainty the presence of trypanosoma".

CASTELLANI left Entebbe 3 weeks after the arrival of the new Commission, which later confirmed his discovery and succeeded in proving that the infection was transmitted by tsetse flies, a theory already advanced by CASTELLANI and others.

There has been much controversy over these events, but

NABARRO (1908), LAVERAN and MESNIL (1912), MANSON (1917), ROSS (1926) etc. clearly recognised the essential priority of CASTELLANI'S work. Sir RONALD ROSS stated that "there cannot be any doubt that the fundamental discovery of the elucidation of sleeping sickness was CASTELLANI'S observation of trypanosomes in the spinal fluid of sleeping sickness patients". DAVIES (1962) and HOARE (1972) have more recently analysed the evidence, and came to an identical conclusion. NABARRO'S (1917) defence of CASTELLANI is particularly significant in that he was on the spot a few months after the discovery had been made and was fully aware of all the circumstances; in a letter to The Times (in 1909), he emphasized that "Dr. CASTELLANI must be given credit of having first found the trypanosome in the spinal fluid of sleeping sickness patients, of having first associated the parasite with the aetiology of the disease, and of having first published that sleeping sickness is a trypanosome infection".

Shortly after CASTELLANI'S premature return to England, MANSON arranged that he should be appointed bacteriologist to the Ceylon Government, and he remained in the laboratory in Colombo until 1915. He must have appreciated this peaceful retreat after the acrimony and unfair, criticism, to which he had been exposed in the preceding year, and he later declared that his 12 years in Ceylon were the happiest of his life. In this laboratory which still stands and where his name is much revered, he made many important discoveries. He showed in 1905 that the widespread disease, yaws, was caused by a spirochaete (*Treponema pertenuis*) and that it could be cured with salvarsan. The subsequent eradication of yaws from much of the world stems directly from this work.

About this time, began CASTELLANI'S researches into the fungal diseases of the skin and on the subject of mycology generally. Although his sensational discoveries in tropical medicine attracted more scientific attention, his dermatological work established his fame as a physician; "CASTELLANI'S

paint" for certain skin diseases for instance has been used throughout the present century. He discovered a method for the culture of the fungus (*Tinea imbricata*) responsible for « tokelau » and followed up this important work, with a stream of mycological researches, producing new names at the rate of one or more a year for the rest of his life. It is not surprising that he was elected permanent President of the International Society of Dermatology and that on his death-bed he was visited by a delegation from the German Mycological Society.

In 1914 CASTELLANI described a case of fever in a Singha-
lese boy who also had splenomegaly. The patient died and in smears made from the spleen he found small oval or elongated bodies which he identified as a new species of *Toxoplasma*, a rare protozoan parasite of rodents, described a few years earlier in Tunis and Brazil. This diagnosis has been queried by Wenyon and by numerous North American investigators, but the size and general appearance of the organisms resemble stained specimens of *Toxoplasma*, and the present author is reasonably certain that CASTELLANI'S patient in Ceylon represents the first human record of toxoplasmosis, now known to be one of the commonest infections of vertebrate animals, including man. CASTELLANI had no reason to pick on this diagnosis in 1914 (when the parasite was virtually unknown and only described in obscure journals) unless he had been struck by the similarity.

CASTELLANI'S service in Ceylon came to an end soon after the outbreak of the First World War. He returned to Europe and soon after, introduced the invaluable "polyvalent" vaccine for typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

His services in the two World Wars are briefly summarised below; in between, he lived mainly in England, but during this time he held simultaneously Chairs in Tropical Medicine in Naples, Rome and New Orleans, a lectureship in mycology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine and the Medical Directorship of the Ross Institute. Not content with this academic activity, he engaged in a most flourishing consultant practice in Harley Street. All through his life CASTELLANI maintained an interest in the wider aspects of medicine, and not least the prophylactic side. He knew Sir RONALD ROSS well, and both men were alike in their desire to apply their tropical discoveries to the alleviation of the sufferings of the inhabitants. Thus, in 1923, CASTELLANI with the help of Sir WILLIAM SIMPSON founded a research institute for this purpose and it was named the Ross Institute. These principles have been followed steadfastly for the next half century, first at its site in Putney and later when incorporated in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Research work was still maintained during these years, and perhaps his most important discovery at that time was the demonstration of a curious amoeba in his cultures of a strain of pink yeast, on glucose agar slopes. He spent much time during the summer of 1930 in investigating its behaviour and the capacity of the amoeba to phagocytose fungi and bacteria. He asked MACKENZIE DOUGLAS, Pathologist at the Ross Institute to work out its systematics, and the latter named it *Hartmanella castellani*. The strain has been maintained in culture until today and is used in many laboratories. The next event was a report of a new agent, the so-called "Ryan virus" which was destroying tissue cultures; after some weeks its true nature was determined: *Hartmanella castellani*. Finally, and totally unsuspected by the original discover, *H. castellani* and similar free living amoebae were proved to be the cause of a "new" and fatal human disease, acquired by swimmers and water-skiers who come into violent contact with water contaminated with the pathogen.

Castellani played an important rôle in the Wars in which Italy become involved, and he placed his services immediately

at the disposal of his country. He was obviously a good organiser because he was asked to assume medical responsibility in all the key areas. In the First World War, he went first to the Balkan front and was made Companion of the Order of the White Eagle of Serbia (and later Grand Cross Order of St. Sava of Jugoslavia). He served in the bloody combats on the Piave front and in Macedonia (1916-1917) where he received the Croce Militare for great bravery in the face of the enemy. He showed equal courage in fighting the terrible epidemics of typhus which had broken out on these fronts (and was awarded the Gold Medal of the Italian Red Cross). In the Ethiopian Campaign of 1935-1936 he was appointed Director General of the Medical Services and a few years later in the Second World War, he was again recalled for service in Africa. Once more, at great personal risk, he aided the wounded in the aerial bombardments of Tobruk, and a Silver Medal for valour was conferred on him on the field of battle, and in later campaigns he was made a Knight of the Military Order of Savoy, and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. His final military rank was that of Lieutenant-General.

CASTELLANI spent the final years of the Second World War in Rome, helping the Allies and working in the tropical department of the Policlinico. After the Plebiscite in 1946, he left Italy with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family for exile in Portugal. He acted as their personal physician until his death 26 years later. CASTELLANI was appointed professor at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Lisbon. During these later years, he paid frequent visits to his daughter's home, Haremere Hall, in England and continued to take a lively interest in Tropical Medicine for the remainder of his life. Even in the last few months, he was still dictating letters to his secretary, stating that though incapacitated by the physical infirmities of old age, his mind

remained unclouded. He even forwarded a last paper to his pupil and friend, MARIO GIROLAMI, for publication in the *Archivio Italiano di Scienze Mediche Tropicale e di Parasitologia*.

CASTELLANI had many eminent pupils in his native land, including Girolami who still occupies his Chair in the University of Rome and Jacono who until recently had his Chair in Naples. His influence on tropical medicine and dermatology will long be felt, and as expressed in the words of CANON HUMPHREY, pronounced at the funeral service in October, 1971, at Cascais, "this great man, this son of Florence, whose work will never cease to benefit humanity".

Recognition of CASTELLANI'S researches came early from all quarters of the globe. In Italy he was elected in March 1929 to the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, he was a founder member of the newly constituted Accademia Pontificia delle Scienze, he was made President of the Accademia Peloritana of Messina. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the American College of Physicians; He was elected to the New York Academy of Sciences and the Boston Academy of Arts and Science. Numerous societies granted him honorary membership and he greatly appreciated the last recognition in 1968 by the Society of Medical Sciences of Lisbon.

Various decorations, civil and military, were bestowed on CASTELLANI; apart from those already mentioned, the following were also made:

Gran Croce Corona d'Italia (Italia), Grand Cross Order of Civil Merit (Spain), Gran Cross Order of George I (Greece), Grand Cross Order of the Nile (Egypt), Officier de la Légion d'Honneur (France), Grande Ufficiale Stella Coloniale (Italia), Medaglia d'Oro Benemerito Salute Pubblica (Italia), D.S.C. (Great Britain), Hon. K.C.M.G. restored in 1971 (Great Britain).

CASTELLANI'S output of scientific publications was immense, and the list given in the Appendix is probably incomplete. The writer is indebted to the Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of London for the preparation of this bibliography.

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ADDENDA

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