

Task
Force
Report

15

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PSYCHIATRY: A TEACHING AND RESEARCH GUIDE

Prepared as an APA Task Force Report under the auspices of the Committee on History, Library, and Museum of the American Psychiatric Museum Association.

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This is the fifteenth report in a monograph series authorized by the Board of Trustees of the American Psychiatric Association to give wider dissemination to the findings of the Association's many commissions, committees, and task forces that are called upon from time to time to evaluate the state of the art in a problem area of current concern to the profession, to related disciplines, and often to the public.

The findings, opinions, and conclusions of Task Force Reports do not necessarily represent the views of the officers, trustees, or all members of the Association. Each report, however, does represent the thoughtful judgment and consensus of the task force of experts who formulated it; and it is considered by the trustees a useful and substantive contribution to the ongoing analysis and evaluation of problems, programs, issues, and practices in a given area of concern.

Jules H. Masserman, M.D.
President, APA, 1978-79
January 1979

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**PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
TO THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PSYCHIATRY:
A TEACHING AND RESEARCH GUIDE***

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

David F. Musto, M.D.

This Guide is the result of deliberations by the Committee on History on appropriate ways to increase interest in the history of the science of psychiatry and the learning and teaching of its historic development. It was agreed that a publication of some sort, in addition to its other activities, should be the next step. There was serious thought given to a syllabus, defined as "an outline or brief statement of the main points of a course of study." Then came a plan to produce a handbook or "primer" defined as "covering the basic elements of a subject," with perhaps a syllabus at a later time.

Thus a compilation of basic elements was developed, the Committee deciding to devote itself, primarily, to the sources through which a teacher or student could view the past and follow personal inclinations on the directions or focus of further studies. There has emerged this Guide, an embryo bibliography, a brief and sometimes too sparingly annotated document, with an added chronology of events related to historical development of services and support with its triadic base: citizens, professionals and government. These events are mainly limited to the United States. We present this with confidence begging your frank comments.

Acknowledgments: The Editors extend their appreciation to the officers of the Association, especially to the two most recent Presidents, Jack Weinberg, M.D., Jules Masserman, M.D., and the Medical Director, Melvin Sabshin, M.D., for their gracious cooperation; to Robert L. Robinson, M.A., Director of Public Affairs, Jean C. Jones, M.A., Archivist and Librarian, and their staffs for all their efforts to come up with the finished product by the editing, designing and publishing of the manuscript; to the essayists who contributed special articles, and to all members of the Committee who worked on the syllabus and Guide for several years for their forbearance and help during the period of gestation and delivery.

We acknowledge and are thankful for the informal and cordial cooperation of June Strickland, Medical Librarian of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Ellen Gartrell, Director of the Section on History, Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Alice Weaver, Director, Rare Book Room, library of the New York Academy of Medicine; Dr. John Blake, Director of the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine; Dr. Eric T. Carlson, Director, Oskar Deithelm Historical Library, Cornell Medical Center; the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, College of Medicine; the Pattee Library of Pennsylvania State University; and the Library of Capitol Campus, Pennsylvania State University.

Comments from readers of the Guide are warmly invited.

Daniel Blain, M.D.
Michael Barton, Ph.D.

On May 5, 1941, the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association authorized appointment of a permanent Committee on the History of Psychiatry. Although the name of the group has changed over the years,* members of the Association have a continuous record of effort in encouraging the study of the history of psychiatry. Many members have made contributions to the field in articles and books; others have helped by arranging sessions on history at annual meetings, through displays, collection of oral memoirs and the stimulation of interest in history within the district branches. The history group also helped initiate the Benjamin Rush Lectureship, which has added an historical perspective to every annual meeting since 1967. The Guide fulfills a need long felt by those concerned with the history of psychiatry, a reliable and broadly-based introduction to the burgeoning literature in this subject. The history of psychiatry no longer is a domain dominated by the work of psychiatrists; for various reasons, this area of medical history has come to the attention of social historians, critics of psychiatry, social scientists, and other mental health professionals. Because the multitude of new books and articles are not easily known to psychiatrists, although they are valuable for clarifying the past of psychiatry in its professional and social contexts, I believe the Guide will be a welcome addition to the libraries of APA members.

The senior author of this monograph had already been a member of APA three years when the first History Committee was appointed. The first set of appointments created a distinguished and effective membership: Earl D. Bond, Philadelphia; C. B. Farrar, Toronto; H. C. Henry, Richmond; Clements C. Fry, New Haven; William C. Menninger, Topeka; and Gregory Zilboorg, New York, Chairman. The immediate tasks for this Committee were planning the centennial meeting of the Association set for Philadelphia in 1944, and the preparation of a history of American psychiatry and the American Psychiatric Association. Even the distractions of the World War II did not deter preparation of *One Hundred Years of American Psychiatry* published by Columbia University Press during the centennial year.

Following Doctor Zilboorg as chairman of the Committee were Robert S. Bookhammer, J. Sanbourne Bockoven, Thaddeus Krush and George Mora. Among others who have served the Association's history program are Eric T. Carlson, Otto Marx, Henri F. Ellenberger, Leo Alexander and the Guide's senior author, Daniel Blain. References to works by these historians will be found in subsequent pages. I would like to make special note of Doctor Blain, who guided the long-term project of the history program. Although smaller in compass than the 1944 volume, the Guide is much more an accomplishment of one man who was determined to see its completion.

In 1970 the Committee became the History Commission as a result of a reorganization within the Association. Robert N. Butler served as the Commission's first Chairman, followed by Robert E. Jones and myself. This past year (1978) the Committee underwent another transformation, becoming the History, Library and Museum Committee with Doctor Jones as Chairman. While I was a member of the Committee, Doctor Blain joined, adding a presence reminiscent of the first group in 1941. He characteristically took on a task which was time consuming, but of great importance to the purpose of the Committee, and brought it to completion.

Doctor Blain has helped shape events of American psychiatry's recent history. Having served as a Captain in the United States Public Health Service assigned to the Navy during World War II, he became chief of neuropsychiatry of the Veterans Administration immediately after the War. Later he was chosen to be the first Medical Director of APA and guided the Association through a crucial decade. He created the Autograph Library,

* The immediate precedent for this "primer" was found in the several dozen brief Teachers Guides (first called primers) produced by the "Service Center for the Teachers of History" of the American Historical Association. These Guides, which are mainly reviews of literature, have been valuable to both teachers and students. They include such titles as "History of Science," "American Intellectual History," and "The Historical Profession in the United States."

* During the years 1972-1977, when much of the work on this Guide occurred, it was called the "APA Commission on History." Throughout this text, however, we shall refer to it as the "Committee," its present designation.

then limited to books written by APA members. He has held many other significant positions with government and the Association, including the APA Presidency in 1964-1965. The members of the Commission who witnessed Doctor Blain's work and the entire membership of the Association are grateful that he has taken a portion of an active retirement to prepare, with the valued assistance of Michael Barton, Ph.D., a most useful guide to the literature of psychiatry's history.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGICAL AND HISTORIOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

George Mora, M.D.

It is unquestionable that in recent years a great deal of interest in the history of psychiatry has surfaced in many quarters, notably among practicing psychiatrists. As a matter of fact, the literature on the history of psychiatry has become so voluminous that the discussion of some basic methodological and historiographic aspects may be very useful.

In view of their puzzling manifestations, mental diseases first fell under the domain of medicine men and clergymen, then of philosophers, and only recently of medicine proper. Thomas S. Kuhn, in *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (Chicago, 1970) submitted that scientific principles are meaningful and understandable in the context of a paradigm—that is, of a disciplinary world-view that is culturally transmitted and sustained by a set of social institutions. Scientific revolutions occur when the introduction of new notions provokes a crisis that necessitates the creation of a new paradigm.

Such a model, however, hardly fits the behavioral sciences, which are still at a preparadigmatic level and which tend to be represented by contrasting dichotomies, such as rationalism versus empiricism and monism versus dualism. In particular, the history of psychiatry presupposes a good grasp of the *zeitgeist* (i.e., the climate of opinion) of each epoch. In contrast to the old-fashioned view of history as the great-man theory—that is, succession of men and discoveries in black and white terms—history should be viewed from the perspective of a continuity; that is, of a slow development of events, each occurring in the context of a given cultural background.

It is interesting that psychiatry as a field of medicine and the history of psychiatry developed coincident with Pinel's work at the very end of the 18th century in France. Indeed, Pinel's *Treatise on Insanity*, the first modern treatise on the subject, is preceded by an historical introduction. Likewise, the combination of humanistic and scientific trends is also evident among many other psychiatrists from France, England, Germany, and the United States in the early 19th century.

By the middle of the 19th century, under the impetus of nationalistic currents, psychiatry broke down into French, German, English, and American schools. Yet, the theoretical position of psychiatry remained controversial; the humanitarian movement of moral treatment was short-lived in France, England, and the United States, while the organic emphasis in the etiology of mental disorders in Germany was not sufficiently supported by scientific evidence.

In 1845 two important psychiatric textbooks appeared: Von Feuchtersleben's *Principles of Medical Psychology*, and Griesinger's *Mental Pathology and Therapeutics*. The first, presented from the perspective of the unity of the personality of romantic derivation, contained an historical introduction; the latter, presented from the perspective of the organicity of mental disorders, disregarded historical antecedents entirely and soon became the standard handbook in medical schools.

In general, psychiatric history of the late 19th century tended to be composed of histories, or rather, chronicles of the development of mental hospitals, quite often biased by chauvinistic issues of priorities. The spread of the theory of degeneration (Morel, Magnan) and of criminal

anthropology (Lombroso) had the result of shifting the emphasis from the exclusive study of the psychotic to include the study of the neurotic also. In the United States, toward the end of the 19th century, a few enlightened neurologists (notably Weir Mitchell) focused on the treatment of neurotic patients.

Henri Ellenberger's authoritative *The Discovery of the Unconscious* (1970) has outlined the various trends which led to the Freudian revolution at the beginning of the 20th century. Although Freud, himself, was inclined to disregard the historical antecedents of his ideas, he was involved in historical matters, as proved by the monographs that he wrote on some unusual personalities such as Leonardo and Moses. Other representatives of the dynamic movement—mainly Jung and Rank—wrote extensively on mythology, archeology, and literature. In the same period, studies of psychiatric history proper tended to be limited to biographies of pioneers and to institutional settings.

In this country, two very important volumes appeared in a short lapse of time: *The Mentally Ill in America* (1937) by the layman, Albert Deutsch, a thorough study of American psychiatry from the sociological and cultural perspective based on primary sources; and *A History of Medical Psychology* (1941) by Gregory Zilboorg, a presentation of the entire history of psychiatry from the psychoanalytic perspective, with emphasis on the great men who anticipated psychoanalytic ideas (a "presentistic" view which has been subjected recently to severe criticism).

The occurrence of the centenary of the founding of the American Psychiatric Association in 1944 greatly contributed to focusing on the significance of the development of psychiatry. Also, the experience of World War II, by forcing many into contact with different cultures, contributed to broadening the horizons of the field of psychiatry and to developing interest in historical antecedents. Since then, the American Psychiatric Association has fostered various projects concerned with history, mainly through the work of its Committee on History (originally established in 1941) by preparing exhibits, collecting archives, establishing a museum at the APA headquarters in Washington, republishing classic psychiatric texts, gathering oral data, and sponsoring the annual Benjamin Rush Lecture on Psychiatric History.

As one would have expected, psychiatrists familiar with the study and the treatment of the individual personality have tended to write histories of psychiatry focusing on clinical entities, psychotherapeutic procedures, psychiatrists of the past, and leaders of psychoanalytic movements; and they have tended to overlook cultural and social phenomena. This became particularly evident on the occasion of the centenary of Freud's birth in 1956. Ernest Jones' monumental biography of Freud (1953-57), though very important for the wealth of material presented, is not immune from biases and from methodological shortcomings.

Yet, slowly, some publications concerning the pre-Freudian origins of psychiatric concepts, the background of Freud's original ideas and the correspondence between him and his followers have appeared, leading to a better reassessment of his work and, eventually, to the above-mentioned important volume by Ellenberger. In the meantime, in 1958, Erik Erikson's *Young Man Luther* appeared, followed years later by *Gandhi's Truth, On the Origin of Militant Non-Violence* (1969); in both instances the beginning of an important historical and cultural movement was linked to the personality development of an historical figure.

In the same year, 1958, the well-known American historian, William Langer, in his presidential address to the American Historical Association, proposed as the next assignment for historians the application of psychological and psychoanalytic concepts to historical interpretations. Progressively, a number of studies dealing with a variety of topics in some way related to the attitudes of cultural groups toward the mentally ill at different historical periods have appeared. Among them are the monographs on the characteristics of the Greek mind by E. R. Dodds (1951) and by B. Snell (1953), on verbal therapeutic techniques in the Greek culture by P. Lain Entralgo (1970), on the era of the confinement of the mentally ill by the French philosopher, M. Foucault (1965), on social attitudes toward the mentally ill at various epochs by the medical historian,

C. Rosen, and on various other topics such as the concept of childhood by Philippe Aries, (1963), and the history of mind-altering drugs from a complex ethnological, anthropological, and religious view point.

Among the topics still in need of research, especially in regard to American psychiatry, are: the historical significance of community psychiatry, especially in view of the decreasing role of the family and of the increase in technical progress; the apparent shift of psychopathology from a dramatic, symptom-bound to a diffused, ego-syntonic pattern; the progressive broadening of the role of the psychiatrist into social and political areas in conjunction with the decline of the role of the family and of the church; the interplay of the individual role of the psychiatrist with the extensive involvement of government at every level in the approach toward mental illness; finally, the particular historical position of psychiatry in terms of its three main orientations—individual-dynamic, biological, and social.

Although the feeling is widespread that today's situation represents a transitional stage in psychiatric historiography, half way between the amateur and the scholarly perspective, some signs are rather encouraging. Among them are: the reprinting and, in a few cases, the translation of psychiatric classics; the publication of psychiatric historical anthologies of certain periods or of other collaborative works; the interest in research projects, seminars, and symposia on the history of psychiatry; the publication since 1965 of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*; and the founding in 1968 of "Cheiron," an international society for the history of the behavioral and social sciences.

In general, it may be said that the study of the development of attitudes toward mental disorders and the methods of treating mental patients is essential for the development of the psychiatrist for four main reasons: 1) the analogies between the genetic—that is, the historical approach to the study of the individual personality and collective attitudes and therapeutic modalities; 2) the apparent cyclic recurrence throughout history in different countries of such group attitudes and therapeutic systems as an enlightened approach toward the mentally ill or, conversely, mistreatment or neglect of the mentally ill; 3) the inclination of many clinicians to go back to the origins and study the development of contemporary concepts and therapeutic modalities in an attempt to place their scientific training on a broader humanistic tradition; 4) the help offered by historical insight in overcoming the increasing skepticism related to the current fragmentation of psychiatric schools.

CHAPTER III

A SECTION ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN A MEDICAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Eric T. Carison, M.D.

The Section on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences of the Department of Psychiatry of the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center can serve as an example of how history as a discipline can be usefully amalgamated into an active clinical department. Founded in 1958 as a small research group, the section soon expanded its educational activities and began to serve as a focal point for interdisciplinary and inter-institutional stimulation and research.

The psychiatric resident from the beginning was included in this process. Soon after it was founded, one resident chose to do a research project on the thought and practice of the famous French psychiatrist, J. E. Esquirol. This inaugurated a custom still in effect which has been strengthened by a recent decision that residents in their last year should prepare some kind of scholarly study in an area of their choice including psychiatric history. Residents receive informal teaching in history through exhibits in the departmental library and through the participation of our members in Grand Rounds. This informal approach is augmented throughout the Department by the increased awareness and perspective

that the section engenders. Explicit teaching also is planned, and through out the years courses have been offered both in the elective and in the required mode. The offerings have been deliberately varied over the years and have included such topics as: a survey of the field of psychiatry, subjects selected by the residents, theories of psychiatric illness, methods of treatment, psychiatric jurisprudence and ethics, evolution of the insanity plea, etc.

Residents are also welcome at our bi-weekly seminars, which have continued for nearly fifteen years to provide a forum for the presentation of research in progress. Contributors are not only members of our section, but scholars from the greater New York area who work in various areas of interest to the behavioral sciences. Indeed, we have occasional contributions from people outside the metropolitan area and even from abroad. Our seminars have served well as a gathering place for a considerable number of people from diverse disciplines to share interests, to gain knowledge, and to derive the benefits of group discussion.

In recent years we have offered a different type of seminar consisting of a public series of lectures devoted to a given topic. The first series explored the mind-body problem, while the second studied the origins of American psychoanalysis.¹ In addition, we sponsored a workshop for professional historians, whose members came by invitation only, who examined the problems which could arise when applying psychiatric and psychoanalytic theories and knowledge. A case study method was used with each historian presenting his own project which the group discussed after background readings suggested by a psychoanalyst and a psychiatrist. By this means the many benefits as well as the problems that may occur were explored when psychiatric knowledge, and particularly psychoanalytic theory, are used in historical research.

The section's dedication to research and education may also be seen in three other areas—that of medical student education, a pre- and post doctoral fellowship program, and the collection of materials important to the study of psychiatry and its development. Medical student education is elective in nature. First-year students may take a course on the history of medicine, while fourth-year students are offered a six-week, full-time research elective studying the history of psychiatric ideas. The latter is open to exchange students from other medical schools, and we have had students from across the country select psychiatric topics of an historical nature for exploration. Our fellowship program is designed to assist scholars from other disciplines (primarily the historian) to complete their predoctoral studies by preparing a dissertation on some appropriate topic while, at the same time, participating in selected portions of the residency training program. Fellowships are also available for shorter periods to post-doctoral scholars.

Our final area of endeavor is the collection and preservation of the primary documents of psychiatry. Our focus is on the ideas of the field; and we need to have available the books, journals, and personal papers that enable us to explore the complicated sets of ideas, facts, and beliefs that make up the field of psychiatry. For this reason, we maintain the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, an excellent collection of more than 16,000 items published before 1950, and the growing Archives of Psychiatry, which include the papers of individuals and organizations important to the field's progress. Both areas are backed up by a Reference Library which includes later material and secondary studies.

Our program may be too highly developed for most departments of psychiatry, but it provides an example of what can be done to promote the understanding of the history of psychiatry.² To introduce such a program requires an historically-oriented psychiatrist or psychologist staff member

¹Jacques M. Quen, M.D., and Eric T. Carlson, M.D., eds., *American Psychoanalysis: Origins and Development*. New York, Brunner-Mazel, 1978.

²See also: Eric T. Carlson, M.D., and Meribeth M. Simpson, B.A., "A Program on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences at Cornell University Medical College" *J Hist Behavioral Sci*: 1967, 3:370-372; and "Interdisciplinary Approach to the History of American Psychiatry" pp. 119-148 in George Mora, M.D., and Jeanne L. Brand, Ph.D., eds., *Psychiatry and Its History: Methodological Problems in Research*. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1970.

willing to begin a group training program with the assistance of some allied personnel from neighboring institutions. Usually no salary expense is involved; often the offer of an appointment will be made and the opportunity to learn from the programs in the psychiatric department is made available. Historians would be the primary persons to tap; but psychologists, philosophers, sociologists and professors of literature are other likely subjects. Participating residents will find their own programs broadened and will thereby enrich one another as well as the department as a whole.

CHAPTER IV

TEACHING THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY: BACKGROUND, METHODS, AND SOURCES

Several courses in the history of psychiatry have already been established, and we list references to them here for those instructors who wish to find models for their own incipient courses. See William Knoff, "Psychiatric History in Psychiatric Education: Report of a Survey," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 119:515-519, 1962; Knoff, "The History of Psychiatry in Residency Training: Report of a Survey II," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 124:834-836, 1967; Knoff "Teaching Historical Psychiatry: A Review of a Course," *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 4:322-329, 1963; and Eric T. Carlson and Meribeth Simpson, "A Program on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences at Cornell University Medical College," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 3:370-372, 1967. See also; George Mora, "The History of Psychiatry: Its Relevance for the Psychiatrist," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 126:957-967, 1970, and Otto M. Marx, "What is the History of Psychiatry?," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 40:593-605, 1970. See also Franklin Ebaugh, "The History of Psychiatric Education in the United States from 1844 to 1944," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 100:151-160, 1944 (Supp. Apr. issue).

Those who are interested in the historiography of the subject, that is, the history of the writing of the history of psychiatry, or the practice of writing it, should consult George Mora and Jeanne L. Brand, eds., *Psychiatry and Its History: Methodological Problems in Research* (Charles C. Thomas, 1970). This is the only volume on this topic, and it is an excellent beginning. Mora has also written "Historiographic and Cultural Trends in Psychiatry: A Survey," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 35:26-36, 1961; "The History of Psychiatry: A Cultural and Bibliographic Survey," *Psychoanalytic Review*, 52:298-328, 1965; and "The Historiography of Psychiatry and its Development: A Re-evaluation," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1:43-52, 1965. See also E. Harms, "The Early Historians of Psychiatry," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 113:749-752, 1957. A thoughtful piece on method has recently been written by J. L. T. Birley: "The History of Psychiatry as the History of an Art," *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 127:393-400, 1975. A just-published annotated guide is Robert I. Watson, *The History of Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences: A Bibliographic Guide*, (Springer, 1978).

On medical history in general, see Iago Galdston, ed., *On the Utility of Medical History* (International Universities, 1957); Chester R. Burns, "History in Medical Education: The Development of Current Trends in the United States," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 51:851-869, 1975; and Oswei Temkin, "History and Prophecy: Meditations in a Medical Library," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 49:305-17, 1975.

We would do well at this point to mention the *American Journal of Psychiatry's* contributions to research and teaching in the history of psychiatry. Besides publishing such ordinarily relevant items as historical articles and overviews of scientific research, the *Journal* has also published some of the Benjamin Rush Lectures delivered at the annual APA meetings; these lectures are typically historical and always presented by distinguished speakers. The *Journal* produced a special issue on the history of psychiatry in December 1967. But its most provocative contribution lately has been the publication of "Anniversaries" in the

December issue each year. George Mora selects and describes the pertinent dates in informative essays which reveal his broad knowledge. Many of these dates will be quite new to Americans because they tell of important European events as far back as the 15th century in the history of psychiatry. This special section of the *Journal* should interest more of its readers in history.

CHAPTER V

HISTORIES OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Professors and students may want to establish a context for the history of psychiatry first, and that would be the history of science and medicine in general. On the history of science, the basic references are Stephen Mason, *A History of the Sciences* (rev. ed., Collier, 1962); W. C. Daxnpier, *A History of Science* (4th ed., Cambridge, 1966); Herbert Butterfield, *The Origins of Modern Science* (rev. ed., Macmillan, 1965); and the older but substantial work by George Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science* (3 vols., Carnegie, 1931-1948, reprint of vol. 3 in 1975). Historians of psychiatry will be interested in the brilliant Insights of Thomas Kuhn's *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (2nd ed., Chicago, 1970), a brief but most important contribution to the history of science. Kuhn's theory of scientific "paradigms" has yet to be applied to the history of psychiatry, however.

On American science, see Raymond P. Steirns, *Science in the British Colonies of America* (Illinois, 1970); Dirk J. Struik, *Yankee Science in the Making* (Little, Brown, 1948, rev. ed., 1962); Brooke Hindle, *The Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America, 1735-1789* (North Carolina, 1956); George Daniels, *American Science in the Age of Jackson* (Columbia, 1968); Nathan Reingold, ed., *Science in Nineteenth Century America* (Hill and Wang, 1964); and Charles E. Rosenberg, *No Other Gods; On Science and American Social Thought* (Johns Hopkins, 1976). Four books generally pertinent to the recent history of American psychiatry are A. Hunter Dupree, *Science in the Federal Government, a History of Policies and Activities to 1940* (Belknap, 1957); David D. Van Tassel and Michael C. Hall, *Science and Society in the United States* (Dorsey, 1966); Marie B. Hall, *Nature and Nature's Law, Documents of the Scientific Revolution* (Walker, 1969); and Vern L. Bullough, ed., *The Scientific Revolution* (Rinehart and Wmston, 1970).

General histories of medicine include John Duffy, *The Healers* (McGraw-Hill, 1976); Erwin H. Ackerknecht, *A Short History of Medicine* (Ronald, 1955); Arturo Castiglioni, *A History of Medicine* (Aronson, 1973); Henry Sigerist, *History of Medicine* (Oxford, 1951); Fielding H. Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine* (4th ed., Saunders, 1929, reprint 1960); and John H. Talbot, *A Biographical History of Medicine: Excerpts and Essays on the Men and Their Work* (Grune and Stratton, 1970). Richard H. Shryock was one of medicine's best historians; see *The Development of Modern Medicine; an Interpretation of the Social and Scientific Factors Involved* (Knopf, 1947).

An important medical specialty is covered in Walther Riese, *A History of Neurology* (M.D. Publications, 1959); *Garrison's History of Neurology*, Lawrence C. McHenry, ed. (Thomas, 1969); and Webb Haymaker and Francis Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology* (Thomas, 2nd ed., 1970). See also Walther Riese and Ebbe C. Hoff, "A History of the Doctrine of Cerebral Localization," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 5:50-71, 1950; 6:439-470, 1951.

On American medicine, see Shryock's *American Medical Research, Past and Present* (Commonwealth, 1947); and *Medicine and Society in America, 1660-1820* (New York University, 1960). The comprehensive histories are older: Henry Sigerist, *American Medicine* (Norton, 1934); and Francis R. Packard, *History of Medicine in the United States* (2 Vols., Hoeber, 1931). However, James Bordley, III and A. McGehee Harvey, *Two Centuries of American Medicine, 1776-1976* (Saunders, 1976), with a

chapter on psychiatry, is a recent effort. Two fine social histories are Charles Rosenberg, *The Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866* (Chicago, 1968); and John S. Haller and Robin M. Haller, *The Physician and Sexuality in Victorian America* (Illinois, 1974).

On the medical profession itself we have Henry Burnell Shafer, *The American Medical Profession, 1783 to 1850* (Columbia, 1936); Joseph Kett, *The Formation of the American Medical Profession; the Role of Institutions, 1780-1860* (Yale, 1968); James G. Burrows' critical, *AMA: Voice of American Medicine* (Johns Hopkins, 1963); and Morris Fishbein's rather uncritical, *A History of the American Medical Association, 1847-1947* (Saunders, 1947). Related works are by Donald E. Konold, *A History of American Medical Ethics, 1847-1912* (Wisconsin, 1962); Richard Shryock, *Medical Licensing in America, 1650-1965* (Johns Hopkins, 1967).

On medical education there is C. D. O'Malley, ed., *The History of Medical Education* (California, 1970); Marlin Kaufman, *American Medical Education: The Formative Years, 1765-1910* (Greenwood, 1976); W. F. Norwood, *Medical Education in the United States before the Civil War* (Pennsylvania, 1944); Vernon W. Lippard, *A Half-Century of American Medical Education 1920-1970* (Josiah Macy, Jr., 1974), a rather personal account; Saul Jarcho, "The Fate of British Traditions in the United States as Shown in Medical Education and in the Care of the Mentally Ill, 1750-1850," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 52:419-441, 1976; and also by Saul Jarcho, ed., "Essays on the History of Medicine," selected from the *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, monograph No. 47, 1976.

Many other sources may be found in Genevieve Miller, ed., *Bibliography of the History of Medicine of the U.S. and Canada, 1939-1960* (Johns Hopkins, 1964), particularly biographies, medical history in various states, histories of hospitals, narratives of diseases and epidemics, and histories of medical specialties. This has been continued as *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* (GPO, 1964 to date). Another source is *Current Works in the History of Medicine, An International Bibliography* (London, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1960 to date).

CHAPTER VI

HISTORIES OF PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND ANTHROPOLOGY

There are several good general histories of psychology in print, while the history of sociology and anthropology is beginning to be assembled. Again, development in these disciplines would supply more context, if needed, for the history of psychiatry. Important bibliographical guides have been published by Robert I. Watson, Sr., *Eminent Contributors to Psychology* (Springer, vol. I 1974, vol. II 1976); and *The History of Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences. A Bibliographical Guide* (Springer, 1978).

The general histories of psychology are Gardner Murphy and Joseph Kovach, *Historical Introduction to Modern Psychology* (3rd ed., Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1972); H. Misiak and V. S. Sexton, *History of Psychology: An Overview* (Grime and Stratton, 1966); and R. S. Peters, ed., *Brett's History of Psychology* (Macmillan, 1953, second rev. ed MIT, 1965).

Others include David B. Klein, *A History of Scientific Psychology* (Basic Books, 1970); Joan W. Reeves, *Body and Mind in Western Thought* (Penguin, 1958); Robert Thomson, *The Pelican History of Psychology* (Penguin, 1968); S. Stansfeld Sargent and Kenneth R. Stafford, *Basic Teachings of the Great Psychologists* (2nd ed., Doubleday, 1965); Robert W. Marks, *Great Ideas in Psychology* (Bantam, 1966); Gardner Murphy and Lois B. Murphy, *Western Psychology: From the Greeks to William James* (Basic Books, 1969); and James R. Averil, *Patterns of Psychological Thought. Readings in Historical and Contemporary Texts* (Wiley, 1976).

Other books of readings and documents include W. Dennis, ed., *Readings in the History of Psychology* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948); R.

J. Herrnstein and Edwin G. Boring, eds., *A Sourcebook in the History of Psychology* (Harvard 1965); and Solomon Diamond, ed., *The Roots of Psychology* (Basic Books, 1974). See also Josef Brozek and Rand B. Evans, R. I. Watson's *Selected Papers on the History of Psychology* (New England, 1976).

The history of psychology in the form of collective biography is available in Theophile S. Krawiec, *The Psychologists*, 2 vols., (Oxford, 1974); and the six-volume *A History of Psychology in Autobiography* (various publishers, editors, and editions, 1930-1973). See also, Leonard Zusne, *Names in the History of Psychology: A Biographical Sourcebook* (Halsted Press, 1975); and Raymond E. Fancher, *Pioneers in Psychology* (Norton, 1978).

Some individual biographies are Geraldine Joncich, *The Sane Positivist: A Biography of Edward L. Thorndike* (Wesleyan, 1968); Dorothy Ross, *G. Stanley Hall: The Psychologist as Prophet* (Chicago, 1972); Lorine Pruette, *G. Stanley Hall, A Biography of A Mind* (Amo, 1970); and Gay W. Allen, *William James: A Biography* (Viking, 1967); also, D. W. Forrest, *Francis Galton. The Life and Work of a Victorian Genius* (Taplinger, 1974).

John M. Reisman, *A History of Clinical Psychology* (Irvington, 1976), which covers the years 1890 to 1959, and Edwin C. Boring, *A History of Experimental Psychology* (2nd ed., Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1950), are the two standard histories of those sub-fields. See also Robert Watson, "A Brief History of Clinical Psychology," *Psychological Bulletin*, 50:321-346, 1953; Philip H. DuBois, *A History of Psychological Testing* (Allyn and Bacon, 1979); and Alan E. Kazdin, *History of Behavior Modification* (University Park Press, 1978).

On American psychology we have Abraham A. Roback, *History of American Psychology* (Collier, rev. ed., 1964); Jay Wharton Fay, *American Psychology Before William James* (Rutgers, 1939, Octagon, 1966); and David Rapaport and David Shakow, *The Influence of Freud on American Psychology* (Psychological Issues, 4(1) Monograph No. 13, 1964). Some interesting recent articles have been written by John C. Burnham, "On the Origins of Behaviorism," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 4:143-151, 1968 and "Psychology, Psychoanalysis, and the Progressive Movement," *American Quarterly*, 12:457-465, 1960. A useful interdisciplinary piece is David Bakan, "Behaviorism and American Urbanization," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 2:5-28, 1966.

The most useful histories of sociology include Roscoe C. Hinkle and Gisela J. Hinkle, *The Development of Modern Sociology: Its Nature and Growth in the United States* (Doubleday, 1954), which is a brief introduction; Nicholas Timasheff, *Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth* (4th ed., Random House, 1976); Geoffrey Hawthorn, *Enlightenment and Despair: A History of Sociology* (Cambridge, 1976); and the thick, biographical classic by Harry Elmer Barnes, *An Introduction to the History of Sociology* (Chicago, 1948). An essay on a sub-field of both sociology and psychology is Gordon Allport, "The Historical Background of Modern Social Psychology," in Gardner Lindzey, ed., *Handbook of Social Psychology*, vol. 1:3-56 (Addison-Wesley, 1954).

The history of anthropology has been covered excellently in four basic volumes: Robert Lowie, *History of Ethnological Theory* (Farrar and Rinehart, 1937), the first classic on the subject; Marvin Harris, *The Rise of Anthropological Theory: A History of Theories of Culture* (Crowell, 1968), which has a critical, materialist point of view; Elvin Hatch, *Theories of Man and Culture* (Columbia, 1973), a series of intellectual biographies; and Fred W. Voget, *A History of Ethnology* (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1975), a massive achievement. Historians of psychiatry will be most interested in the sections of these texts on "culture and personality," as those portions deal with the interaction between anthropology and psychiatry. See also Annemarie D. Malefijt, *Images of Man: A History of Anthropological Thought* (Knopf, 1974) and John J. Honigman, *The Development of Anthropological Ideas* (Dorsey, 1976).

Interesting studies of professions which have emerged from the social and behavioral sciences are Roy Lubove, *The Professional Altruist: The Emergence of Social Work as a Career, 1880-1930* (Atheneum, 1969),

which includes a discussion of psychiatric social work; Frank J. Bruno, *Trends in Social Work, 1874-1956* (Columbia, 1957); Ralph E. Pumphrey and Muriel W. Pumphrey, eds., *The Heritage of American Social Work* (Columbia, 1961); Francine Sobey, *The Non-Professional Revolution in Mental Health* (Columbia, 1970); and Elvin H. Santos and Edward Stainbrook, "A History of Psychiatric Nursing in the Nineteenth Century," *American Journal of Nursing*, 49 :107-9, 1949. See also John Burnham, "The Struggle Between Physicians and Paramedical Personnel in American Psychiatry, 1917-1941," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 29:93-106, 1974, and Murray Levine and Adeline Levine, *A Social History of Helping Services: Clinic, Court, School, and Community* (Appleton, Century, Crofts, 1970).

For the history of parapsychology, see Benjamin B. Wolman, ed., *Handbook of Parapsychology*, Part I, pp. 3-55 (Van Nostrand, 1977).

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL HISTORIES OF PSYCHIATRY

A correct understanding of the history of American psychiatry depends upon a prior knowledge of the general history of psychiatry. A good place to begin is with Henri Ellenberger's brief essay, "Psychiatry From Ancient to Modern Times," in Silvano Arieti, ed., *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 1, pp. 3-27, (2nd ed., Basic, 1974), and with George Mora's more detailed presentation, "Historical and Theoretical Trends in Psychiatry," in Alfred M. Freedman, Harold I. Kaplan and B. J. Sadock, eds., *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 1, pp. 1-75 (2nd ed., Williams and Wilkins, 1973). Then one may move on to Gregory Zilboorg's *A History of Medical Psychology* (Norton, 1941, Norton, 1967; the first edition was co-authored with George W. Henry, while the paper-bound second edition does not contain Henry's two chapters on organic mental diseases and mental hospitals). Zilboorg's work is the classic one, and it is still cited in nearly every subsequent history of psychiatry, although it must be used cautiously nowadays. His narrative is organized around two great psychiatric revolutions, the first one in the sixteenth century, when superstition began to succumb to Johann Weyer's medical reasoning, and the second one at the end of the nineteenth century, when Freud began to work and publish. Zilboorg has, on purpose, very little material on the twentieth century itself (two chapters out of twelve), for he thought that we should have to wait for perspective to develop.

What is missing from Zilboorg's history is provided by Franz Alexander and Sheldon Selesnick in *The History of Psychiatry: An Evaluation of Psychiatric Thought and Practice from Prehistoric Times to the Present* (Harper and Row, 1966; Mentor, 1968). Their book is the most recent version of the comprehensive history, and it is especially useful for studying the past eighty years (about half the book concerns the twentieth century; the first half relies often on Zilboorg). Much new research and theory are summarized in the last portion, "Recent Developments." It has an excellent bibliography. This text and Zilboorg's are the two most popular books in use now in courses for residents in the history of psychiatry.

Other shorter general works which provide a context for American psychiatry include Emil Kraepelin, *One Hundred Years of Psychiatry, 1817-1917* (Philosophical, 1962); Erwin H. Ackerknecht, *A Short History of Psychiatry* (Hafner, rev. ed., 1968); Nolan D. C. Lewis, *A Short History of Psychiatric Achievement* (Norton, 1941); E. Harms, *Origins of Modern Psychiatry* (Thomas, 1967); Jerome Schneck, *History of Psychiatry* (Thomas, 1960); Leston Havens, "Main Currents of Psychiatric Development," *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 5:258-329, 1968; and Denis Leigh, "Recurrent Themes in the History of Psychiatry," *Medical History*, 1:237-248, 1957.

Some useful books of documents and readings include Richard A. Hunter and Ida MacAlpine, eds., *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry 1535-*

1860: A History Presented in Selected English Texts (Oxford, 1963), which some professors find very valuable in their teaching; and Thorne Shipley, ed., *Classics in Psychology* (Philosophical Library, 1961). Elinor Lander Horwitz's *Madness, Magic, and Medicine* (Lippincott, 1977) is a recent work. Two often-cited collections of essays are by George Rosen, *Madness in Society; Chapters in the Historical Sociology of Mental Illness* (Harper Torchbook, 1969), especially his essay "Social Stress and Mental Disease from the Eighteenth Century to the Present: Some Origins of Social Psychiatry" and by Mark Altschule, *Roots of Modern Psychiatry; Essays in the History of Psychiatry* (Grune and Stratton, 2nd ed., 1965), also *Origins of Concepts in Human Behavior: Social and Cultural Factors* (Wiley, Halsted, 1977).

Additional background is provided in Iago Galdston, *Historic Derivations of Modern Psychiatry* (Blakiston, 1967), and Robert I. Watson, *The Great Psychologists from Aristotle to Freud* (Lippincott, 2nd ed., 1968). A single biographical study is George Mora, "One Hundred Years from Lombroso's First Essay 'Genius and Insanity,'" *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 121:562-571, 1964. An intellectual history is Herbert Spiegelberg's *Phenomenology in Psychology and Psychiatry: A Historical Introduction* (Humanities, 1975); Michel Foucault's provocative but much criticized work, *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason* (Vintage, 1973), is a mixture of philosophy and history, claiming that madness was a kind of freedom which was brought under control in the European asylums by 1800.

Histories with the emphasis on treatment are Walther Riese, "An Outline of History of Ideas in Psychotherapy," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 25:442-456; 1951, Walter Bromberg, *From Shaman to Psych therapist; A History of the Treatment of Mental Illness* (4th ed., Regnery, 1975; first and 3rd ed., published in 1937 and 1954 respectively under title: *The Mind of Man*; 2nd ed., published in 1954 under title: *Man Above Humanity*); and Nigel Walker, *A Short History of Psychotherapy* (Routledge, 1957). See also Jan Ehrenwald, ed., *The History of Psychotherapy: From Healing Magic to Encounter* (Aronson, 1976).

A brief paper is Maurice H. Greenhill, "Fifty Years of American Psychiatry—Directions in Clinical Psychiatry," *Research Communications in Psychology, Psychiatry, and Behavior*, 1:341-35, 1976. Group therapy is covered in S. B. Hadden, "Historic Background of Group Psychotherapy," *International Journal of Psychotherapy*, 5:162-168, 1955; R. Dreikurs and R. Corsini, "Twenty Years of Group Therapy," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 110 :567-5 75, 1954, and Daniel Blain, "Advances in Group and Individual Therapy" in *Proceedings of the International Congress on Mental Health*, 3:110-119 (Columbia, 1948). For the history of child psychiatry, see Leo Kanner, "The Origin and Growth of Child Psychiatry," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 100:139-143, Supp. (April Issue), 1944, the first chapter of Kanner's *Child Psychiatry* (4th ed. C. C. Thomas, 1972), and George Mora, "The Relevance of History for the Community Mental Health Approach to Children," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 129:408-414, 1972. Historical notes on psychopharmacology are in a volume edited by Frank J. Ayd and Barry Blackwell, *Discoveries in Biological Psychiatry* (Lippincott, 1970).

Some historical studies of mental disorders, per se, are Ilza Veith, *Hysteria: The History of a Disease* (Chicago, 1965); Herbert Goldhammer and Andrew Marshall, *Psychosis and Civilization: Two Studies in the Frequency of Mental Disease* (Free Press, 1953), an important epidemiological study; "Melancholia: A Historical Review," in Sir Aubrey Lewis, *The State of Psychiatry* (Science House, 1967); John C. Chatel and Roger Peele, "The Concept of Neurasthenia," *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 9:36-49, 1970-71; James B. Gilbert, "Neurasthenia: the mental illness of industrialism," in: *Work Without Salvation, America's Intellectuals and Industrial Alienation, 1880-1910* (Johns Hopkins Press, 1977, 31-43); Eric T. Carlson, "Neurasthenia: the Nerve Weakness of the 19th Century," *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 9:50-54, 1970-71; Carlson, "Cannabis Indica in 19th Century Psychiatry," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 131:1004-1007, 1974, an intriguing study of a plant that was alternately considered both a cause and cure of insanity; and E. H. Hare,

"Masturbatory Insanity: The History of an Idea." *Journal of Mental Science*, 108:2-25, 1962. A prominent scholar's work is Oswei Temkin's *The Falling Sickness: A History of Epilepsy from the Greeks to the Beginnings of Modern Neurology* (Johns Hopkins, 1945). An interesting cultural survey is John Vernon's, *The Garden and the Maps: Schizophrenia in Twentieth-Century Literature and Culture* (Illinois, 1973). See also, George Rosen, "History in the Study of Suicide," *Psychological Medicine*, 1:267-285, 1971; William McKnight, "Historical Landmarks in Research on Schizophrenia in the United States," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 114:873-881, 1958; Karl Menninger with Henri Ellenberger, Paul Pruyser and Martin Mayman, "The Unitary Concept of Mental Illness," *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 22:4-12, 1958; Manfred Bleuler, "Conception of Schizophrenia within the Last Fifty Years and Today," *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 1:501-523, 1965; Paul Errera, "Some Historical Aspects of the Concept, Phobia," *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 36:325-336, 1962; Paul H. Wonder, "Dementia Praecox: The Development of the Concept," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 119:1143-51, 1963; Harold Kaplan and Helen Kaplan, "An Historical Survey of Psychosomatic Medicine," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 124: 546-568, 1956; Ilza Veith, "Psychiatric Nosology: From Hippocrates to Kraepelin," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 114 1957; George Rosen, "Nostalgia: A Forgotten Psychological Disorder," *Psychological Medicine*, 5:340-354, 1975; Edward Margetts, "Historical Notes on Psychosomatic Medicine," in Eric D. Wittkower and R. Claghorn, eds., *Recent Developments in Psychosomatic Medicine*, (Lippincott, pp. 41-68, 1954); and Edward Stainbrook, "Psychosomatic Medicine in the Nineteenth Century," *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 14:211-227, 1952. For anthologies see Carney Landis and Fred A. Mettler, *Varieties of Psychopathological Experience* (Holt, 1964), Mark Altschule, *The Development of Traditional Psychopathology* (Wiley, 1976).

The major history of mental retardation is Leo Kanner, *A History of the Care and Study of the Mentally Retarded* (Thomas, 1964); related studies are C. Esco Obermann, *A History of Vocational Rehabilitation in America* (T. S. Denison, 1965); Glenne Milligan, "History of the AAMD," *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 66 :357-369, 1961; Paul C. Craneheld, "The Discovery of Cretinism," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 36:489-511, 1962; J. Nowrey, "Brief Synopsis of Mental Deficiency," *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 49:319-357, 1945; and Robert H. Haskell, "Mental Deficiency Over a Hundred Years," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 100:107-118, Supp. 1944. A recent important work is Marvin Rosen and Gerald R. Clark, eds., *The History of Mental Retardation; Collected Papers*, 2 vols. (Maryland, 1976).

Some of the few histories of the organization of psychiatry are John R. Rees, *Reflections: A Personal History and an Account of the Growth of the World Federation for Mental Health* (U.S. Committee for the WFMH, 1966), George S. Stevenson, "The Development of Extramural Psychiatry in the United States," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 100 :147-150, Supp. 1944.

For a very detailed history of homosexuality, see the first half of the comprehensive work by Arno Karlen, *Sexuality and Homosexuality. A New View* (Norton, 1971). On the theme of sexuality, see also: Vein L. Bullough, *Sexual Variance in Society and History* (Wiley, 1976) and Norman Kiell, *Varieties of Sexual Experience. Psychosexuality in Literature* (Universities Press, 1976).

CHAPTER VIII

BRIEF HISTORIES OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES

These essays are good preparation for students. *The World History of Psychiatry*, edited by John G. Flowells, includes the most recent historical sketch, an account written by Jerome Schneck and simply titled "United States of America" (Brunner/Mazel, 1975). *The World History* is also useful for its articles on other countries whose interaction with psychiatry in the United States is important to know.

Two other recommended brief histories are found in the *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, second edition (Basic, 1974-75), edited by Silvano Arieti. They are by Nolan D. C. Lewis, "American Psychiatry from its Beginnings to World War II," and George Mora, "Recent Psychiatric Developments (since 1939)." Both essays have extensive bibliographies.

CHAPTER IX

COMPREHENSIVE AND PERIOD HISTORIES OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Albert Deutsch's *The Mentally Ill in America: A History of Their Care and Treatment from Colonial Times* (2nd ed. rev. and enl., Columbia, 1949) is still the only complete survey of the history of American psychiatry (through World War II), and we are fortunate that it is so useful. It is readable, dependable, and well-researched, the work of a scholarly man who was also one of the first modern "advocacy" journalists. We could use a new history, however, that would take advantage of all the latest research. On the centennial anniversary of its founding, the American Psychiatric Association sponsored the publication of *One Hundred Years of American Psychiatry* (Columbia, 1944; title on the book's spine is *American Psychiatry, 1844-1944*), a collection of historical essays edited by J. K. Hall, Gregory Zilboorg, and Henry A. Bunker. However useful, the specialized essays are uneven and no substitute for Deutsch. Some of the essays include, Richard Shryock, "The Beginnings: From Colonial Days to the Foundation of the American Psychiatric Association"; Winfred Overholser, "The Founding and the Founders of the Association"; William Malamud, "The History of Mental Hygiene"; Edward Strecker, "Military Psychiatry: World War I, 1917-1918," and Deutsch, "Military Psychiatry: World II 1941-1943." Another recent book of essays is G. Kriegman, R. D. Gardner, and D. W. Abse, *American Psychiatry: Past, Present, and Future* (Virginia, 1975).

By period histories, we mean those which are limited in the span of time they cover. Nina Ridenour's brief *Mental Health in the United States, A Fifty Year History* (Harvard, 1961) falls into this category. This is the first work that describes only the first half of the twentieth century, but it must be regarded as an introduction and not a thorough study. Mike Gorman, like Deutsch, was a most effective lobbyist for mental health. His book, *Every Other Bed* (World, 1956) has frank discussions of the politics of psychiatry and mental health legislation in the 1950s, especially at the level of state government. A similar book is by Robert Felix, *Mental Illness; Progress and Prospects* (Columbia, 1967).

The two World Wars had a profound impact on American psychiatry. The report of the experience with mental illness in the First World War, covered in *The Medical Department of the U.S. Army in the World War. Neuropsychiatry*, vol. 10 (U.S. Government, 1929), was ignored after it was first published, and the British are said to have brought it to the attention of the Americans during World War II. The report of the experience in World War II is found in two thick, detailed volumes:

Neuropsychiatry in World War II; Zone of the Interior, vol. 1 (Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1966), edited by Albert J. Glass and Albert Bernucci, and *Neuropsychiatry in World War II; Overseas Theaters*, vol. 2 (Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973), edited by Albert J. Glass. A related work is Henry S. Maas, ed., *Adventures in Mental Health: Psychiatric Social Work with the Armed Forces in World War II* (Columbia, 1951). One of the immediate consequences of the Second World War is covered in Jeanne L. Brand, "The National Mental Health Act of 1946: A Retrospect," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 39:231-245, 1965.

Daniel Blain's recent article, "Twenty-five Years of Hospital and Community Psychiatry: 1945-1970 in *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 26:605-609, 1975, signals a forthcoming book on that period when so much growth took place. An important set of documents for that same period is *New Directions in American Psychiatry, 1944-1968* (American

Psychiatric Association, 1969), which contains the Association's Presidential Addresses as well as biographical sketches of the presidents for that period. Another interesting publication by that organization is the Centennial Anniversary of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1844-1944, (vol. 100, April issue, 1944). Presidential Addresses usually appear in the July issue of the *Journal*, beginning in 1883.

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORIES OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES

The recent works that are concerned with this sort of history include some of the most provocative and intelligent books written by American historians in the last decade. They are much more than straightforward narratives, and so they deserve a separate heading.

David Rothman's critical and controversial work, *The Discovery of the Asylum; Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic* (Utile, Brown, 1971) deals more with the phenomenon of institutionalization than with institutions, per se. Rothman contends that the creation of the insane asylum in the Jacksonian Era was an effort to impose stability on a society whose traditional way of life was changing rapidly. This book has much the same tenor as Foucault's *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason* (Random, 1973). Psychiatrists who write history maintain that Rothman commits errors of fact and interpretation.

Charles Rosenberg's, *The Trial of the Assassin Guiteau; Psychiatry and Law in the Gilded Age* (Chicago, 1968) is an absorbing description of the trial of President Garfield's killer as well as an exemplary study in historical forensic psychiatry. It can well claim the rare quality of providing historical perspective. For the historian of psychiatry concerned about methodology, this book is doubly valuable because it demonstrates the principle that each generation's psychiatry and frame of mind must be evaluated first of all on its own terms. See also Manfred S. Guttmacher, "A Historical Outline of the Criminal Law's Attitude Toward Mental Disorder," *Archives of Criminal Psychodynamics*, 4:647-670, 1961, and Seymour Halleck, "American Psychiatry and the Criminal: A Historical Review," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 121 :Supp. i-xxi following p. 938, 1965.

Gerald Grob's *Mental Institutions in America; Social Policy to 1875* (Free Press, 1973) is the first volume of a projected two-volume study. He is not didactic, as Deutsch and Rothman sometimes tend to be. Like Rosenberg, Grob studies the process more than the result, he studies the past on its own terms, and he does not agree with Rothman that "... Americans have traditionally penalized poor and dependent groups by imposing a welfare system whose basic objectives were to ensure social stability, and control the behavior of lower-class groups (Rothman p. xii). The book is doubly valuable because Grob informs us of the context around mental hospitals, part of which consisted of an evolving private and public welfare policy. On the matter of welfare policy, the readiest sources are Robert Bremner, *American Philanthropy* (Chicago, 1960); Bremner, *From the Depths: The Discovery of Poverty in the United States* (New York University, 1956); Samuel Mencher, *Poor Law to Poverty Program: Economic Security Policy in Britain and the United States* (Pittsburgh, 1968); Barbara Rosenkrantz, *Public Health and the State: Changing Views in Massachusetts, 1842-1936* (Harvard, 1972); David M. Schneider, *The History of Public Welfare in New York State* (Patterson Smith, 1969, vol. 1); David M. Schneider and Albert Deutsch, *The History of Public Welfare in New York State* (Patterson Smith, 1969, vol. 2); and Blanche Coll, *Perspectives in Public Welfare: A History* (GPO, 1970).

Studies of historical American psychiatric theory and practice are beginning to be written. One of the best is Norman Dain's *Concepts of Insanity in the United States, 1789-1865* (Rutgers, 1964). Dain discusses the interrelationships between somatic and moral treatments, especially the rise and decline of the latter. As the other social historians have, he

connects the history of ideas with changing circumstances in the social system. He finds that it was in large part the psychiatrists' confrontation with poor immigrants whom they found most difficult to "cure" with moral treatment that led to the custodialism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A related study is Garfield Tournery's "Psychiatric Therapies; 1800-1968," which appears in its latest form in Theodore Rothman, ed., *Changing Patterns in Psychiatric Care* (Crown, 1970); its first appearance was as "A History of Therapeutic Fashions in Psychiatry, 1800-1966," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 124:784-796, 1967. Tournery's other important work on treatment is "History of Biological Psychiatry In America," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 126:29-42, 1969. His work can be supplemented with David F. Musto's "Therapeutic Intervention and Social Forces: Historical Perspectives," in *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 5, pp. 34-42, (2nd ed. Basic, 1975). A general survey is Arthur Sackler et al., eds., *The Great Physiodynamic Therapies in Psychiatry: A Historical Reappraisal* (Hoeber-Harper, 1956). See also Edward Stainbrook, "The Use of Electricity in Psychiatric Treatment During the Nineteenth Century," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 22:156-177, 1948, and "A Short History of Orthopsychiatry" by David F. Musto, in *Mental Health and Social Change; 50 Years of Orthopsychiatry*, edited with an introduction by Milton F. Shore and Fortune V. Menino (AMS, 1975).

There is a rich, specialized literature already on moral treatment and moral insanity. See J. Sanbourne Bockoven, *Moral Treatment in American Psychiatry* (Springer, 1963), which is an extension of an earlier article by the same title in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 124 :167-194;292-321, 1956. Bockoven extends his analysis still further in a later version of that book, retitled *Moral Treatment in Community Mental Health* (Springer, 1972), which has six additional modern chapters on the results of new hospital treatments. One should also consult the several articles on moral treatment and moral insanity co-authored by Eric T. Carlson and Norman Dain, "The Psychotherapy That Was Moral Treatment," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 117:519-524, 1960 Carlson and Dain, "The Meaning of Moral Insanity," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 36:130-140, 1962; Dain and Carlson, "Moral Insanity in the United States, 1835-1866," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 116:795-801, 1962. On moral treatment and the origins of community psychiatry, see Ruth Caplan, *Psychiatry and the Community in Nineteenth-Century America* (Basic, 1969).

Historical studies of addiction have begun to show great promise. There is, so far, David F. Musto, *The American Disease; Origins of Narcotic Control* (Yale, 1973), Richard and Charles Whitehead, *The Marijuana Conviction: A History of Marijuana Prohibition in the United States* (Virginia, 1974), and John B. Blake, ed., *Safeguarding the Public: Historical Aspects of Medicinal Drug Control* (Johns Hopkins, 1970). Also related is James Harvey Young, *The Toadstool Millionaires: A Social History of Patent Medicines in America before Federal Regulation* (1972). There is a shortage of studies on historical alcohol addiction, but some work has been done on the effort to control alcohol; see Andrew Sinclair, *Era of Excess; A Social History of the Prohibition Movement* (Harper Colophon ed., 1964), and *Alcoholics Anonymous* (AA, 2nd ed., 1955).

The history of the modern community mental health movement has yet to be written. Some initial efforts, however, include Jeanne L. Brand, "Comprehensive Community Mental Health Care in the United States:

A Historical Perspective," in Richard Williams and Lucy D. Ozarin, eds., *Community Mental Health: An International Perspective* (Jossey-Bass, 1967), pp. 16-43; E. E. Krapf and Joy Moser, "Changes of Emphasis and Accomplishments in Mental Health Work, 1948-1960," *Mental Hygiene*, 46:163-191, 1962; Stephen E. Goldston, *Concepts of Community Psychiatry* (Government Printing Office, 1965); David F. Musto, "Whatever Happened to Community Mental Health?" *Public Interest*, no. 39, Spring, 1975; Jack R. Ewalt and Patricia L. Ewalt, "History of the Community Psychiatry Movement;" *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 126:43-52, 1969.

Likewise, psychiatry's historical involvement in race relations has received little attention so far. Two useful starts are Charles Prudhomme and David F. Musto, "Historical Perspectives on Mental Health and Racism

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in the United States," in Charles V. Willie, Barnard M. Kramer, and Bertram S. Brown, eds., *Racism and Mental Health* (Pittsburgh, 1973), and Robert V. Guthrie, *Even the Rat Was White: A Historical View of Psychology* (Harper and Row, 1976).

Writing the history of psychiatric research is a massive assignment nowadays. The annual editions of the *Yearbook of Neurology, Psychiatry, and Neurosurgery* have summaries written for professionals (title varies since 1970: *The Yearbook of Psychiatry and Applied Mental Health*). These are not histories, per se, but they would provide materials for a history. There are other similar sources that may be tapped: *Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities: An Annual Review, Progress in Psychiatric Drug Treatment, Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development, Annual Review of Behavior Therapy: Theory and Practice*; and *Annual Review of the Schizophrenic Syndrome*. And, of course, there are old textbooks. See William Alanson White's *Outlines of Psychiatry* (Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph series, no. 1, 1907-1932) and Winfred Overholser and Winfred Richmond's *Handbook of Psychiatry* (Lippincott, 1947). Norman Rosenzweig has written an account of the scientific progress of psychiatry, "Developments in Psychiatry Over the Past Decade" (1953-1963), in *Bulletin of Sinai Hospital of Detroit* 10(4):304-368, 1963; this has nearly a thousand references. A more general work on the subject is Bertram Boothe, Anne Rosenfeld, and Edward Walker, *Toward a Science of Psychiatry: Impact of the Development of Research* (NIMH, 1973). The many research overviews that are published nowadays also provide, in effect, the history of research on a particular subject. For example, see Oscar Hill, "The Psychological Management of Psycho-Somatic Diseases," *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 131:113-26, 1977 and Gene Usdin, *Overview of the Psychotherapies* (Brunner/Mazel, 1975). The *Digest of Neurology and Psychiatry*, established in 1932 and produced by the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut, contains the same sort of overviews.

Another untapped source for the history of research is the book review itself—by following the book reviews in the professional journals, one gets invaluable information on "climates of opinion" and whatnot. See the *Mental Health Book Review Index*, published from 1956 to 1972.

Access to the literature on research and on psychiatry in general is provided in a recent useful *Guide to the Literature in Psychiatry*, edited by Bernice Ennis (Partridge Press, 1971). Karl Menninger's *A Guide to Psychiatric Books in English* (2nd ed., Grune and Stratton, 1972) is more comprehensive, covering not only general psychiatry but basic and related disciplines and special fields of psychiatry.

The public perception of psychiatry and changes in that perception are covered in Jum Nunnally, *Popular Conceptions of Mental Health, Their Development and Change* (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1961), and George Gerbner, "Psychology, Psychiatry, and Mental Illness in the Mass Media: A Study of Trends, 1900-1959," *Mental Hygiene*, 45:89-93, 1961.

There are numerous miscellaneous articles and books in this area of social, cultural, and intellectual history. An excellent recent article on American social history and changes in the values of psychiatrists is by Barbara Sicherman, "The Paradox of Prudence: Mental Health in the Gilded Age," *Journal of American History*, 62:890-912, 1976. On historical social structure and psychiatry, see Norman Dain and Eric T. Carlson, "Social Class and Psychological Medicine in the United States, 1789-1824," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 33:454-465, 1959, and Eric T. Carlson, "Nineteenth Century Insanity and Poverty," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 48:539-544, 1972. John D. Davies, *Phrenology: Fad and Science; A 19th Century American Crusade* (Yale, 1955 and Archon, 1971) is a valuable contribution on that rather neglected subject; see also, Eric T. Carlson, "The Influence of Phrenology on Early Psychiatric Thought," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 115:535-538, 1958. The best account of popular psychologies of the twentieth century is Donald B. Meyer, *The Positive Thinkers; a Study of the American Quest for Health, Wealth and Personal Power from Mary Baker Eddy to Norman Vincent Peale* (Doubleday, 1965). One of the first regional histories is Gail Thain Parker, *Mind Cure in New England* (New England, 1973).

These are the more microscopic studies on which the general works must be based. The first study, which qualifies as both a history and a primary source, is Henry Hurd's four-volume *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada* (Johns Hopkins, 1916 reprint Arno Press, 1973). It contains brief histories of every mental hospital in those two countries, but it is uneven and at times unrealistic, since the histories were mainly supplied by the superintendents of the hospitals.

More recent sophisticated studies include Norman Dain, *Disordered Minds: the First Century of Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia, 1766-1866* (Virginia, 1971), and Gerald N. Grob, *The State and the Mentally Ill: A History of Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts, 1830-1920* (North Carolina, 1966), the two best examples of such local history. See also Norman Dain and Eric T. Carlson, "Milieu Therapy in the Nineteenth Century; Patient Care at the Friend's Asylum, Frankfort, Pennsylvania, 1817-1861," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 131:277-290, 1960.

Other useful works are William L. Russell, *The New York Hospital:*

A History of the Psychiatric Service, 1771-1936 (Columbia, 1945; reprint Arno Press, 1973); Nina Little, *Early Years of the McLean Hospital* (Countway Library of Medicine, 1972); Earl Bond, *Dr. Kirkbride and His Mental Hospital* (Lippincott, 1947), a history of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Lawrence C. Kolb and Phillip Polatin, *Progress in Psychiatric Research and Education* (Psychiatric Quarterly, 1973), a summary of work at the New York State Psychiatric Institute; Jay Schulman, *Remaking an Organization* (SUNY, 1969), also contains history on that Institute; L. Vernon Briggs, et al., *History of the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts* (Wright and Potter, 1922); Lawrence Kubie, *The Riggs Story: The Development of Austen Riggs Center for the Study and Development of the Neuroses* (Hoeber, 1960); and *Centennial Papers, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1855-1955* (Centennial Commission, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1956). Albert Deutsch's *The Shame of the States* (Harcourt Brace, 1948), is a muckraking survey of public mental hospitals with some history. John Romano, *To Each His Farthest Star* (Rochester Medical Center, 1975), describes psychiatry at the University of Rochester Medical Center. Beecher and Altschule's *Medicine at Harvard; the First Three Hundred Years* (New England, 1977) serves a similar function. Francis Braceland has written a history of an important institution: *The Institute of Living; The Hartford Retreat; 1822-1972* (Institute of Living, 1972). Milton Greenblatt, et al., *From Custodial to Therapeutic Patient Care in Mental Hospitals* (Russell Sage, 1955) is not primarily a history, but it describes the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and its transformation into the Massachusetts Mental Health Center. A similarly useful book, describing the evolution of a hospital in High Point, New York, is Alexander Gralnick, ed., *The Psychiatric Hospital as a Therapeutic Instrument* (Brunner/Mazel, 1969). In addition, there are John Paul Brady's "Brief Historical Account of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania," in John Paul Brady, et al. eds., *Psychiatry: Areas of Promise and Advancement* (Spectrum, 1977), and Bliss Forbush's *The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, 1853-1970: A History* (Lippincott, 1971).

In this area of study, a general critique is available in Thomas Szasz, ed., *The Age of Madness: The History of Involuntary Mental Hospitalization Presented in Selected Texts* (Doubleday Anchor, 1973).

CHAPTER XII

PSYCHOANALYSIS IN
THE UNITED STATES

Background for this topic is amply provided in the following works. Henri Ellenberger's *The Discovery of the Unconscious; The History and Evolution of Dynamic Psychiatry* (Basic, 1970) is an impressive, erudite achievement, concentrating on Janet, Freud, Adler, and Jung. He also emphasizes the social and intellectual context, and even the primitive origins of dynamic psychiatry. There is meticulous and extensive documentation in its nine hundred pages. Other sources for background are Edward Margetts, "The Concept of Unconscious in the History of Medical Psychology," *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 27:115-138, 1953; D. M. Walmsley, *Anton Mesmer* (Hale, London, 1967); Vincent Buranelli, *The Wizard from Vienna, Franz Anton Mesmer* (Coward, McCann, 1975); Lancelot L. Whyte, *The Unconscious Before Freud* (Basic, 1960); Dieter Wyss, *Depth Psychology: A Critical History* (Norton, 1966); Freud's own *On the History of the Psycho-Analytic Movement* (Norton, 1966), revised and edited by James Strachey; and Ernest Jones, *The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud*, 3 vols. (Basic, 1953-57). Also important is the volume by Paul Roazen, *Freud and His Followers* (Knopf, 1975). See also: John E. Gedo and George H. Pollock (eds.), *Freud: The Fusion of Sciences and Humanism, The Intellectual History of Psychoanalysis; Psychological Issues* monograph 34/35, 1976, and Hannah S. Decker, *Freud in Germany; Revolution and Reaction in Science, 1893-1907; Psychological Issues* monograph 41, 1977.

The specifically American histories begin with Clarence Oberndorf's *A History of Psychoanalysis in America* (Grune and Stratton, 1953). The best recent work, however, has been done by Nathan C. Hale, Jr., and John C. Burnham. Hale's books are *Freud and the Americans; the Beginnings of Psychoanalysis in the United States, 1876-1917* (Oxford, 1971), which he lists as volume one, and his study of one of the first American psychoanalysts, *James Jackson Putnam and Psychoanalysis: Letters Between Putnam and Sigmund Freud, Ernest Jones, William James, Sandor Ferenczi and Morton Prince, 1877-1917* (Harvard, 1971). Burnham's major work is *Psychoanalysis and American Medicine, 1894-1918: Medicine, Science, and Culture* (Psychological Issues, monograph 20, International Universities, 1967). John R. Seely's *The Americanization of the Unconscious* (Lippincott, 1967), Murray Sherman's *Psychoanalysis in America: Historical Perspectives* (Thomas, 1966), Hendrik M. Ruitenbeek, *Freud and America* (Macmillan, 1966), and Fred Matthews, "The Americanization of Sigmund Freud," *Journal of American Studies*, 1:39-62, April 1967, are useful. The latest contribution is Jacques M. Quen and Eric T. Carlson, eds., *American Psychoanalysis: Origins and Development* (Brunner Mazel, 1978).

The education of psychoanalysts is surveyed in Bertram P. Lewin and Helen Ross, *Psychoanalytic Education in the United States* (Norton, 1960). More specific studies are: Martin Wangh, ed., *Fruition of an Idea:*

Fifty Years of Psychoanalysis in New York (International Universities, 1962); Ives Hendricks, *The Birth of an Institute: Twenty-fifth Anniversary: The Boston Psychoanalytic Institute* (Bond Wheelwright, 1961); and Franz Alexander and Helen Ross, eds., *Twenty Years of Psychoanalysis, a Symposium in Celebration of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis* (Norton, 1953).

The cultural impact of psychoanalysis is the concern of several rich studies. Frederick J. Hoffman's *Freudianism and the Literary Mind* (2nd ed Louisiana State, 1957) is a standard reference as is W. David Siever's *Freud on Broadway: A History of Psychoanalysis and the American Drama* (Cooper Sq., 1971). Philip Rieff's *Freud: The Mind of the Moralist* (Doubleday Anchor, 1961) and *The Triumph of the Therapeutic: Uses of Faith After Freud* (Harper, 1966) are universally regarded as brilliant contributions. Charles J. Rolo, ed., *Psychiatry in American Life* (Little Brown, 1963) consists of thoughtful commentaries on Freud's influence. The essays originally appeared in a special issue of *Atlantic Monthly*.

Also relevant to the history of psychoanalysis and of psychiatry in general are the various studies belonging to the new field of psychohistory. Among them particularly important are: Philippe Aries, *Centuries of Childhood* (Eng. Tr., Knopf, 1962); Bruce Mazlish (ed.), *Psychoanalysis and History* (Prentice Hall, 1963); Benjamin B. Wolman, (ed.), *The Psychoanalytic Interpretation of History* (Basic Books, 1971); Lloyd deMause, (ed.), *The History of Childhood* (Psychohistory Press, 1974); Robert J. Lifton and Eric Olson (eds.), *Explorations in Psychohistory* (Simon and Schuster, 1974); Lloyd deMause, *A Bibliography of Psychohistory* (Garland, 1975); (ed.), *The New Psychohistory* (The Psychohistory Press, 1975); George M. Kren and Leon H. Rappoport (eds.), *Varieties of Psychohistory* (Springer, 1976); *The Psychiatrist as Psychohistorian*, Task Force Report 11, (American Psychiatric Association, 1976).

CHAPTER XIII

BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Benjamin Rush has received the most attention of all the American psychiatrists: See Carl Binge, *Revolutionary Doctor; Benjamin Rush* (Norton, 1966), David Freeman Hawke, *Benjamin Rush, Revolutionary Gadfly* (Bobbs Merrill, 1971), George W. Corner, ed., *The Autobiography of Benjamin Rush* (Princeton, 1948), L. H. Butterfield, ed., *Letters of Benjamin Rush*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1951), and Eric T. Carlson and Meribeth Simpson, "Moral Persuasion as Therapy," in Jules H. Masserman, ed., *Current Psychiatric Therapies*, 4 (Grune and Stratton, 1964). His continuing significance is the subject of Daniel Blain's "Benjamin Rush, M.D.-1970," *Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, 4th ser., 38:61-98, 1970.

There are other biographies, but some are rather old by now; and we would profit from more new ones, just as it would be good to have more histories of mental hospitals. The biography of a most important reformer, *Dorothea Dix: Forgotten Samaritan* (North Carolina, 1937), by Helen E. Marshall, needs to be modernized. An even older study is Francis Tiffany, *Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1890). See also a popular account, Dorothy C. Wilson, *Stranger and Traveler; The Story of Dorothea Dix, American Reformer* (Little, Brown 1975), and Charles M. Snyder, ed. *The Lady and the President: The Letters of Dorothea Dix and Millard Fillmore* (Kentucky, 1976) and the dissertation by Joy Spalding, *Dorothea Dix and the Care of the Insane from 1841 to the Pierce Veto of 1854* (Unpublished, Bryn Mawr, 1977).

Among the other subjects we have: Franklin B. Sanborn, *Memoirs of Pliny Earle, M.D.* (Damrell and Upham, 1898; reprint Arno Press, 1973); Ernest Earnest, S. *Weir Mitchell, Novelist and Physician* (Pennsylvania 1950); Richard D. Walter, S. *Weir Mitchell, M.D. Neurologist; a Medical Biography* (Thomas, 1970); Jesse Taft, *Otto Rank* (Julian Press, 1958); William Sentman Taylor, *Morton Prince and Abnormal Psychology* (Appleton, 1928); Earl Bond, *Thomas Salmon: Psychiatrist* (Norton, 1950; see also Bond's work on Kirkbride, cited earlier); Frederick P. Gay, *The Open Mind: Elmer Ernest Southard, 1876-1920* (Normandie House, 1938), W. A. White, *William Alanson White: The Autobiography of a Purpose* (Doubleday, Doran, 1938); see also White's *Forty Years of Psychiatry* (Nervous and Mental Disease Pub, Monograph No. 57, Co., 1933); A. H. Chapman, *Harry Stack Sullivan, The Man and His Work* (Putnam, 1976). One historian himself has provoked a biography: T. S. Cullen, *Henry Mills Hurd: The First Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital* (Johns Hopkins, 1920). See also the biographies of the psychologists cited previously.

A pharmaceuticals manufacturer has sponsored one biography by R. M. Crowley: "Harry Stack Sullivan: His Contributions to Current Psychiatric Thought and Practice" (Hoffman-La Roche, 1971). Essays on European and American psychoanalysts are available in Franz Alexander, ed., *Psychoanalytic Pioneers* (Basic, 1966) A very influential first-person

account of mental illness, a book that was partly responsible for the success of the early mental hygiene movement, is Clifford Beers, *A Mind That Found Itself* (Doubleday, Doran, Longmans Green, 1907-1939). Norman Dain has a forthcoming biography of Clifford Beers.

Many other briefer biographical accounts of important psychiatrists have been published in scholarly journals. For example: Gerald Grob, "Samuel B. Woodward and the Practice of Psychiatry in Early Nineteenth-Century America," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 36:420-443, 1962. Charles Rosenberg, "The Place of George M. Beard in Nineteenth-Century Psychiatry," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 36:245-259, 1962; Eric T. Carlson and May F. Chale, "Dr. Rufus Wyman of the McLean Asylum," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 116:1034-1037, 1960; W. Steams, "Isaac Ray: Psychiatrist and Pioneer in Forensic Psychiatry," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 101:573-584, 1945; Theodore Lidz, "Adolf Meyer and the Development of American Psychiatry," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 123:320-332, 1966; George Mora, "Adolf Meyer," in A. Freedman, H. Kaplan, and B. Saddock, *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 1, pp. 626-632 (Williams and Wilkins, 1975); Eric T. Carlson, "Amariah Brigham: I. Life and Works," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 112:831-836, 1956; Carlson, "Amariah Brigham: II. Psychiatric Thought and Practice," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 113:911-916, 1957. Chapters on Benjamin Rush, Thomas Eddy and Dorothea Dix are in the volume edited by Edith Abbott, *Some American Pioneers in Social Welfare* (Chicago, 1937, reprint 1974).

The Complete Psychiatrist: The Achievements of Paul H. Hock M.D., edited by Nolan D. C. Lewis and Margaret O. Strahl (SUNY, 1968), contains some of Hoch's most influential papers which tell much about the science of American psychiatry from the 1930s through the 1960s. *Hoch's Lectures: Differential Diagnosis in Clinical Psychiatry*, a second memorial volume edited by Strahl and Lewis (Science House, 1972) gives a well-balanced, eclectic view of the status of diagnostic skills during the same period. Another important collection of papers giving a broad picture of psychiatry in World War II and mental health care in the post-war period is *Psychiatrist for a Troubled World: Selected Papers of William Menninger, M.D.*, 2 vols. (Viking, 1967).

CHAPTER XIV

REPRINTS AND OTHER RESOURCES

Hundreds of scholarly articles on the history of American psychiatry, some amounting to research notes and others major contributions to the field, have been published in various academic journals. Our limited space and purposes preclude listing a fair proportion of them here. The pertinent journals that should be consulted include the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, *ISIS*, and the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* (the precursor to the *American Journal of Psychiatry—the American Journal of Insanity*—is an unmatched source of historical materials in itself, having been published since 1844). Useful articles may appear in other journals, but those above are the mainstays. Some related journals which may include relevant articles occasionally are the *Journal of Psychohistory*, which is controversial, the *Journal of Family History*, the *Journal of American History*, the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, the *Journal of Social History*, the *Psychohistory Review* and the *American Quarterly*. The bibliographies of the books and articles cited in this essay are important sources themselves.

The most ambitious and most welcome effort at reprinting classic primary sources in the history of psychiatry has been made by Arno Press, a division of the New York Times. It has published excellent, annotated brochures describing its reprints; and instructors are advised to request copies of the brochures. One collection, 46 "Classics in Psychiatry," includes such works as: Pliny Earle, *Institutions for the Insane in Prussia*,

Austria and Germany (1846); Eugen Bleuler, *Textbook of Psychiatry* (1924); Etienne Esquirol, *Des Maladies Mentales* (1838); Pierre Janet and F. Raymond, *Les Obsessions et la Psychasthenie* (1903); Emil Kraepelin, *Manic-Depressive Insanity and Paranoia* (1921) Philippe Pinel, *Traite Medico-Philosophique Sur L'Alienation Mentale* (1809); Isaac Ray, *A Treatise on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity* (1871); Daniel Tuke, ed., *A Dictionary of Psychological Medicine* (1892); and Johann Weyer, *Histoires, Disputes, et Discours des Illusions et Impostures des Diables, des Magiciens Infames, Sorcieres et Empoisonneurs* (1885; first written in 1563). Most of the works were not published originally in the United States, but they were influential here. The advisory editor of this particular series is Eric Carlson.

Another set of Arno reprints that should prove most helpful is titled, "Mental Illness and Social Policy: the American Experience." Its advisory editor is Gerald Grob. Many important works which were printed fairly recently in this country but which are now scarce are included in this collection. Some of the titles are: Samuel B. Woodward, *Hints for the Young in Relation to the Health of Body and Mind* (1840); Amariah Brigham, *Observations on the Influence of Religion Upon the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind* (1835); Pliny Earle, *Memoirs of Pliny Earle, M.D.* (1898); John Galt, *The Treatment of Insanity* (1846); Thomas Kirkbride, *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospital for the Insane* (1880); S. Weir Mitchell, *Wear and Tear, or Hints for the Overworked* (1887); James Jackson Putnam, *Human Motives* (1915); Morton Prince, *The Unconscious* (1921); Elmer F. Southard and Mary C. Jarrett, *The Kingdom of Evils* (1922); and Thomas Upham, *Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action* (1868); Pliny Earle, *The Curability of Insanity* (1887); and Dorothea L. Dix, *On Behalf of the Insane Poor: Selected Reports* (1843-1852). There are 41 volumes in this collection.

Three other related series of Arno reprints are "Classics in Child Development," (31 volumes), "Classics in Psychology" (42 volumes), and "Medicine and Society in America" (47 volumes). All the descriptive brochures may be obtained from Arno Press, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10017.

Other publishers have also reprinted important historical works individually. The New York Academy of Medicine's "History of Medicine Series," through the Hafner Publishing Company, has reprints of many American and European classics, including Benjamin Rush's *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind*. Other volumes reprinted under the auspices of the New York Academy of Medicine (these printed by the Futura Publishing Company) are: Philippe Pinel, *A Treatise on Insanity* (1962; orig. 1806); Jean Martin Charcot, *Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System* (1962; orig. 1881); Jean Esquirol, *Mental Maladies, A Treatise on Insanity* (1965; orig. 1845); Wilhelm Griesinger, *Mental Pathology and Therapeutics* (1965; orig. 1867); Sir John Charles Bucknill and Daniel Tuke, *A Manual of Psychological Medicine* (1968; orig. 1855); Emil Kraepelin, *Lectures in the Clinical Psychiatry* (1968; orig. 1904); Theodor Meynert, *Psychiatry, A Clinical Treatise on Diseases of the Fore-Brain Based on a Study of its Structure, Functions, and Nutrition* (1968; orig. 1885); Isaac Ray, *Mental Hygiene* (1968; orig. 1863); and Paul Cranefield, *The Way In and the Way Out; Francois Magendie, Charles Bell, and the Roots of the Spinal Nerves*, with a facsimile of Bell's annotated copy of his *Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain* (1974).

CHAPTER XV

**A CHRONOLOGY OF PSYCHIATRY IN
THE UNITED STATES WITH OCCASIONAL
NOTES ON OTHER COUNTRIES**

- 1556 Hospicio de San Hipolito founded in what is now Mexico City.
- 1752 Establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first general hospital in the American colonies, chartered, in part "to care for lunatics and other chronic conditions."
- 1770 Founding of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia at Williamsburg, the first public hospital in the colonies operated solely for the mentally ill. First patients arrived in 1773. New state hospital 50 years later.
- 1783 Dr. Benjamin Rush joins the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital (he would be declared, the "father" of American psychiatry by the American Psychiatric Association in 1922); he cared for patients there until 1813.
- 1796 Opening of William Tuke's influential, humanitarian York Retreat in England.
- 1812 Publication of the first of five editions of Benjamin Rush's *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind*, the first American text on psychiatry.
- 1817 Opening of the Friends Asylum, now Friends Hospital, in Fraukford, near Philadelphia, featuring model moral treatment and non-restraint based on Tuke's York Retreat.
- 1820 Beginnings of the "Cult of Curability." Moral treatment also begins about this time.
- 1824 Opening of Dr Eli Todd's Hartford Retreat in Connecticut, offering moral treatment; now the Institute of living.
- 1833 Opening of Worcester State Hospital, the first state hospital in New England. headed by Samuel Woodward.
- 1841 Dorothea Dix visits the East Cambridge jail in Massachusetts and begins her activity for the improvement of criminal and mental Institutions, eventually she is responsible for the establishment of 32 new institutions for the mentally ill.
- 1843 M'Naughton Rule on criminal responsibility established in England.
- 1844 First issue of the *American Journal of Insanity* (became *American Journal of Psychiatry*).
Establishment of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (known after 1892 as the American Medico-Psychological Association, and after 1921 as the American Psychiatric Association).
- 1845 The APA invited Canadian psychiatrists to the association. In 1953 the APA expanded to include Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.
- 1847 Thomas Kirkbride publishes his design for a mental hospital.
- 1860 About 38 state hospitals had been established; by 1901 another 100 had been added during the forty year period of their greatest expansion.
- 1870 John Gray of Utica State Hospital reports that 85 percent of the mental diseases were due to physical causes.
- 1874 First issue of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*.
- 1876 The neurologist George Miller Beard develops psychosomatic concepts of medicine and disease. In 1880 he publishes on neurasthenia.
- 1887 Pliny Earle publishes his pessimistic book, *The Curability of Insanity*.
- 1894 S. Weir Mitchell addresses the annual meeting of American psychiatrists on the fiftieth anniversary and criticizes psychiatry for its lack of research and empiricism compared to his specialty, neurology.
- 1901 Establishment by the State Department of Mental Hygiene of the first psychopathic hospital at the University of Michigan, forerunner of the modern university-related psychiatric institutes (the New York Psychiatric Institute had been planned earlier, but its founding was delayed).
- 1902 Opening of Boston Psychopathic Hospital, the first such facility connected with a state hospital (Boston State Hospital). First psychopathic ward in a general hospital opened at Albany Hospital in New York State.
- 1905 Publication of Morton Prince's *The Dissociation of a Personality*, an important work on multiple personality.
- 1908 Publication of Clifford Beers's autobiography, *A Mind That Found Itself*, an important document in the mental health movement. First Issue of *The Journal of Abnormal Psychology*.
- 1909 Sigmund Freud visits America and delivers lectures at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts.
William Healy establishes the Chicago Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, the beginning of the child guidance clinics.
Establishment of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, headed by Clifford Beers; beginning of the organized mental health movement.
Mental Mechanisms by William Alanson White, the first book on psychoanalysis published in English.
American Psychoanalytic Association founded.
- 1913 Establishment of the Austen Riggs Sanitarium in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, one of the first "therapeutic communities."
- 1917 Julius Wagner von Jauregg introduces malarial therapy in Europe for general paresis.
- 1920 Seventy-five percent of all American psychiatrists are working in mental institutions.
- 1922 Klaesi uses barbiturates in Europe for prolonged narcosis in treating schizophrenia and, later, depressions.
- 1933 Manfred Sakel of Vienna publishes his method of treating psychoses by insulin shock therapy.
- 1934 Laidislas von Meduna of Budapest reports method of producing convulsive attacks through injection of cardiazol. Introduced in the United States in 1938.
Formation of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.
- 1935 Passage of the Social Security Act, which excludes the mentally ill from benefits.
Egas Moniz of Lisbon developed prefrontal lobotomies; the surgery is promoted by Walter Freeman and James Watts in America in the early forties; Moniz is awarded the Nobel Prize in 1955.
- 1936 Franz Kallman introduces twin studies in schizophrenia at the New York State Psychiatric Institute.
- 1937 First publication of Albert Deutsch's influential history, *The Mentally Ill in America*; second revised edition in 1949.
- 1938 Ugo Cerletti and L. Bini of Rome introduce electric shock therapy in Europe for manic and depressive patients; introduced in this country in 1939 by Lothar Kalinowsky and Renato Almansi.
- 1940 Carl Rogers first describes "non-directive" therapy for counseling, later called "client-centered therapy."
- 1945 V.A. Department of Psychiatry and Neurology presented the first major changes in post-war psychiatry in the U.S. By the end of World War II, 1,846,000 examinees had been rejected by Selective Service for psychiatric reasons; and nearly 400,000 soldiers had been given psychiatric discharges from the Army.
- 1946 The Menninger School of Psychiatry, in association with the Winter V.A. Hospital and the Topeka State Hospital, began to train more psychiatrists than any other program.
Formation of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) by activists within the APA; many of these were psychiatrists returned from the war who advocated new directions for APA.

- 1946 Passage of the National Mental Health Act, which led to the creation of the National Institute for Mental Health in 1949.
- 1947 Bruno Bettelheim and Emmy Sylvester of the University of Chicago popularize the concept of "milieu therapy."
- 1947 D. Ewen Cameron introduces the "day hospital."
- 1948 Formation of the World Federation for Mental Health in London.
Publication of Albert Deutsch's *Shame of the States*, a book which would generate reforms in state mental hospitals.
Mike Gorman begins his series of critical articles on Oklahoma's state hospitals.
- 1949 Convocation of the first annual Mental Hospital Institute, sponsored by the APA (now known as the Institute on Hospital and Community Psychiatry).
- 1950 Consolidation of citizen's organizations into the National Association for Mental Health.
Formation of the National Association for Retarded Children.
- 1953 Advent of modern pharmacotherapy by Delay and Deniker working with chlorpromazine.
- 1954 U.S. Judge David Bazelon issues Durham decision, a major revision of the M'Naughton Rule on criminal responsibility (reversed in 1975).
National Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments include provisions for special services for the retarded and mentally ill.
New York State passes the first state law aiding counties in establishing mental health programs; followed in California in 1957 by the Short-Doyle Act. Many other states later joined the effort.
- 1955 Greatest number of mental patients residing in state hospitals in American history reported by NIMH—558,922; the first reduction would come in 1956.
Passage of the National Mental Health Study Act establishes the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.
- 1961 Formation of the World Psychiatric Association in Montreal, following several independent congresses.
The Joint Committee issues its landmark report, *Action for Mental Health*, with ten additional volumes.
- 1963 President Kennedy delivers first White House speech on mental health and mental retardation. At President Kennedy's urging the Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act is passed one month before his death; funds for staffing the centers are provided in 1965.
- 1964 For the first time more psychiatric patients were admitted to psychiatric wards in general hospitals than to public mental hospitals.
- 1965 Passage of Medicare and Medicaid legislation, in which state hospital patients were finally given partial benefits.
- 1968 First indication of slow down in federal support of mental health in an attempt to weaken a reorganized NIMH.
- 1970 Passage of the National Developmental Disabilities Act, which brings retarded, crippled, and neurologically handicapped children into one program.
- 1974 The population of state mental hospitals had declined from 559,000 in 1956 to 454,000 in 1966 to 216,000 in 1974.

A teaching and research guide*. This Guide is the result of deliberations by the Committee on History on appropriate ways to increase interest in the history of the science of psychiatry and the learning and teaching of its historic development. It was agreed that a publication of some sort, in addition to its other activities, should be the next step. Readers' Guide Retrospective Online version of The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature , an index to popular American periodicals. Material from 1890 to 1982. Web of Knowledge General academic database.Â History of American Psychiatry: A Teaching and Research Guide Pamphlet available in the Osler Library. Other Information. Other subject guides. Download Citation on ResearchGate | The history of psychiatry: an evaluation of psychiatric thought and practice from prehistoric times to the present. | History of psychiatry.Â Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), the founder of American psychiatry, maintained, for example, that abnormal behaviour was derived from brain disease that had its locus in the brain's blood vessels.Â This article then considers the extensive phenomenological overlap across these disorders in empirical research, and from this foundation presents a new model for the conceptualization of these disorders.Â This early history also provides a foundation for appreciating the roots of psychiatric social work and the uniqueness of our professional domain and identity.