A De Praestigiis Deemonum - Title Page WZ 240/W648d/1967
B Cheyne - The English Malady - Title P WZ 260 C531m/1733
C Rush - Medical Inquiries - "WZ 270/R952me 1812
D Pinel - Traité medico-philosophique WZ 265/P651t 1801
E Mesmer - Apothéorismes - Title P WZ 260/M579a 1785
F Beard - Pract. Treatise on Nerv. EXH. T.P 19F/B38 1880
G Elliotson - The Mesmeric State (T.P) WZ 265 E46m 1843
H Braid - Neurypnology 086.5/B73m 1843

Case 2

A - Ray Medical Jesuphi of insanity - Title P WZ 270/R2630 1962
B - Charet - Les Dementiais dans l'art pp 94-95 WZ 265/C 469de 1972
C - Bernheim Suggestion Therap.
D - Bleuler - Dementia Praecox WM 203/B647d 1950
E - Griesinger Mental Pathology TP WZ 265/G545m 1852
F - Esquirol Mental Maladies (Tr. on insanity) WZ 265/E77m 1965
G - Kraepelin Clinical Psych. WM 1100 K89L 1968
H - Freud Complete W Vol II P9 WM 460/F8895 1933-66
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Griesinger, Wilhelm


Griesinger starb 1868.
March 15, 1967

Frank B. Rogers, M.D.
Librarian
University of Colorado Medical Center
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Thank you for your letter regarding Freud material in microform. It was nice to hear from you in your civilian capacity, and almost as nice to be found in print and remembered.

As far as I have been able to ascertain from the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and the American Psychoanalytic Association, Freudiana, in general, is not available in microform. Much of the material collected for the Centenary Exhibit was collected from private sources, specifically for that time and that purpose, and much of it had to be returned. However, the actual exhibit is now in the hands of the American Psychoanalytic Association, One East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, and you might wish to get in touch with the Association's executive secretary, Mrs. Helen Fisher. If you are interested in obtaining any of the material, I understand that the whole exhibit might be for sale. I don't think this is an official offer or even an official fact, but it might be worthwhile inquiring into it. The Sigmund Freud Archives have deposited most of their material, as you may know, in the Library of Congress, and under seal; however, the Archives are in possession of a great deal of material and you might wish to contact Dr. Kurt Eissler, 300 Central Park West, New York 10024, for further information.

One living nephew of Sigmund Freud, who is Harry Freud, 157 Alter Avenue, Yonkers, New York has a large collection of pictures and might also be a useful source of information.
March 15, 1967

Frank B. Rogers, M.D.

Although I left the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in 1961, I still maintain contact with most of the people there and am happy to be of service to you at this time. On the other hand, the present librarian at the Institute is Miss Liselotte Bendix, Abraham A. Brill Library, New York Psychoanalytic Institute, 247 East 82nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10028, and you may want to contact her directly.

Again it was nice to hear from you and I hope I'll have a chance to meet you again at one of the future MLA meetings.

Cordially,

Eva J. Meyer

EJM/el
For indeed it is one of the lessons of the history of science that each age steps on the shoulders of the ages which have gone before. The value of each age is not its own, but is in part, in large part, a debt to its forerunners. And this age of ours if, like its predecessors, it can boast of something of which it is proud, would, could it read the future doubtless find also much of which it would be ashamed.

-- Sir Michael Foster
In 1909 Freud visited the United States on the invitation of Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, then celebrating its 20th anniversary. In his Autobiographical study, Freud says: "My short visit to the new world encouraged my self-respect in every way; I found myself received by the foremost men as an equal. As I stepped on to the platform at Worcester to deliver my Five lectures on pyschoanalysis it seemed like the realization of some incredible day-dream."
"Bleuler introduced the term 'schizophrenia' (in his monograph of 1911). He demonstrated that the whole picture of dementia praecox as given by Kraepelin was secondary in nature. He thought schizophrenias were pre-eminently characterized by autistic thinking (another term of his coinage)." (Zilboorg)

One of Bleuler's early assistants was Carl G. JUNG (1875 - 1961), whom he steered toward Freud.
Kraepelin was schooled in the laboratory of the great Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), the founder of experimental psychology. The first edition of his textbook of psychiatry appeared in 1883; with the fifth edition of 1896 the Kraepelinian system came to its full expression, and in the sixth edition of 1899 the manic-depressive psychoses are first designated as such. Kraepelin's division of the major psychoses into two groups is still the basis, with some modifications, of modern psychiatric classification.
At Nancy, Gp Ambroise A. LIEBEAULT (1823 - 1904) became interested in hypnotism after listening to a report of Braid's work. Bernheim, at the University of Nancy, picked up Liébeault's work. Bernheim was a careful and judicious observer, and accumulated an immense amount of clinical data. He published his book on hypnosis and suggestion in 1884. To Bernheim all people were suggestible, and through the study of suggestibility he extended and expanded the whole area of the psychoneuroses and attempted to gain insight into human behavior in general.

Freud paid a visit to Bernheim's clinic in 1889. (It was only later that Emil Coué, a Nancy druggist, started the fad for Couéism -- autosuggestion -- 'every day in every way etc').
D. H. Tuke was the great grandson of William Tuke, founder of the famous York Retreat (1792), which, alongside the work of Pinel, fired the imagination of reformers everywhere. "Tuke's influence on English psychiatry was inestimable, and it is sad to relate that no one of equal stature arose in England to replace him. His professional authority was immense, and the combination of scholarship and leadership which he presented was rare." (Zilboorg)

He is represented here by his best known work -- "an imposing book full of detail, historical perspective, and humanistic inspiration."
Charcot was the greatest neurologist of his day. In his later years he was chiefly concerned with investigation of hysteria and hypnotism; in this field he had some peculiar misconceptions. At the Salpétrière, epileptics and hysterics were kept on the same ward, and the disease Charcot studied he called 'hystero-epilepsy'. He conceived of hypnotism purely as a diagnostic tool, and believed that only hysterics could be hypnotized. He failed to appreciate the role of suggestion in the phenomena his patients so faithfully manifested, at his command. Shown here are some of his drawings from his Les démoniaques dans l'art (1887). Charcot was a great teacher, and among his students were Pierre MARIE (1853 - 1940), Joseph BABINSKI (1837 -1932), Pierre JANET (1859 - 1947), and FREUD (in 1885).
Beard introduced the term 'neurasthenia' in an article appearing in the *Boston Medical & Surgical Journal* 80:217-21 (1869). Another book of his, which also appeared in 1880, bore the title *American nervousness, with its causes and consequences*. 
Ray, who is regarded as the father of American psychiatry, was 31 years of age and a general practitioner in a small fishing village in Maine when he published his famous Treatise on the medical jurisprudence of insanity, the first systematic treatise in the English language on the relations of law and mental derangement. He was later superintendent of asylums in Maine and in Providence, Rhode Island. He was one of the founders of the American Psychiatric Association in 1844. Ray was heavily influenced by phrenological ideas, could never bring himself to accept fully the notion of nonrestraint, and was otherwise eclectic in his views. He was revered by colleagues at home and abroad.
At the age of 28, Griesinger first published his standard work, *Pathologie und Therapie der psychischen Krankheiten* (1845). "His experimental work was instrumental in his favoring the organic etiology of mental disease, but his flashes of intuition in regard to dynamic processes reveal another side of his thinking. Griesinger's greatest service was in the building of clinics and in the detailed examination, from all angles, of both mild and serious cases of mental disorder. Had he been less of a pathologist, he might have reached greater heights as a psychiatrist. Where he was unencumbered by his preoccupations with physical causes, he delivered himself of rare insights." (Roback)
Elliotson was forced to leave his post at St Thomas' Hospital, and had to perform his 'magnetizing' at his own Mesmeric Infirmary. (It is perhaps significant that Elliotson had been the first physician in London to adopt use of the new-fangled stethoscope.) His friend and disciple was James ESDAILE (1808 - 1859) who successfully used hypnotic anesthesia for his surgical practice in India, and published his book *Mesmerism in India* in 1846.
"Conally triumphantly completed the work begun by Pinel, and by the Tukes. His was the most powerful influence, for he not only enforced the abolition of restraints but he expounded the humane and scientific theory of it, and set forth eloquently the wide-reaching and beneficial consequences of its adoption. He not only made the hitherto obscure movement a world-known success, but he made reaction impossible -- and so changed psychiatry from its medieval garb into modern dress."

(R. A. Hunter)

Among other works, Conally wrote The construction and government of lunatic asylums (1847) and The treatment of the insane without mechanical restraints (1856). Conally began his duties as physician superintendent of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell in 1839.
Braid was a Scottish surgeon who had settled in Manchester. He inaugurated modern hypnotism, the word itself being coined by him.
His *Des maladies mentales* was published in Paris in 1838. Pupil and successor of Pinel, Esquirol "was one of the first to apply statistical methods to his clinical studies. His figures speak for the mass of material he had at his disposal. He pointed out that in the Bicêtre 409 out of 1578 men and in the Salpêtrière 508 out of 1948 women became mentally ill because of psychological factors. He introduced the term 'hallucinations' giving it the clear-cut definition of today. He was unequivocal in his defense of criminals who were mentally ill. His *Memoire* to his government on conditions in hospitals and prisons is one of the ablest and most influential documents in the history of administrative psychiatry." (Zilboorg)
P. PINEL 1745-1826

Pinel served as physician-in-chief of the Bicêtre and the Salpêtrière during the revolutionary terror, and under Napoleon. In 1793 he struck the chains from his mental patients. "The mentally sick", he observed, "far from being guilty people deserving of punishment are sick people whose miserable state deserves all the consideration that is due to suffering humanity. One should try with the most simple methods to restore their reason."
Voltaire had died in 1778; in that same year both Pinel and Mesmer came to Paris.

Mesmer was the promulgator of what he called animal magnetism. Whether genius or charlatan as proclaimed by many -- he was probably an earnest practitioner -- his ideas had a profound and lasting effect on the social and scientific life of Europe. "It is impressive that Mesmer, with his quixotic therapeutic performances, became the originator and bearer of a totally new orientation in psychological medicine, an orientation which brought psychotherapy to the forefront." (Zilboorg)
Benjamin RUSH 1745-1813

This Revolutionary doctor, signer of the Declaration of Independence and strong advocate of emetics, purging and bloodletting under any and all circumstances, wrote the first American textbook on psychiatry.
Cheyne thought that the English as a people were peculiarly susceptible to hypochondriasis, and he advocated dietary therapy with milk and vegetables. Cheyne relates his own case history as a clinical illustration, and does so without self-consciousness.
The *Malleus maleficarum* (Hammer of Witches) had been published in 1489, and became the textbook of the Inquisition; its bonfires raged for three centuries.

Weyer countered with his *De praestigiis demonum* (On Delusions about Demons) in 1562; it was the first psychiatric revolution. "He was the first physician whose major interest turned toward mental diseases and thereby foreshadowed the formation of psychiatry as a medical specialty. He was the first clinical and the first descriptive psychiatrist to leave to succeeding generations a heritage which was accepted, developed, and perfected in an observational branch of medicine in a process which culminated in the great descriptive systems of psychiatry formulated at the end of the 19th century. He reduced the clinical problems of psychopathology to simple terms of everyday life and of everyday human inner experiences without concealing the complexity of human functioning and the obscurity of human problems." (Zilboorg)