

## Historical Collections in Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis

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ANY DISCUSSION OF THE HISTORY OF psychiatry and psychoanalysis is as broad as the scope and definition of those terms. Is psychiatry a relatively new branch of medicine with psychoanalysis merely its newest branch? Did Freud invent or define it—depending upon the point of view—less than one hundred years ago? Or is it as old as man's interest in the human mind?

Since librarians are not (nor should they be) arbiters of these issues, it is not surprising that most libraries with collections devoted to the history of psychiatry take a broad view of the literature dealing with mental disorders, aberrations and peculiar behavior through the years. The literature encompasses the reactions of laymen as well as of the established medical, legal or religious powers of the time.

Those holding the view that psychiatry is a "modern" field of medicine may be surprised to learn that several of the libraries discussed in this article have some incunabula in their collections. Virtually all of these early published works deal with the cause and cure of witchcraft—the cures in most cases being pretty drastic. Then there was the early psychiatric diagnosis of "melancholie," popular in poetic literature as well as in medicine. And as everyone knows, Shakespeare was a fairly good Freudian. Later one can add to the list of psychiatric subjects hysteria, phrenology, mesmerism and hypnosis, spiritualism, and some which are still very much with us, like alcoholism and drug abuse. All of these may be considered within the realm of psychiatry or psychoanaly-

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sis; all were propounded or studied in the interest of understanding the complexities of the human mind.

It is not the object of this discussion to attempt to describe all the collections in the history of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Some sources for locating such collections can, however, be found in the references at the end of this paper. But almost by definition, a psychiatric or psychoanalytic collection will contain works of historical value, with the discipline continuing to build on that which has gone before. To quote Glenn Miller, librarian at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis: "All psychoanalytic libraries should have strong historical collections as they contain the notion that, from a librarian's viewpoint, psychoanalysis is a humanity rather than a science, and therefore very little is ever discarded. The priority and association of ideas must be maintained."<sup>1</sup> However, not all these libraries have historical collections as such, or are interested in collecting rare books. I have tried to describe collections of particular strength and importance to our subject; some of these libraries should be better known outside their immediate neighborhoods. The following information was gathered by a survey, and my sincere thanks go to the librarians who took the time and trouble to reply to my questionnaire.

American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Zing Jung, Director Library/Archives.

The major professional organization in the field of psychiatry is, of course, the American Psychiatric Association, which maintains a library at its headquarters. The historical collection of its library was established in 1960, and covers approximately the century from the founding of the original association in 1844 to 1940. The special collection numbers 2500 books among total holdings of 17,000. The emphasis of the collection is on American psychiatry and the history of psychiatry, with (naturally) particular attention to the history of the American Psychiatric Association. There is also a modest collection of secondary material on the history of psychiatry. In addition to 5000 bound volumes of periodicals, there are 200 current journals. The Archives of the American Psychiatric Association, a collection of manuscripts, photographs, films and videotapes, and oral history covering 1948 to date, are also part of the library's holdings. The oral history collection includes tapes of Walter Barton, Hilde Bruch, Jerome Frank, Leo Kanner, Ralph Kaufman, Lawrence Kolb, Sandor Lorand, and Gardner Murphy, among others. Anyone with a demonstrated interest in the mental health field may request access to the library. Photocopying is

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permitted within the terms of the current copyright law, and the library participates in interlibrary lending.

Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, Inc., 15 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02116. Ann Menashi, Librarian.

The Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute was established in 1933, and has long had an excellent library. The institute has recently begun the process of organizing a separate historical collection within its library, but at the time of this writing, this material is not available. This special collection will number approximately 300-400 volumes, together with some manuscripts and archival materials. Among the materials included in the collection are recordings, oral histories and videotapes. Although a formal collection policy has not yet been formulated, the scope of the collection will be twentieth-century psychoanalysis and the history of psychoanalysis, as well as the history of preanalytic psychiatry.

Already a part of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society's library is the Edward and Grete L. Bibring Collection, which "forms the nucleus of [its] holdings and archival materials on the history of psychoanalysis...."<sup>2</sup> This collection of about 180 volumes has been separately cataloged and the catalog published as part of a memorial volume dedicated to the Bibrings. The collection includes many rare early editions and inscribed presentation copies from their colleagues.

In addition to the published Bibring catalog, information on the library is published from time to time in the society's regular mailings. Access to the library for other than society members is by written request. Photocopying of unrestricted materials is permitted, and interlibrary loans are filled.

Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, McLean Library, 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601. Glenn E. Miller, Librarian.

Within the large McLean Library of the Institute for Psychoanalysis, a separate historical collection was established in 1977. Except for about a dozen earlier works, this collection of 500 volumes covers the years 1900 to 1960. It includes manuscripts, archival materials and many nonprint materials. A series of videotapes, now numbering twenty-five and entitled "Portraits in Psychoanalysis," provides a unique opportunity to hear and see some of the best-known psychoanalysts of our day. Among the interviewees are Therese Benedek, Helene Deutsch, Phyllis Greenacre, Roy Grinker, Edith Jacobson, Rudolph Loewenstein, Rene Spitz, and Richard Sterba. Frank Parcells of the Detroit Psychoanalytic Society conducted some of these interviews.

The library holds the correspondence files of Franz Alexander, Therese Benedek, Helen McLean, George Mohr, Gerhart Piers, and Thomas French. However, the archives will remain closed until these files can be properly preserved and organized, which will take an estimated five years.

In addition to occasional lectures on the history of psychoanalysis, the institute presents a historical survey course as a regular part of the curriculum. *The Annual of Psychoanalysis*, published by the Chicago Institute, devotes one of its regular major sections to psychoanalytic history. The McLean Library is also the source of the valuable *Chicago Psychoanalytic Literature Index*. The *Index* covers the years since 1920; it is issued quarterly, and presently cumulated annually. No psychiatric or psychoanalytic library can afford to be without this *Index*.

Admission to the McLean Library can be gained by the purchase of a \$25 library card good for the academic year. Photocopying of published material is permitted, and interlibrary loan requests are filled.

Institute of Living, Medical Library, 400 Washington St., Hartford, CT 06106. Helen Lansberg, Librarian.

The Institute of Living was founded in 1824 and had a total of forty-three patients that year. The precepts of the institute were those of "moral treatment" of the insane, that is, using kindness and understanding rather than the punitive methods which had theretofore been common practice. The institute has grown and developed, as have the methods of caring for and treating emotionally disturbed persons. However, there remains a strong sense of history about the institute.

The library is made up of three special collections in addition to the regular collection of 19,500 books and journals and some historical material, including papers and letters of Dr. Eli Todd, the first head of the institute. The Smith Ely Jelliffe collection of over 10,000 volumes is devoted to pre-1940 works on psychoanalysis, psychiatry, neurology, and related subjects. The Gregory Zilboorg collection is composed of about 300 books from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, most of them of particular historical interest, especially relating to psychiatric theory. The J. Hubert Norman collection, also of about 300 volumes, has legal psychiatry as its emphasis. It deals with mental illness, the development of hospitals, and the experience of the patients.

Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, Simmel-Fenichel Library, 2014 Sawtelle Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90025. Kathleen Matson, Librarian.

Ernst Simmel was one of the many psychoanalysts who came to the United States following the rise of the Nazis in Europe. In the 1920s,

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Simmel had established a psychoanalytic sanitarium in Berlin which Freud had visited several times, and a warm relationship had developed between the two men. Freud encouraged Simmel's plans to develop the study of psychoanalysis in California. After being under the auspices of older established psychoanalytic groups, the Los Angeles Institute was formed as an independent organization in 1946. By this time Otto Fenichel had also joined the institute, along with a number of other analysts. Simmel and Fenichel died within a short time of each other: Fenichel in January 1946, at the untimely age of forty-eight, and Simmel in November 1947.

The library which had been begun by Simmel and Fenichel at the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society was formally established in their names in 1948. The entire collection totals approximately 4700 volumes, but does not maintain a separate historical collection. The policy of the library is to collect everything directly pertaining to Freudian psychoanalysis, and to collect selectively in related psychoanalytic approaches and in psychiatry. The library has a special collection of Freudiana and holds a considerable correspondence of approximately 600 unpublished papers between Freud and Simmel. Along with its monographs and correspondence files, the library also owns 5000 reprints, pamphlets, and other unpublished papers, and a collection of tapes chiefly devoted to scientific meetings presented at the institute.

In addition to serving its basic constituency of the members and clinical associates of the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, the Simmel-Fenichel Library welcomes guest members at a fee of \$30 per year, or \$250 for a lifetime membership. Photocopying is available, but interlibrary lending is not.

Professional Library of the Menninger Foundation, Box 829, Topeka, KS 66601. Alice Brand, Librarian.

A stated goal at the Menninger Foundation library is that "the library become the greatest psychiatric library in the world."<sup>3</sup> Although assigning the title of "greatest" may be professionally or diplomatically difficult, one cannot deny that this library is among the finest. The rare book collection in the Professional Library of the Menninger Foundation developed some years after the establishment in 1936 of the foundation and its library. The works in the historical collection now number almost 1500, plus 119 volumes of journals and some hospital reports. The earliest item in the collection is a 1494 treatise on witchcraft. The historical collection does not include manuscript and nonprint materials, as these are maintained in a separate archive. The major subject

areas pursued by the library are psychiatry, psychoanalysis and psychology, although some peripheral material has been received as gifts.

The Menninger Foundation library has a particularly strong Freud collection, encompassing both a large number of his works (including many first editions) and correspondence and other documents. These unpublished materials are, strictly speaking, part of the archives rather than the library. An article describing the Freud collection in considerable detail appears in the September 1965 *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*.<sup>4</sup> In the same volume of the *Bulletin* there also was published an article entitled "Rare Books and Manuscripts of the Menninger Foundation."<sup>5</sup> The article is not quite so broad as the title implies, however, as it deals almost exclusively with the subject of witches and witchcraft, an area in which the library appears to be very strong.

In addition to the two articles cited above, the library published in July 1967 a "Short Title Catalogue of the Rare & Historical Collection in the Professional Library of the Menninger Foundation." There is also a catalog covering the entire collection, *Catalog of the Menninger Clinic Library*, in four volumes, published by G.K. Hall in 1972.

At the present time, the building which houses the Menninger library is undergoing extensive renovations, and therefore, the collection is in storage and inaccessible. However, following the completion of these renovations, which is anticipated in spring 1983, interested scholars will be able to request access to the library.

New York Psychoanalytic Institute, Abraham A. Brill Library, 247 East 82nd St., New York, NY 10028. Katharine B. Wolpe, Librarian.

New York City is a particularly rich center for study in the history of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. One of the major collections in the history of psychoanalysis is that of the Abraham A. Brill Library of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. A substantial base for the present library was formed by the personal collections of some of the first members of the institute—Dr. Brill (for whom the library is named), Dorian Feigenbaum, Smith Ely Jelliffe, Horace W. Frink, and Ruth Mack Brunswick. Gregory Zilboorg, Henry A. Bunker, Otto Isakower, and Raymond de Saussure contributed to building the library in its early years.<sup>6</sup>

The collection of more than 20,000 books, journals and reprints is, as might be expected, particularly strong in Freud holdings. It owns Freud's complete works in English and German, nearly all his first editions, and many translations, including Portuguese and Japanese. The archives within the library include Freud letters, the Freud Centenary Collection, and manuscripts and correspondence of Anna Freud.

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Among others represented in the manuscript collection are Jelliffe, Fritz Wittels, Theodore Reik, and Berta Bornstein. An oral history section has recorded interviews with Edith Jacobson, Rudolph M. Loewenstein, Dora Hartmann, Marianne Kris, and Jeanne Lampl-de-Groot.

Access to the library, except for members of the institute, is by special permission only. Photocopying and interlibrary lending are available.

New York State Psychiatric Institute Research Library, 722 West 168th St., New York, NY 10032. James W. Montgomery, Librarian.

One of the largest and oldest of the psychiatric collections is the New York State Psychiatric Institute Research Library. The library was established with the institute in 1896, and within one year had amassed 1500 volumes and subscribed to 60 journals. The present holdings number approximately 38,000 (about 20,000 books and 18,000 journal volumes). Current journal subscriptions number more than 600.

The library's holdings range from one incunabulum (1486) to current publications. Historical works are not maintained as a separate entity but are part of the general collection. The major strengths of the collection are psychiatry and psychoanalysis, as well as psychology and sociology. In addition, a noteworthy portion of the collection deals with animal magnetism, mesmerism and hypnotism, and witchcraft. Current journal and book acquisitions are limited mostly to English-language material.

The jewel of the Psychiatric Institute library is the Sigmund Freud Memorial Collection. This acquisition was perhaps the most important event in the long tenure of Dr. Jacob Shatzky, who headed the library from 1930 until his death in 1956. When Freud left Vienna in 1938, he was forced to leave behind a large part of his personal library, which later came into the hands of a Viennese bookdealer. In July 1939, this dealer issued a carefully worded catalog describing his offering as:

Books and Pamphlets on Neurology, Psychiatry and allied Branches of Science. This collection, brought together in nearly fifty years by a famous Viennese scientific explorer, is very apt to constitute the nucleus of a library for neurology and psychiatry, therefore we have the intention to find a buyer for the whole collection.

Shatzky had no doubt that this advertisement referred to Freud's own library, and convinced the institute to make the purchase of the unseen collection. The cost was 1450 DM, then about \$500. So sure was he that Shatzky offered to pay for the books himself if he should turn out to be mistaken. To everyone's great joy, the collection, of course, was exactly what he expected.<sup>7</sup>

Since 1978, the Freud Memorial Collection has been housed in the Geraldine M. Webster Special Collections Room of the Columbia Health Sciences Library, where there are better facilities for its protection and display. However, the collection most definitely remains part of the holdings of the Psychiatric Institute Library. Although the parent institutions are allied and cooperate with each other, the New York State Psychiatric Institute Library and the Columbia Health Sciences Library are completely independent. For access to the Freud Memorial Collection, one may call or write to the Special Collections librarian at the Columbia library and request an appointment.

The Psychiatric Institute Library has recently begun publication of the Research Library of the Psychiatric Institute *ReLPI Bulletin*, edited by James W. Montgomery. It will appear on an irregular basis, depending on available funds and staff time. Volume one, number one appeared in January 1981. The *RePLI Bulletin* supersedes *The Psychiatric Library: Occasional Papers*, a series which was published between 1965 and 1977. The first issue, a handsome 22-page booklet, provides basic information on the library's policies and practices and includes some historical background and some original library-related poetry. Montgomery will answer requests for copies of the *Bulletin* on the basis of availability.

Persons outside the Psychiatric Institute may be eligible to use the library as authorized guests upon evidence of professional status within the mental health community or of some serious scientific or medical purpose. Such guests may read in the library and use photocopying facilities. They may not borrow nor expect extensive reference service. The Psychiatric Institute Library is a member of the New York Medical Library Center and lends extensively through regular interlibrary loan systems.

Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, 525 East 68th St., New York, NY 10021. Phyllis Rubinton, Librarian.

The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library is a discrete historical collection within the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic Library at New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College. The collection was begun by Dr. Diethelm and was named in his honor when he retired in 1962 after twenty-six years as chairman of the Department of Psychiatry. The collection now contains approximately 15,000 volumes, including dissertations and hospital annual reports, plus another 4500 volumes in a Historical Reference Collection. In addition to modern works dealing with the history of psychiatry and the behavioral sciences, the reference

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collection includes major national and subject bibliographies to supplement the Historical Library.

In discussing the origin and background of the Historical Library, Diethelm spoke of his early interest in understanding the development of new concepts in psychiatry. To do any kind of research, it is important to follow through on ideas in the field, and to see how ideas are utilized. A writer who is relatively unimportant himself may gain in importance because of the influence he exerts on later writers. An example of this can be seen in the breadth of Freud's personal library, and the way in which diverse ideas were synthesized by him in developing his own theories.

Diethelm's early collection policy was to try to acquire all the great books in medicine that referred to psychiatry in any way. He visited the great libraries in this country, such as Johns Hopkins, Yale and Harvard, and in Europe in Zurich and Heidelberg, and examined their collections. There he could see what was important in basic philosophical concepts and in the culture of the time. Since we all live in a culture, he said, it is important to recognize how a particular cultural setting will influence the concepts of the time and place.<sup>8</sup>

Before 1800, books were the most important source; then journals began to develop as the source for new ideas. In addition to these, Diethelm has sought out published theses in the field of psychiatric medicine. These interesting and often valuable works are frequently very difficult to locate.<sup>9</sup>

The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library owns four incunabula, one of which is a 1492 edition of the *Malleus Maleficarum* (*The Witch's Hammer*), although the bulk of the collection falls within the nineteenth century, with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries also very well represented. A cutoff date of 1920 is generally used to limit what is called "historical," although there is selective acquisition up to 1950. Among its particular strengths, the Diethelm Library holds most of Freud's writings in the original editions as well as numerous translations. There are also extensive holdings of the works of Benjamin Rush, known as the father of American psychiatry and as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The collection is strong in works on alcoholism, mesmerism and phrenology.

The Section on the History of Psychiatry at Payne Whitney sponsors a series of research seminars which are held bimonthly during the academic year; at these seminars, the members and invited guests present works in progress for comment and discussion. The members of the group are psychiatrists with a particular interest in history, historians

interested in psychiatry, and professors of literature or other disciplines who have a particular interest in psychiatry. So far as I can determine, this is the only such formal study group devoted to the history of psychiatry holding meetings which are not part of the institutional training curriculum.

The history section's first lecture series in 1973-74 was named in honor of Allan McLane Hamilton, first professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College, and the theme was the historical development of the mind/body problem. These papers did not appear as a monograph, although some of them were published in *Body and Mind: Past, Present, and Future*.<sup>10</sup> The second series of lectures, the Adolf Meyer Seminars, held in 1975-77, was named in honor of one of the leading American psychiatrists of the first half of the twentieth century, who was also the second professor of psychiatry at the Cornell University Medical College in the early years of this century. This series had as its theme the history of American psychoanalysis, and culminated in the publication of the book *American Psychoanalysis: Origins and Development*, edited by Dr. Jacques M. Quen and Dr. Eric T. Carlson, both of the Section on the History of Psychiatry at Payne Whitney.<sup>11</sup>

The Diethelm Library publishes an annual report which discusses in detail some of the outstanding acquisitions of the previous year. This annual report is distributed to members of the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, whose contributions provide the budget for new acquisitions. A copy of the most recent report may be obtained on request.

The Diethelm Library also encompasses the Archives of Psychiatry, a collection of manuscript material from a number of organizations and individuals related to the development of psychiatry. Some of this material has yet to be processed, but among that to which there is now access are the papers of Clifford Beers, Thomas Salmon and David M. Levy. The recently published biography, *Clifford Beers, Advocate for the Insane*, by Norman Dain (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980), made extensive use of the Beers papers in the Archives of Psychiatry.

In the archives of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center are papers relating to the Bloomingdale Asylum, the first psychiatric unit of the hospital (now located in White Plains, New York, and known as the Westchester Division of The New York Hospital). The archives holds the minutes of the Asylum Committee (through several name changes) from volume 1, July 1808, to the present. The archives also has annual reports of the Bloomingdale Asylum from 1827 on.

Upon written request, any bona fide scholar or researcher will be granted permission to use material in the Oskar Diethelm Historical

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Library, including the Archives of Psychiatry. No photocopying of historical material is permitted, and historical material is not available for interlibrary loan.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Historic Library Collection, 8th and Spruce St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. Caroline Morris, Librarian-Archivist.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1751, is the oldest hospital in the United States for both the medically and mentally ill, and also has the oldest library, established in 1762. The historical collection, including approximately 13,000 volumes, covers the years 1751 to 1950. The library does not now purchase any historical materials, acquiring them only through gifts.

A major portion of the holdings of the Pennsylvania Hospital is its archival materials. In the nineteenth century, the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital was one of the most important asylums in the country, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride. The Kirkbride papers—approximately 6000 items, in addition to case books, account books and medical notebooks—include his correspondence with Dorothea Dix, the great reformer of mental hospitals, and with the founders of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, the precursor of the American Psychiatric Association.

In addition to the correspondence, minutes, accounts, and records which make up the archives, there is considerable miscellaneous material composed of photographs, clippings, yearbooks, and stereoscopic slides. This collection is of outstanding value in studying the early history of American psychiatry. Most of it is available on microfilm, and a separate guide to the archival collection is in preparation.

Scholars and researchers may write or telephone for an appointment to use the collection; they must sign statements guaranteeing to observe the confidentiality of the records, and must use the microfilm copies whenever these are available. There is no interlibrary lending of historical material.

Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Center, Inc., Bertram D. Lewin Library, 211 N. Whitfield St., Suite 210, Pittsburgh, PA 15206. Minna Shure, Librarian.

The Bertram D. Lewin Library was established at the Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Center in 1974, the core of the collection being approximately 700 of the late Dr. Lewin's books. Of these, about 200 are either in a foreign language or rare, the earliest dating from 1765. The emphasis of the collection is on psychoanalysis.

In addition to the books, a major part of the collection of particular interest to the psychoanalytic researcher is Lewin's personal papers.

This material includes both personal and professional correspondence, original psychoanalytic research, manuscripts and photographs, and correspondence relating to the Freud Centenary Exhibits and the Freud Archives and to the Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Center. Permission to use the collection must be requested in writing. The collection must, of course, be used on site; there is no interlibrary lending or photocopying.

University of Texas Medical Branch, Moody Medical Library, Galveston, TX 77550. Titus Harris, M.D., History of Psychiatry Collection; Larry J. Wygant, Associate Director for History of Medicine & Archives.

The University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston has in its Moody Medical Library the largest collection in the Southwest and one of the major collections in the history of medicine anywhere in this country. Within the Moody Medical Library is to be found the Titus Harris History of Psychiatry Collection. Although not as large as the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, the much younger Harris Collection is a very comprehensive collection of books and papers on the history of psychiatry and psychology. Established in 1973 and numbering 4000 volumes, the collection spans the years 1475 to 1967. It was acquired as a memorial to Dr. Titus H. Harris, former chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Texas Medical Branch. In addition to works in the history of psychiatry, mental health, neurology, and related fields, the collection contains material relating to witchcraft and erotica.

*The Bookman* is published ten times a year by the Moody Medical Library. In addition to news of the library and faculty publications and new acquisitions, each issue includes a feature article on a subject of medical history. Among those which have dealt with the history of psychiatry was one on the *Malleus Maleficarum*.<sup>12</sup> The library owns several editions of this work, the most noteworthy being a 1511 Latin edition which is believed to be the only copy in the United States. Another recent article was devoted to the manuscript of Havelock Ellis's *My Life*, which is in the Titus Harris Collection.<sup>13</sup>

The History of Medicine & Archives Department of the Medical Library is open Monday through Friday; photoduplication of most materials is available, and interlibrary loan requests are accepted.

Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Library, 3811 O'Hara St., Pittsburgh, PA 15261. Lucile S. Stark, Director.

The Western Psychiatric Institute comprises the psychiatric hospital facility and the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Pittsburgh. The library's core collecting areas are: all branches of psychiatry,

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psychoanalysis, neurology, clinical psychology, psychosomatic medicine, psychiatric nursing, and mental health administration. There is also representative material in the other behavioral sciences, as well as certain selected items in the humanities, carefully chosen to illustrate psychopathology. The library aims to be exhaustive within its core collecting area of psychiatry and its many facets. The policy is to support the ongoing research, clinical and teaching programs of the institute.

This main psychiatric library comprises 45,000 volumes and 750 periodical titles, plus videocassettes, audiocassettes and films. In addition to this modern collection, there is a special collection of rare books on the history of psychiatry, totaling 2300 volumes, which is housed separately in the Falk Library at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. The library also includes the archives of the institute and other manuscript material relating to the development of psychiatry in western Pennsylvania, particularly in Pittsburgh.

The Western Psychiatric Institute Library publishes and distributes a monthly booklist. The director of the library, Lucile S. Stark, has been named editor of the journal *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, which will be edited from the library. Public access to the library is for reference use only; other access is limited to faculty, staff, students, and employees of Western Psychiatric Institute; faculty and graduate students of the University of Pittsburgh; and persons employed in a professional capacity in mental health facilities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Photocopying and interlibrary lending are available.

### **Other Historical Collections**

Although it is beyond the scope of this paper to deal with collections outside the United States, one must make an exception for Sigmund Freud. Anyone with the slightest familiarity with the theory of psychoanalysis is aware of the importance of Sigmund Freud. He was an extremely prolific writer and correspondent; the Standard Edition of his works in English runs to twenty-four volumes. It is interesting to notice how many of the libraries discussed previously have significant Freud collections, either of published works or of manuscripts and letters. Even so, there still remain some noteworthy Freud collections in Europe.

Thirty years ago, only twelve years after Freud's death, a psychoanalyst visiting Vienna asked his host where he could find Freud's former home. The man was genuinely surprised at the request; he had indeed

heard of Freud, but he could not imagine why anyone would be interested in where he had lived and worked, and had no idea how Freud's fame had spread outside of Austria.<sup>14</sup>

Fortunately, this attitude has been corrected to some degree. In 1974, the Sigmund Freud House Library was established at Berggasse 19, Freud's former home in Vienna. The collection encompasses psychoanalysis from its beginnings in 1891, and presently has 15,000 cataloged items. The archives portion of the collection has approximately 20,000 items on file, including over 7000 photographs, 10 films and 20 recordings, and an assortment of manuscripts, newspaper clippings and other material.

The main interest of the collection is, obviously, Freud and the history and application of psychoanalysis. The library is fairly complete in its holdings of pre-World War II psychoanalytic writings, while a little less complete for the postwar years. Holdings of Freud's own works include all editions and translations. There is an ongoing seminar program and, at present, a study group on the development of psychoanalytic psychology. The *Sigmund Freud House Bulletin* is published twice yearly. The primary languages of the *Bulletin* are English and German. The library is open to the general public; the only restriction is on the archival materials, which are available to students and scholars only. Inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Hans Lobner, Sigmund Freud House Library, Berggasse 19, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

In addition to the Viennese library, there is a large Freud collection at the home of Anna Freud in London. When he left Vienna in 1938, Freud was able to take with him a large number of books, together with personal effects. Freud was a collector of books all his life, and this collection provides a fine indication of the depth and breadth of his interests and the source of some influences on him. The arts and humanities are as well represented as the sciences. The major portion of this collection, that is, the nonpsychoanalytic portion, has been cataloged. The collection and the cataloging procedure have been described in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*.<sup>15</sup> For access to this collection, one should write directly to Dr. Anna Freud, 20 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 5SX, England, and request permission.

In addition to the special collections dealing with the history of psychiatry and psychoanalysis which have been described here, there are, of course, a number of historical collections in libraries of medicine which, while not devoted entirely to psychiatry, do contain a great deal of interesting and important material. The reader is particularly recommended to the historical and rare book collections of the New York

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Academy of Medicine and the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine in Boston.

The Library of Congress is a major repository for papers in the history of psychoanalysis. Over 150,000 manuscript items have been collected. The Sigmund Freud Collection itself is very large. The Sigmund Freud Archives, which has its administrative headquarters in New York City, is housed in the Library of Congress. The library also has Freud holdings contributed by other donors, including Anna Freud, with more yet to come from her own collection. To name only a few, the library also has papers of Karl Abraham, Alfred Adler, Marie Bonaparte, A.A. Brill, Paul Federn, Anna Freud, Smith Ely Jelliffe, Rudolph Loewenstein, and David Rapaport. Those wishing to use these collections should address inquiries to: Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

### **Columbia University Oral History Collection**

I have already mentioned the oral history holdings in a number of historical collections. "Oral history" is defined as "primary source material obtained by recording the spoken words."<sup>16</sup> This is an area of increasing interest in many subjects, including psychiatry. With this growth of interest and newer, simplified technologies for collecting such material, I believe we will see this fascinating approach continue to spread.

In the field of oral history, probably the oldest and largest such project is the Oral History Collection of Columbia University (COHC). The COHC was established in 1948; the fourth edition of its catalog was published in 1979, and is available from Columbia University Press for \$22.50. This edition introduces the use of subject headings in addition to the names of individuals in the collection. Of particular interest is the COHC special project on the psychoanalytic movement. This project deals with the:

early history of psychoanalysis and its subsequent ramifications, as discussed by psychoanalysts and others closely associated with the movement in interviews with Dr. Bluma Swerdlhoff. The series includes interviews...with associates of Sigmund Freud and leading representatives of major schools of psychoanalytic theory. The project aims to provide anecdotal, subjective material that will shed new light on the pioneers of the psychoanalytic movement and its influence on contemporary society."<sup>17</sup>

Among the participants are Michael Balint, Muriel Gardiner, Edward Glover, Heinz Hartmann, Willi Hoffer, Abram Kardiner, Lawrence C.

Kolb, Rudolph Loewenstein, Margaret Mahler, Sandor Rado, Joseph Sandler, and Rene Spitz. One may call or write in order to find out if material about any given person is in the collection, either as a memoirist or as a subject in someone else's memoirs. The published catalog explains in detail how to use the collection in person, by telephone (212-280-2273) or by letter.

For further research in the published literature of the history of psychiatry and psychoanalysis, there are several indexes and bibliographies available. *The Index of Psychoanalytic Writings* by Alexander Grinstein covers all psychoanalytic literature through 1970. There are both author and subject indexes, and the scope is to include all writings by psychoanalysts and all psychoanalytic writings by other authors. In addition to Grinstein and the *Chicago Psychoanalytic Literature Index* mentioned earlier, two important sources of historical research are the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, published by the National Library of Medicine (NLM), and *Current Work in the History of Medicine*. *Current Work* is an international bibliography published quarterly by The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP England. The *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* is published annually and cumulated every five years. It is prepared from NLM's Histline data base and covers all chronological periods and geographic areas, focusing on the history of medicine and its related sciences, professions and institutions. It includes citations to journals which are not necessarily in the National Library of Medicine collections.

History is at all times a fascinating study; in psychiatry and psychoanalysis it is also an essential one. Although we may gain new insights into the human mind and human development, nothing we have learned in the past becomes unimportant or irrelevant. New technologies, computers and video techniques may change to some extent the shape and appearance of our libraries. These changes may make our jobs easier and add to our capabilities, but in reality, they are only superficial. The essential purpose of the library as a repository of past, as well as present, knowledge remains the same. We must always maintain our historical heritage, and be grateful for those collections which strive to fill these needs.

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