

Friends of the College Archives Newsletter



Issue 5, Spring 2011

College Archives update

The Archives was invited by the Wellcome Trust (Research Resources in Medical History Award) to re-submit its bid for the retrospective cataloguing and preservation of the archives collection. The purpose of the bid is to make our collections more readily available to the research community by way of an online catalogue, and to digitise, as a preservation measure, the supplements of the

Journal of Mental Science which contain the early annual and quarterly minutes of meetings.

The College's Archivist is working with archivists from other medical Royal Colleges in a project aimed at promoting family history sources in the Colleges.

Adopt-a-Book

The scheme continues to receive a lot of support from members of the College. The following is a list of some of the books which were recently adopted.

A Sane Patient. *My Experiences in a Lunatic Asylum*. Chatto and Windus, 1879.

Cheyne J. *Essays on Partial Derangement of the Mind in Supposed Connexion with Religion*. William Curry, Jun. and Company, 1843.

Conolly J. *A Study of Hamlet*. Edward Moxton & Co., 1863.

Tuke DH. *The Past and Present Provision for the Insane Poor in Yorkshire, with Suggestions for the Future Provision for this Class*. J. & A. Churchill, 1889.

Galton F. *Hereditary Genius: An Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences*. Macmilland, 1882.

Bernardus Gordonius. *Bern. Gordonii opus liliun medicinae inscriptum de morborum prope omnium curatione*. Gulielmum Rouillium, 1559.

Sully J. *Studies of Childhood*. D. Appleton and Co., 1903.

Child psychiatry Witness Seminar

Professor Philip Graham organised a Witness Seminar on the history of child psychiatry in 2009 (entitled 'The development of child and adolescent psychiatry from 1960 until 1990') with the Centre

for the History of Medicine at the University of Glasgow. The proceedings were transcribed and are available online at www.gla.ac.uk/departments/historymedicine/witnessseminars

A doctor of dubious reputation: Ernest Jones (1879–1958)[†]

After gaining brilliant academic qualifications, Ernest Jones became resident medical officer at the North-Eastern Hospital for Children in London in 1903. Having fallen out with the matron, he was forced to resign – ostensibly for taking absence without leave. Subsequently, despite multiple applications, he never gained a substantive hospital clinical appointment in Britain, but had a variety of part-time appointments.

By 1906 he was working in a part-time post for the Education Department of the London County Council (LCC), with responsibilities in mental deficiency schools. One afternoon was spent assessing a number of children for their speech development, following which four children, a boy and three girls aged 12–14, complained to the head teacher about the doctor's behaviour. She reported the matter, and Dr Kerr, the LCC Medical Officer for Education, interviewed the girls with Jones present. Dr Kerr concluded that the girls must have made it up between them. Nevertheless, one of the girl's parents took the matter to the police. Further questioning of the girls and analysis of stains on a table-cloth led to Jones' arrest. Detailed reports of the subsequent hearings do not exist, but the girls' accounts were disbelieved, with laughter in court, while Jones did not take the stand. The newspapers and medical journals rejoiced, and a party was held at the house of Sir Victor Horsley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where funds raised to pay for the legal costs were formally presented to Jones.

In 1908, Jones was again asked to resign from a hospital post, where he was formally a pathologist, for examining two female patients without a



Group photo in front of Clark University. Front row from left to right: Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall and Carl Jung. Back row from left to right: Abraham A. Brill, Ernest Jones, Sándor Ferenczi. Photo taken for Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, publication 1909.

chaperone and asking 'certain questions' of one girl, aged 10, whose parents complained. Jones' own later account was that the girl had a hysterical paralysis whose sexual origin he was able to determine by his questioning.

He left for Canada, where rumours of inappropriately sexualised treatment continued, such as recommending masturbation or going

to prostitutes, and showing his patients obscene postcards. One patient accused him of having had sexual intercourse with her and threatened to shoot him. Although he described her as 'a severe hysteric' and 'pronouncedly homosexual', he nevertheless gave her \$500 to prevent further scandal. In 1910, Jones had told Sigmund Freud, 'Now I have always been conscious of sexual attractions to patients; my wife was a patient of mine.'

Ernest Jones' later career with the psychoanalytic movement was an eminent one. Much depended on by Freud, he founded the British Psycho-Analytical Society and was Freud's official biographer, edited his works and helped many Jewish analysts, including Freud, escape from Nazi persecution.

Sources

Kuhn P. Romancing with a wealth of detail – narratives of Ernest Jones' 1906 trial for indecent assault. *Stud Genet Sex* 2002; 3: 344–78.

Maddox B. *Freud's Wizard: The Enigma of Ernest Jones*. John Murray, 2006.

Gabbard GO. Boundary violations and the abuse of power. Commentary on paper by Philip Kuhn. *Stud Genet Sex* 2002; 3: 379–88.

[†]An extract from: Subotsky F. With the benefit of hindsight: lessons from history. In *Abuse of the Doctor–Patient Relationship* (eds F Subotsky, S Bewley, M Crowe): 46. RCPsych Publications, 2010. Available from www.rcpsych.ac.uk/publications/books/rcpp/9781904671376.aspx

British Society for the History of Medicine

The 24th Congress will be at the University of Surrey in Guildford, 31 August to 3 September 2011, in association with the Faculty of the History and Philosophy of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries.

Topics for papers and discussion include:

- Apothecaries and Quacks
- Military Medicine

- Medicine and Madness
- Modern Medical Advances
- Museums and Archives
- Miscellaneous.

Deadline for submission of abstracts is 30 April 2011.

For more information see: www.bshh.org.uk/congress.htm

Fidgety Philip

An early case of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, thought to be a portrayal of his son by the German psychiatrist Heinrich Hoffman in his cautionary verses for children, *Struwwelpeter* (1845).



Images from the archives: entertainment at asylums

The two illustrations on the left show patients at leisure at Broodmoor Hospital during the 1860s. On the right is a scene of patients being entertained at the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch (c. 1800s).



Contributions

Notices of events, letters and relevant brief articles are welcome. Please send contributions to the Archivist, Francis Maunze: fmaunze@rcpsych.ac.uk