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of the Penitentiary: *The Walnut Street Jail at Philadelphia, 1773-1835* (Philadelphia, 1935). A New York study which goes beyond administrative details is W. David Lewis, *From Newgate to Dannemora: The Rise of the Penitentiary in New York, 1796-1848* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1965). Some of the pioneering efforts of Harry E. Barnes in this field also remain of interest.

One of the few books to treat the subject of deviance is David Brion Davis, *Homicide in American Fiction, 1798-1860* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1957). And Roger Lane, in his study of the Boston police and rates of crime in nineteenth-century Massachusetts, has cast new light on this subject. But the field remains to a large degree unexplored. What we need most are studies that will relate the data to be gathered from prison records and from such other sources as court and police records to the general problems of crime, social control, and social organization.

Two works by sociologists helped me to organize my approach to the historical materials: Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin, *Delinquency and Opportunity* (New York, 1960); Gresham M. Sykes, *The Society of Captives* (Princeton, 1958). These volumes provide excellent introductions to contemporary theories on deviance and on institutional structures.

CREATING THE NEW WORLD OF THE INSANE

PRIMARY SOURCES

Medical superintendents were a very literate group, turning out a large number of pamphlets and books on insanity and the asylum. One entry point to this material is the *American Journal of Insanity*, published by the Association of Medical Superintendents, organized in 1844. The *Journal's* pages are filled with discussions of the origins of the disease, classification, European ideas and programs, and the work of the asylums. Among the writings of medical superintendents, I find the studies of Isaac Ray useful, especially *A Treatise on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity* (Boston, 1853, 3rd ed., reprinted by the John Harvard Library, Cambridge, Mass., 1960), and *Mental Hygiene* (Boston, 1863). So too, the work of Edward Jarvis is important; see such essays as *The Causes of Insanity* (Boston, 1851), and *Address Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Insane Hospital at Northampton* (Northampton, Mass., 1856). For the asylum itself, one must begin with Thomas Kirkbride, *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane, with some Remarks*

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on Insanity and its Treatment (Philadelphia, 1880, 2nd ed.). I also relied upon the writings of Pliny Earle, Samuel Woodward, Amariah Brigham, and William Sweetser, among others.

The annual reports of the insane asylums are a crucial body of information. Even more frequently than wardens, medical superintendents used the occasion of the report to express views on the causes of insanity and the prospects for a cure; they also supplied detailed descriptions of the daily routine, biographical information on the patients, and the results of treatment. Although all are important, the reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the New York asylum at Utica, the Connecticut Retreat, Butler Hospital in Providence, and the New Hampshire asylum at Concord are particularly illuminating. Given the scope of this study, I did not often examine original manuscript materials of the institutions; the annual reports are full and accurate enough to obviate that. I did use the manuscript records of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Virginia; while helpful, they confirmed how little distance separated the public and private pronouncements of superintendents.

State investigations supplement this material. Typical is: Philadelphia Citizens Committee on an Asylum for the Insane Poor, *An Appeal to the People of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1838); so is the *Report of the Committee on the Insane Poor in Connecticut* (New Haven, Conn., 1838). One of the most thorough and accurate compendiums of information on the pre-Civil War asylums may be found in the New York Lunatic Asylum, "Annual Report," *N.Y. Senate Docs.*, 1842, Vol. I, no. 20, Appendix A, 47 ff.

Of especial importance to the historian are the memorials of Dorothea Dix to many of the legislatures in this period. Dix traveled from state to state, investigating the condition of the insane poor and then reporting her findings and recommendations in the form of a petition to the state. These accounts not only illuminate the fate of the insane poor, but capture the spirit and ideology of the movement, and also testify to the remarkable energy and dedication of their author.

SECONDARY SOURCES

The history of the asylum and ideas on insanity have only recently begun to capture attention. A few older works, however, are useful references. Brief histories of all the nineteenth-century asylums can be found in Henry M. Hurd, *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada* (Baltimore, 1910, 4 vols.). A general survey

