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is Albert Deutsch, *The Mentally Ill in America: A History of their Care and Treatment* (New York, 1949, 2nd ed.).

A thorough account of ideas on insanity may be found in the recent study by Norman Dain, *Concepts of Insanity in the United States, 1789-1865* (New Brunswick, N.J., 1964). The bibliography in this volume is exceptionally complete. Moral treatment has now begun to interest psychiatrists; a good summary is J. Sanbourne Bockoven, "Moral Treatment in American Psychiatry," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 124 (1956), 183-194, 299-309. Less successful in concept and research is Ruth Caplan, *Psychiatry and the Community in Nineteenth-Century America* (New York, 1969). Other broad investigations include the American Psychiatric Association, *One Hundred Years of American Psychiatry* (J. K. Hall et al., eds., New York, 1944), and Mark D. Altshule, *Roots of Modern Psychiatry: Essays in the History of Psychiatry* (New York, 1957).

There are very few histories of state or private mental hospitals. One study, with much detail, is William L. Russell, *The New York Hospital: A History of the Psychiatric Service, 1771-1936* (New York, 1945). A more interesting and interpretive account is Gerald N. Grob, *The State and the Mentally Ill: A History of the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts, 1830-1920* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1966). We stand in clear need of research that will carefully and imaginatively relate the histories of these structures to the general society. There are also few biographies of the leading figures in this story. Helen E. Marshall, *Dorothea L. Dix: Forgotten Samaritan* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1937), is available but Dix deserves a fresh look.

SOLVING THE PARADOX OF POVERTY

PRIMARY SOURCES

Although the literature on poverty is not as rich as on crime and insanity, reformers did devote unprecedented attention to defining its causes and proposing remedies. The work of Theodore Sedgwick (*Public and Private Economy, Part First* [Boston, 1836]), Walter Channing (*An Address on the Prevention of Pauperism* [Boston, 1843]), and John T. Sargent (*An Address of Pauperism* [New York, 1846]), suggests the nature of the response. So do the essays of Matthew Carey. The writings of socially conscious ministers not only shows how sharp was the break with eighteenth-century attitudes, but brings the new ideas into focus. The best introduction is Joseph Tuckerman, *On the Elevation of the*

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Poor (F. E. Hale, ed., Boston, 1874). Of interest too is the work of George B. Arnold as Minister at Large in New York, and such sermons as Charles Burroughs, *A Discourse Delivered in the Chapel of the New Almshouse, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire* (Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1835), and John S. Stone, *Considerations on the Care of the Poor in Large Cities* (Boston, 1838).

The annual reports of reform societies present nineteenth-century views and programs in rich detail. Two New York organizations were particularly important in this period, and I made frequent use of their statements. The earlier one was the New York Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, whose first annual report was issued in 1819. The later and equally influential one was the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, organized in 1843.

Annual reports of the almshouses are in comparatively short supply for the pre-Civil War decades. For reasons that the text makes clear, many almshouse keepers were not eager or equipped to make such reports, and officials did not insist on formal accounts of their operations. The records that are available are usually from institutions in large urban centers or under the direct supervision of the state; hence, I relied heavily upon the experiences of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia almshouses. The other parts of the story, however, do emerge from other sources. As early as the 1830's, some eastern states compiled statistics on county and town almshouses, setting down the number of almshouses, persons receiving full- and part-time relief, the size of expenditures, and the goods produced by the inmates. The Massachusetts story is especially complete; see, for example, Commissioners of the [Massachusetts] Pauper Laws, *Report of 1833* (Boston, 1835), and Secretary of the Commonwealth, *Abstract of Returns of the Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts, 1833-1855* (Boston, 1855).

The three path-forging state reports in the 1820's recommending the almshouse solution are of vital interest to the historian; not only do they clarify the thinking that went into program, but they offer an exceptionally thorough survey of prevailing attitudes and conditions. The report of John Yates appears in the *New York Senate Journal*, 1824, 95-108 and Appendix A; it is reprinted in the New York State Board of Charities, *Annual Report for 1900* (Albany, 1901), I, 937-1145; the Quincy report is bound separately as the Massachusetts General Court Committee on Pauper Laws, *Report of the Committee* (n.p., 1821). For Philadelphia see, Board of Guardians of the Poor of the City and Districts of Philadelphia, *Report of the Committee to Visit the Cities of Baltimore, New York, Providence, Boston, and Salem* (Philadelphia, 1827). Yates and Quincy, especially, solicited opinions from countless

