BIBLIOGRAPHY

Prologue

Perspectives on Drug and Alcohol Use in American Society, 1800-1920.


29. Remarks on cocaine and the so-called cocaine habit. (1886). Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 13, 754-759.


Section One

Chapter One: The Seeds of Addiction Medicine & Personal Recovery Movements

Chapter Two: The Washingtonian Revival


Chapter Three: Fraternal Temperance Societies and Reform Clubs

Section Two  
Chapter Four: The Rise and Fall of Inebriate Homes and Asylums  
1. Sources used to construct this chapter that deserve special acknowledgment include Jim Baumohl’s and Sarah Tracy’s seminal work on the early inebriate asylums. Their respective dissertations and many subsequent papers provided the foundation of scholarship for this chapter. Their ground-breaking research; their critiques of early drafts of the chapters in this section; and their sustained encouragement of my work on this book are gratefully acknowledged.  
3. Crothers, T.D. (1893). The disease of inebriety from alcohol, opium and
Chapter Five: Inebriate Homes and Asylums: Treatment Philosophies, Methods, and Outcomes

Morphinism and narcomanias from other drugs. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders & Company.  
131. This term came from the characteristic “gooseflesh” that characterized the addict's skin during opiate withdrawal.  
147. First annual report of the Board of Managers of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago (1865). Chicago: Jameson & Morse.  
New York: Arno Press. 187. Proceedings 1870-1875, American Association for the Cure of
Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, 2, 247-248. 189. Hubbard, F. (1881). The opium habit and
(1894). Inebriety or narcomania: It's etiology, pathology, treatment and jurisprudence (Third
treatment: The case of the San Francisco Home for the Care of Inebriates, 1859-1870.
institutions in the United States, 1870-1900. Feminist Studies, 2, 82-86. 203. Blumberg, L.
(1978). The institutional phase of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Movement: A research
estimates and their problems as reflected in turn-of-the-century institutional data. International
    Sparks, A. (1897). Alcoholism in women. Medical Record, 52, 699-701. 207. Sparks, A.

Chapter Six: Four Institutional Histories
208. The New York State Inebriate Asylum is often credited with being the first specialized
    institution for the treatment of inebriety, in spite of the fact that the Washingtonian homes in
    Boston and Chicago predate the opening of the New York facility. This may be attributable to
    Dr. Turner's early (1846) advocacy role in the asylum movement and to distinctions between an
    inebriate “home” and an inebriate “asylum.” 209. Turner, J. (1888). History of the first inebriate
    American hangover: The medical professional and intemperance. Bulletin of the History of
    Medicine, 50, 405-413. 212. Turner, J. (1888). History of the first inebriate asylum in the world.
    literature of inebriety, the first journal and its work to present. Journal of Inebriety, 33, 139-151.
    of the literature. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 2, 717-803. Crowley, J.W., & White,
    the Inebriate? Asylum treatment and the disease concept of alcoholism in the late nineteenth
    (1914). The pioneer founder of America’s inebriate state hospital. Alienist and Neurologist, 35,
    40-60. 218. Jewitt, C. (1849). Speeches, poems, and miscellaneous writing on subjects connected
    with temperance and the liquor traffic. Boston: Joyn P. Jewitt. 219. Proceedings 1870-1875,
    V. (1897). The first home for inebriates and its work. Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, 19, 278-
    Hospital. Scientific Temperance Journal, 49(3&4), 57-60, 74-76,91-95. 223. Blumberg, L.
    (1978). The institutional phase of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Movement: A research
    Treatment Center relieves suffering--with AA help, here’s how. (1971). Alcoholism and Drug
    Abuse Week, 22(6), 1.5 (July-August). 225. Washingtonian Home, Chicago, IL. (1884).
    Dashaways and doctors: The treatment of habitual drunkards in San Francisco from the gold
    rush to prohibition. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of California. 229. Baumohl,
    J. (1986b). On asylums, homes, and moral treatment: The case of the San Francisco Home for
    J. (1986a). Dashaways and doctors: The treatment of habitual drunkards in San Francisco from
    the gold rush to prohibition. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of California. 231.

Chapter Seven: Franchising Addiction Treatment: The Keeley Institutes

Incidents at Dwight and "through the valley of the shadow" into the perfect light.

Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, American Journal of Politics, Historical Journal, their treatment and cure relative to the opium, morphine, chloral, whiskey, cocaine and kindred habits (or diseases) and of Philadelphia Series.


Interview with John Kelly” (Box 23, Keeley Institute Records, Illinois State Historical Society.


Keeley’s practice of keeping his formula secret was typical of the addiction institute cures and mail order cures. The Gatlin Institute sued Dr. Benjamin Neal, a one-time employee, for stealing their formula and starting his own chain of addiction cure institutes. Dr Neal, for his part, maintained that he kept his formula secret because it required special competence to administer. (The Modern Method for Treatment of Alcoholism, AMA Archives, Box 0033-13). 


Buckley, 1895, article without journal designation. Keeley Archives. 


Keeley Institute building is used by bootleggers. (1920, August 5). Los Angeles Times, p. 3. 


James Oughton, Jr., Personal interview, July 11, 1995. 

Peterson, F. (1893). The bichloride of gold cure of Keeley, upon analysis, was found to contain about 1/32 of a grain of muriate of ammonia, 1/16 grain of aloin, and 45 minims of compound tincture of cinchona. His hypodermic injection was ascertained to be composed of sulphate of strychnia, atropia, and boric acid.” 


Symptoms included dilated pupils, blurred vision, dryness of the mouth and throat, skin rash, short-term memory loss, mild confusion, dizziness, weakness, and temporary loss of sexual libido. It is perhaps a touch of irony that Keeley himself discussed atropine in his 1897 book Opium: Its Use, Abuse, and Cure and described symptoms of its use that precisely matched the symptoms his patients described experiencing during their first week.
Chapter Eight: Miracle Cures for Alcoholism and Other Addictions

Chapter Nine: Religious Conversion as a Remedy for Alcoholism


**Section Three**  
**Chapter Ten: Alcoholism Treatment Settings: 1900-1940**

Chapter Eleven: Physical Methods of Treatment and Containment


Chapter Twelve: Psychological Approaches to Alcoholism and Addiction


Section Four

Chapter Thirteen: The Treatment of Addiction to Narcotics and Other Drugs: 1880-1950


Chapter Fourteen: The Treatment of Addiction to Narcotics and Other Drugs: 1925-1950


Section Five

Chapter Fifteen: The Birth of Alcoholics Anonymous: A Brief History

1. The history of A.A. has been meticulously recorded within three A.A.-approved texts—*Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age; “Pass It On”: Bill Wilson and the A.A. Message; and Dr. Bob and the Good Oldtimers—and a more scholarly and definitive history—*Not God: A History of Alcoholics Anonymous*—prepared by Harvard-trained historian Ernest Kurtz. These four texts provide the foundation for this chapter. I encourage readers who want to read of A.A.’s early history in greater depth to seek out these works. Kurtz’s book provides a meticulously researched synthesis of A.A. history as well as an interesting analysis of the A.A. program. Other highly readable background texts include Bill Pittman’s *A.A. The Way It Began*, Robert Thomsen’s *Bill W.*, and Nell Wing’s *Grateful to Have Been There.* 2. Source abbreviations used in this and the following three chapters include: AA (*Alcoholics Anonymous*); AAA (*Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age*); DBGO (*Dr. Bob and the Good Oldtimers*); PIO-BW (*Pass It On—Bill Wilson and the A.A. Message*); LR (*Lois Remembers*); and LOTH (*Language of the Heart—Bill Wilson’s Grapevine Writings*). 3. Traditions Eleven and Twelve of Alcoholics Anonymous call for “personal anonymity” in the media and define anonymity as the "spiritual foundation" of
of people who were publicly linked with it. It was only later that anonymity would come to be seen as a spiritual exercise. Some early A.A. groups were so concerned about public knowledge of members’ affiliation with A.A. that they rented rooms under the name, “The Wilson Club.”


Chapter Sixteen: The Program of Alcoholics Anonymous

Dallas, TX: my “alcoholism recovery” since May 10, 1946 and a history of how early AA groups started of 25 years.

Minneapolis, MN 10 administration of alcoholism rehabilitation programs.

Women had more difficulty affiliating with AA than did men. Leach, B., & Norris, J. (1977). Factors in the development of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). In B. Kissen & H. Begleiter (Eds.), Recent developments in alcoholism (Vol. 7, pp. 37-53). New York: Springer. Cahalan, D. (1979). Why does the alcoholism field act like a ship of fools? British Journal on Addictions, 74, 235-238. The careful reader of this chapter will note that the very activities AA is accused of involving itself in are strictly prohibited by AA traditions. The failure to delineate the actions of AA as an institution from the actions of alcoholism professionals—who may also happen to be AA members but who in no way speak for AA—and the confusion between AA and the broader alcoholism movement are obvious here.


Dallas, TX: Texas Clinic-Hospital for Alcoholism, Inc.

Chapter Seventeen: AA and the Professional Care of Alcoholics: 1935-1960


Chapter Nineteen: The “Modern Alcoholism Movement”: The Periphery


Section Six

Chapter Twenty: The Birth and Spread of the “Minnesota Model”

Chapter Twenty-One: Mid-century Alcoholism Treatments

Chapter Twenty-Two: Mid-century Alcoholism Treatment: Treatment Methods


**Chapter Twenty-Four: The Birth, Rebirth, and Evolution of Narcotics Anonymous**


The Key. October 1959. 321.


324. The Night Cap, 3(5), p. 1


Chapter Twenty-Five: Mid-century Addiction Treatment: Part Two


Section 7

Chapter Twenty-Six: The Rise of Modern Addiction Treatment (1960-1994)

Alcoholism in the military

Journal of Addiction, 9


Holcomb, J. (1981)


Later clinical studies actually demonstrated that more than half of the narcotic addicts treated at the federal narcotics “farm” in Lexington eventually developed problems with alcohol. Coughan, Miller, & Whitman. (1981).

Alcoholism and drug dependence in narcotic addicts: A prospective study with a five year follow-up. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 8, 85-94.


Clearinghouse for Alcoholic Information.

Pioneers we have known in the field of alcoholism. (1979). Mill Neck, NY: The Christopher D. Smithers Foundation.

Personal interview, June 1995.


Presented at the National Alcoholism Fourm, Milwaukee, WI, April 1975.


Chapter Twenty-Seven: Parkside: A Rich Legacy and a Cautionary Tale


Chapter Twenty-Eight: Twenty-first Century Addiction Treatment (1995-2014)


**Chapter Twenty-Nine: Modern Addiction Treatment: Seminal Ideas and Evolving Treatment Technologies**


Chapter Thirty: The Recovery Revolution


Chapter Thirty-One: Some Closing Reflections on the Lessons of History


116