

**The Hermann Rorschach Archives and Museum
Berne**

**The Rorschach Archives' Guide
Location: Rorschach Archives**

Reference Nr.: Rorsch

**Prepared by Rita Signer
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**Berne
2013**

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Introduction

The Hermann Rorschach Archives and Museum is dedicated to one single man who, through his work, became world famous: the Swiss psychiatrist and creator of the test named after him: Hermann Rorschach (1884-1922).

Initiated in 1957 by the Bernese psychiatrist Walter Morgenthaler (1882-1965) the institution, administered by the University Library of Bern, fulfils an important function in the international Rorschach research. It is sponsored by, besides the University Library of Bern, the International Society of the Rorschach and Verlag Hans Huber Hogrefe AG.

The Hermann Rorschach Archives and Museum houses records and other items from Hermann Rorschach's estate as well as from the estates of his wife and children, of former professional colleagues and of past presidents of the International Society of the Rorschach. Its purpose is to preserve this inheritance for posterity, in as far as possible to extend it and to provide electronic finding aids.

The fonds are being described progressively according to the standard ISAD(G) in the Online Union Catalog Handschriften, Archive und Nachlässe HAN.

A permanent exhibition affords an insight into the life and work of Hermann Rorschach, the visitor being shown not only the scientific but also the artistic side of this unusual and many-sided psychiatrist.

A library with numerous publications from all over the world documents the reception and further development of Rorschach's work.

The Hermann Rorschach Archives and Museum

<http://biblio.unibe.ch/rorschach/>

Online Union Catalog HAN

http://aleph.unibas.ch/F/?func=option-update-Ing&file_name=find-b&p_con_Ing=GER&local_base=rorschach

General Information

Reference Code

Ref. Code: Rorsch
ISIL: CH-000956-2

Use

The use of the Rorschach Archives and Museum for scientific purposes is open to all, but notice is required in advance. Access to the fonds may be limited due to conservational requirements or for reasons of the protection of personal rights.

Address

Universität Bern
Institut für Medizingeschichte
Archiv und Sammlung Hermann Rorschach
Bühlstrasse 26
CH-3000 Bern 9 (Switzerland)

Contact

<http://biblio.unibe.ch/rorschach/en/allginfo.html>

Links

The Hermann Rorschach Archives and Museum

<http://biblio.unibe.ch/rorschach>

HAN: Manuscripts and archives

http://aleph.unibas.ch/F?func=option-update-Ing&file_name=find-b&p_con_Ing=ENG&local_base=rorschach

Inventory of the Archives

1 Fonds Adolf Friedemann

Ref. Nr. Rorsch AF.

Title Fonds Adolf Friedemann.

Extent 2 cm.

Content The small fonds contains some results obtained through a test developed by a certain Mr. Theo Lüdi (L-Test) and through the Z-Test.

Biogr. Adolf Friedemann was born on 26th May 1902. He studied psychology and medicine in Berlin and Jena, finished his medical studies in Freiburg im Breisgau in 1915 and remained there as assistant and resident at the Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Freiburg until 1929. His interest in medical pedagogy manifested itself early, leading him to become Deputy to the Chief of the Medico-Pedagogic Counselling Center in 1926. He moved nearby Switzerland in 1930 and was scientific assistant to Prof. R. Staehelin at the University Psychiatric Clinic of Basel, but a position of Senior Resident in the Neurological Division of the Hospital Berlin-Buch combined with a research appointment to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research attracted him to Germany for two years until in 1933 he returned to Switzerland. Here began his lifelong friendship with the psychoanalyst and pioneer in the mental health movement, Heinrich Meng. He worked at the Cantonal Psychiatric Hospital of Bellelay from 1934 to 1949 and acquired there Swiss citizenship.

In 1949 he was called to take charge of the Institute for Mental Hygiene in the bilingual city of Biel. Here he could employ to the full his diagnostic skills in the Rorschach, the Szondi and the Pfister-Heiss Color Pyramid Tests besides others, working principally with young people and adolescents as fitted his inclination. When the first International Rorschach Congress was held in Zürich in 1949 Friedemann was one of the organizers, and at the second in Bern in 1952 he was elected Secretary of the new International Rorschach Society. His old university, Freiburg, gave him a Lectorate for Mental Health and Practical Psychology in 1954 and conferred the title of Professor on him soon thereafter. After he retired from the Institute for Mental Hygiene in 1969 he devoted himself intensively to the development of group therapy on a psychoanalytic basis. From 1970 on he took up lecturing on the Rorschach Test and other subjects at the Swiss University of Freiburg besides medical supervision at the Out-Patient Service of its Institute for Mental Health.

Devoted to the Rorschach Test throughout his professional life, Friedemann became Chairman of the Rorschach Commission of the Swiss Psychological Association, of which he was a founding member, in 1960 and remained in that position until 1975. From 1960 to 1981 he was president of the International Rorschach Society. Friedemann's publications on the Rorschach include studies on the diagnosis of schizophrenia, on blind diagnosis by means of the test on its comparison with the parallel Behn Rorschach series and the Zulliger Test as well as a number of remarks and notes. (Text from K. W. Bash

in Journal of personality assessment vol. 46, 1982, p. 111-112).

Acquisition Legacy of Prof. Adolf Friedemann. Received in march 1982.

Finding aids Inventory not yet existing.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / July 2007.

2 **Fonds Arnold Weber**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch AW.

Title Fonds Arnold Weber.

Extent 4 boxes (various sizes).

Content The fonds contains among other things Rorschach protocols of professional musicians and other talented persons recorded by A. Weber with elaborate summaries by H. Rorschach.

Arrangement Organised in 2 series: 1) Correspondence 2) Test protocols and notes.

Biogr. Arnold Weber (1894-1976) was musician at first. In 1922 he began psychoanalysis with Hermann Rorschach, after Rorschach's death he continued with Emil Oberholzer. He then studied medicine, worked in the psychiatric clinic Burghölzli in Zürich, later in the psychiatric clinic Waldau near Bern. In 1938 he qualified as university lecturer, in 1954 he was appointed extraordinary professor for child psychiatry in Bern. As student he joined the Swiss psychoanalytic society. He worked as psychoanalyst in a private practice and made full use of Rorschach's test. In 1921/22 A. Weber sent H. Rorschach records of professional musicians and other persons for interpretation.

Acquisition Donated by Dr. med. Kaspar Weber (son of Arnold Weber) in September 2000.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / January 2012.

3 **Fonds Elisabeth Rorschach**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch ER.

Title Fonds Elisabeth Rorschach.

Extent 2 boxes (13 cm).

Arrangement 1) Biographical material 2) Correspondence 3) Various documents.

Dates 187u-2006.

Biogr. Elisabeth Rorschach, the daughter of Hermann and Olga Rorschach, was born on 18th June 1917 in Herisau (Canton Appenzell A.Rh.), where her father had been employed since 1915 as a psychiatrist in the Cantonal Psychiatric Clinic. Her parents called her Lisa, and she used this name herself throughout her life. She grew up bilingually (German and Russian) but, as she relates in her curriculum vitae, after the death of her father in 1922 her ability to speak Russian had more and more diminished. When her father died Lisa was not even five years of age, and her younger brother, Wadim, just three. Her mother, herself a medical doctor, was compelled to provide for the family, and initially she continued the clinical work of her deceased husband. After two years

she moved with her two children to Teufen (Canton Appenzell A.Rh.).

After her school years in Teufen and later at the Cantonal School St.Gallen Lisa Rorschach studied the English and Romance languages and literature at the University of Zurich and there in 1947 completed her studies. Afterwards she lived for some time in Scotland before settling in Zurich, where, until her retirement, she taught at the Business College of the Commercial Association. In 1953 she took her aging mother into her flat in the outskirts of Zurich. She died unexpectedly on the 15th August 2006 during a holiday in her beloved Appenzell.

Acquisition Bequeathed to the Rorschach-Archives by Elisabeth Rorschach. 2006.

Action Description: August 2011.

4 **Fonds Emil Lüthy**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch EL.

Title Fonds Emil Lüthy.

Extent 2 cm.

Content The small fonds includes among other things correspondence with Rorschach and drawings relating to Rorschach's test.

Arrangement 1) Letters 2) Drawings relating to Rorschach's test 3) Papers relating to the Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society 4) Photos.

Biogr. Emil Lüthy was born on 13th March 1890 in Basle where he went to school. He was a cousin of Emil Oberholzer, with whom he had a fairly close relationship. According to his own statements he was afflicted from his early youth with health problems. He seemingly was interested both in medicine and art, but precise information on his career is scarce. In various obituaries he is stated to have gone, after school leaving examinations qualifying for university in 1911, to Munich where he allegedly studied for three years. It is, however, unclear what sort of studies they were. At any rate in the student directory of the University of Munich of that time one cannot find his name. After returning to Basle shortly before the outbreak of World War I he attended until 1915 painting classes conducted by Hermann Meyer (1878-1961). For further education in painting he is said to have been in Italy, Vienna and Paris.

In all likelihood influenced by Emil Oberholzer he became intrigued by psychoanalysis. From a letter from Oscar Pfister to Emil Oberholzer from 29th March 1920 we learn that Lüthy was in psychoanalysis with Oscar Pfister in 1919. He numbered among the first members of the Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society established in the same year, holding from 1920 onwards the position of treasurer. On the register of members he is listed as painter showing that he considered himself as such. Having been in psychoanalysis with Freud in 1923 he later was approached by Kurt Eissler, director of the Sigmund Freud Archives, for a recollection of his experience with Freud. As can be proven he studied medicine from 1924 to 1927 at the university in Zurich, where he lived with Emil and Mira Oberholzer. Thereafter he seems to have turned exclusively to painting. The emigration of Emil and Mira Oberholzer to USA in 1938 meant an important loss for Lüthy. The same is true with regard to his friend Frederic S. Weil, who also emigrated to USA, where he became a well known psychoanalyst.

In 1920 Rorschach asked Emil Lüthy for advice in connection with the differentiation of talents according to introversive and extratensive features. Seeking a better understanding of the role of certain colours in the context of his introversion-extratension scheme he turned again to him in 1922. Moreover Lüthy provided Rorschach with test records of persons of his acquaintance for evaluation.

Acquisition Donated by Erika Würz, Allschwil/BL on 13th October 2008.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / April 2009.

5 **Fonds Emil Oberholzer**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch EO.

Title Fonds Emil Oberholzer.

Extent 3 cm.

Content The fonds consists of the correspondence between E. Oberholzer and H. Rorschach in the years 1916 to 1922 and Oberholzer's correspondence with various persons, mainly with Walter Morgenthaler.

Arrangement Organised in 2 files.

Biogr. Emil Oberholzer was born of Swiss parents on 24th December 1883 in Zweibrücken (Germany) where his father managed a factory. The family went back to Switzerland when Emil was still young. He grew up in Zurich and there in 1902 began his medical studies which, after intermediate semesters in Geneva and Basle, he completed in Zurich in 1908. Thereafter, for over two years, he was assistant to Eugen Bleuler at the Burghölzli in Zurich where he met his future wife Mira Gincburg (1887-1949), also an assistant. Later on both worked at the psychiatric hospital Breitenau (in Schaffhausen). In October 1911 Oberholzer joined the Group of Zurich ("Zürcher Ortsgruppe") affiliated to the International Psychoanalytical Society, and in 1912 went to Vienna to be analysed by Sigmund Freud.

From 1916 on the couple worked at the nerve sanatorium of Dr. Brunner in Küsnacht (Canton Zurich) and in 1919 went into private practice together in Zurich. In the same year the Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society was founded and Oberholzer was elected as its first president. In 1928 he formed the Swiss Medical Society for Psychoanalysis, this action being the outcome of dissensions over lay or wild analysis. Oberholzer trained many analysts, and so did his wife, who had been with Freud in the early 1920's. In 1926 their son Emil Hermann was born. Worried about the growing menace from Nazi Germany – Mira was Jewess – in 1938 the couple emigrated to New York, where they worked as psychoanalysts in private practice. In 1941 Oberholzer became an honorary member of the New York Psychoanalytic Society.

According to the psychoanalyst Frederic S. Weil Oberholzer "was not a simple man. He was intense and incisive, proud and passionate and prone to stand back independently if he could not agree. He withdrew more and more, even from close friends, and more so after his wife's death in 1949" (From a manuscript "In memoriam Dr. Emil Oberholzer" 1958, kept by the Institut für Medizingeschichte in Berne) Oberholzer died on 4th May 1958 at the age of seventy-five.

Emil Oberholzer made a number of contributions to psychiatry in various fields (heredity, sterilisation, epilepsy) and to clinical psychoanalysis. His main interest, however, was the Rorschach Test. Oberholzer and Rorschach met each other probably as early as in their student days in Zurich, but they became friends only in 1919. Oberholzer took an active part in Rorschach's experiment. Using Rorschach's cards he conducted tests on his own clients and sent the recorded answers to Rorschach for evaluation. In 1923 he published posthumously his friend's lecture "Zur Auswertung des Formdeutversuchs für die Psychoanalyse" (The application of the interpretation of form to psychoanalysis, 1924) which Rorschach had presented to the Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society a few weeks before he passed away. Until the end of his life Oberholzer worked on Rorschach's test incessantly. He did extensive consultation work and was a recognised authority on the test.

Acquisition Donated by Emil Oberholzer, Jr., Ph.D., New York (son of Dr. med. Emil Oberholzer), transmitted by Walter Morgenthaler in August 1958.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / October 2008.

6 **Fonds G.A. Roemer**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch GR.

Title Fonds G.A. Roemer.

Extent ca. 350 cm.

Content The fonds is made up of, among other things, the extended correspondence between G. A. Roemer and H. Rorschach from 1919 until 1922. Roemer, having experimented for decades seeking new techniques for the preparation of test pictures, left an immense number of sheets, which are interesting for their aesthetic and artistic value. Complemented by some of the other papers and non-published literature of the time, the letters received and sent by Roemer are an important source of knowledge on the history of psychotherapy during the Nazi rule in Germany.

Arrangement Organised in 6 series: 1) Biographical material 2) Correspondence 3) Scientific material 4) Institutes and societies 5) Test pictures 6) Photographs.

Biogr. Georg August Hermann Roemer (1892 - 1972), descended from an old Swabian family, was a fellow student of Ernst Kretschmer in Tübingen from where he graduated in medicine in 1916. Thereafter he gained practical experience at the university hospital in Göttingen and elsewhere, before going in late 1918 to Switzerland, where he worked for three months as a trainee at the general hospital in Herisau and there met Hermann Rorschach at a conference of the Herisau physicians. In 1919 from the beginning of March to the end of May Roemer worked as an intern at the asylum in Herisau where he became acquainted with Rorschach's test, about which he was so enthusiastic that he created his own inkblots, eight of which were found among Rorschach's papers. These were the eight inkblots which Roemer later improved to form his "Stammserie" or basic series. Following his time in Herisau Roemer was employed as physician by a children's relief organisation in the Bernese Alps, where he tested children using some

new inkblots as well as those from Herisau. In September 1920 Roemer returned to Germany and worked as a scientific assistant at the university hospital in Göttingen where he continued his tests now on adults and particularly in the field of war neurosis. An intensive correspondence was established between himself and Rorschach, which continued till the death of the latter in April 1922.

In May 1921 Roemer entered service at the headquarters of the Deutsche Studentenschaft in Göttingen where he had the task of determining the adaptability of Rorschach's test for the purposes of academic vocational guidance. In this function he had the opportunity of testing students and lecturers, the results of which he sent to Rorschach for interpretation. After Rorschach's death Roemer felt himself called to modify the Rorschach method: "First only the general direction was defined: the Rorschach test had to be liberated from its formal stiffness and to be reconstructed as a test of symbolic content...The first step in the new direction was already made with the reshaping of the test series." (Roemer 1939, p. 26).

The so-called "Tiefentest" (deep test) was the first modification, which led in turn to the "Symboltest" (symbol test). These developments resulted in quite radical changes to the basic Rorschach method. The "Symboltest" was later extended firstly with additional pictures and later, with continuous recording of the subject's breathing, integrated into the so-called "Zentraltest" (central test) (Roemer 1931, p. 41). Over many years Roemer experimented with different techniques for the creation of his blots before finally deciding on the cutting and pasting of parts from different blots to form numerous new combinations. Roemer left the Deutsche Studentenschaft in October 1922 because of the financial limitations of that organisation, and in 1923 joined the Medizinische Poliklinik in Königsberg. The following year he was appointed director of the Institut für Persönlichkeitsforschung in Stuttgart, which had been founded by the industrialist Robert Bosch. The institute concerned itself with the psychodiagnostic testing of scholars and with selection tests for industry. The Gesellschaft für Persönlichkeitsforschung was established there in 1926.

Under the Nazi regime Roemer maintained close contact with the Deutsches Institut für psychologische Forschung und Psychotherapie in Berlin, loyal to the Nazi Government. He did become a member of the Nazi Party, but left after only one year. While in Stuttgart he worked with reputed psychotherapists such as Schottlaender, Graber, Meng, Speer and others. The institute there was closed in 1941 and the "Gesellschaft für Persönlichkeitsforschung" suspended. After the war Roemer travelled in France and Switzerland delivering lectures and seeking a publisher for his test method and for original documents (letters, test results, etc.) in his possession. He settled in 1953 in Tutzing where, besides a private practice, he established the Psychomedizinisches Institut. He never ceased working for the breakthrough for his test method, and to this end he contacted authorities such as Webb, Beck, Piotrowski and others in the USA, but his efforts were not to be crowned with success and he never found a publisher for his test. The test series he published finally in 1966 at his own cost consisted of eight blots similar to those of Herisau rounded off with parts cut from blots made using other techniques.

Acquisition Assigned by the Salzburger Äbtekonferenz in December 2001.

Finding aids Inventory not yet completed.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / July 2006.

7 **Fonds Hans Behn-Eschenburg**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch BE.

Title Fonds Hans Behn-Eschenburg.

Extent 2 boxes (17 cm).

Content Besides Rorschach related material the fonds contains manuscripts and papers on psychiatric and psychoanalytic topics.

Biogr. Hans Behn-Eschenburg was born on 23rd January 1893 in Oerlikon near Zurich. His father's family originated in Lübeck from where his grandfather, for political reasons, emigrated to Zurich and there held a position as a university professor of English. Behn-Eschenburg's father, an engineer, was a prominent pioneer of railway electrification.

Hans Behn-Eschenburg studied medicine in Zurich and Basle, concluding his studies in 1919 in Zurich. In September 1919 he was engaged as a trainee in the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Herisau and there became acquainted with Rorschach's inkblot experiment. He was to become the first to write a dissertation using Rorschach's inkblot method but Rorschach's cards had not yet been published, and Rorschach, needing his cards for further testing, was then not willing to make them available to Behn-Eschenburg. Therefore it was decided to create a new series of ten blots, each of them meeting the same conditions as Rorschach's but adapted to Behn-Eschenburg's requirements for testing children and adolescents. From the numerous blots produced for this purpose the ten best suited and meeting Rorschach's need for a parallel series were selected. In the weeks following Behn-Eschenburg tested pupils from various schools and, under the close guidance of Rorschach, wrote his dissertation "Psychische Schüleruntersuchungen mit dem Formdeutversuch" (psychological investigations on pupils using the Form Interpretation Experiment), which was published in 1921, a few weeks after Rorschach's "Psychodiagnostik".

For financial reasons, however, the ten cards were not printed until 1939/40, when Hans Zulliger had them published under the title "Behn-Rorschach-Versuch (Be-Ro-Test)". Unfortunately Behn-Eschenburg's original series created in Herisau has since been lost.

Thanks to Rorschach, Behn-Eschenburg became interested also in Freudian psychoanalysis and joined the Swiss Psychoanalytical Society as early as in 1920. After training at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, he opened a private practice in 1924 in Zurich. In 1934 he contributed to the organization of the 13th Congress of the Internationale Psychoanalytische Vereinigung (IPV) in Lucerne, where he was to have given a lecture on the adaptation to reality. However on the first day of the congress he was prostrated by a severe illness from which he died one month later.

Acquisition Donated by Annemarie Vest-Behn-Eschenburg (Daughter of H. Behn-Eschenburg) in August 2001.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / 2012.

8 Fonds Hermann Rorschach

Ref. Nr. Rorsch HR.

Title Fonds Hermann Rorschach.

Extent ca. 11 m.

Content The fonds includes among other things the ten cards which Rorschach developed in 1918, which he used for testing purposes during the implementation of his experiment, and which served as master for their first publication in 1921. Besides these there are many further blots which he created in consideration for possible use. The fonds encompasses numerous test records, many complete with scoring and structural summary, manuscripts, innumerable excerpts from all scientific disciplines, correspondence, photos, personal mementos and drawings from his school days until the last years of his life.

Arrangement Organised in 6 series: 1) Biographic material 2) Correspondence 3) Scientific material 4) Patients 5) Artistic material 6) Miscellaneous material.

Biogr. Hermann Rorschach was born on 8th November 1884 in Zurich and spent his formative years in Schaffhausen, where his father taught art at the boys' primary and the trade schools. A year before he went to the canton school Hermann and his younger siblings lost their mother. In his last year at the canton school Hermann joined the semi-official student association Scaphusia. He passed his school leaving examinations in 1904 qualifying for university, but in the same year his father died after a long illness. This death placed the family financial difficulties but nonetheless it was made possible for him to study medicine.

After a preparatory term at the Académie de Neuchâtel and completing a course in French at the Université de Dijon he matriculated in Zurich in the autumn of 1904 as a medical student. As a twenty-two year old he decided to become a psychiatrist. During the winter term 1906/1907 he studied in Berlin, from where he travelled to Russia for the first time. Following this he registered for one semester at the University of Berne and then continued his studies in Zurich. Rorschach enjoyed keeping company with Russian students and this is how he met the Russian colleague Olga Stempelin, whom he married in 1910. In February 1909, meeting the requirements of the state examination, he concluded his medical studies.

After a stay of several months in Russia with relations of his fiancée, Rorschach commenced work in the summer of 1909 as an assistant at the Thurgovian psychiatric hospital in Münsterlingen. His doctoral dissertation "Über Reflexhalluzinationen und verwandte Erscheinungen", supervised by Eugen Bleuler, was published in 1912. In early 1913 he terminated his service in Münsterlingen and accepted for a few months a deputy position in the psychiatric clinic in Münsingen (near Berne). At the end of 1913 he travelled with his wife to Russia with the intention of establishing himself there as a psychiatrist, but he returned to Switzerland six months later and took a poorly paid position as assistant in the Psychiatric University Hospital Waldau near Berne.

In the autumn of 1915 Rorschach was appointed associate director of the asylum in Herisau and it was during his time here that his wife presented him in 1917 with first a daughter and then two years later a

son. At the end of 1917 Rorschach restarted his experiments with inkblots, which he had begun in 1910 and then laid aside. This research occupied him for several years and the results were published in his book "Psychodiagnostik" in 1921. The method presented in it became world-famous as the "Rorschach Test". Eight months later Hermann Rorschach died on the 2nd April 1922 of a belatedly diagnosed appendicitis.

Acquisition Most of the material was donated by the children of Hermann Rorschach.

Finding aids Inventory not yet completed.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / September 2003.

9 **Fonds Kenower W. Bash**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch KB.

Title Fonds Kenower W. Bash.

Extent ca. 150 cm.

Content Almost one third of the files contain Rorschach test protocols with scorings and summaries. A substantial part of the fonds consists of papers relating to Bash's lectures and publications relating to the Rorschach test and his activities in the Rorschach Commission and the International Society of the Rorschach. There are also several psychiatric opinions including test protocols and correspondence.

Arrangement Organised in 3 series: 1) Scientific activities 2) Correspondence 3) Miscellaneous.

Biogr. Kenower W. Bash was born on 21th August 1913 in Canada of Swiss parentage. He began his medical career in 1934 at the University of Toronto Medical School. From 1936 to 1937 he attended the University of Chigaco and obtained a master's degree in Psychology. In 1938 he entered the University of Zurich Medical School. In 1940 Bash stopped his medical because of the war and began employment at the Swiss Institute for Epileptics. He finished his medical degree at the University of Zurich in 1948. In 1949 he was appointed Chief at the Institute for Applied Psychology in Zurich. From 1950 to 1953 he was the Assistant Physician at the Swiss Institute for Epileptics. From 1953 to 1954 he hold the position of the Assistant Medical Director at the Rheinau Psychiatric Hospital and Winterthur Psychiatric Hospital. During the years 1954-1955 he was the Assistant Physician and Medical Director of the Swiss Institute for Epileptics.

From 1956 to 1958 Bash was the Assistant Medical Director for the Kantonale Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Wil/SG Psychiatric Clinic. From 1958 to 1960 he was the Medical Officer for the World Health Organization (WHO) in Egypt. In 1960 he was appointed Senior Advisor in Neuropsychiatry for the WHO in Tehran and helped reorganise the psychology services for Iran. In 1964 he assumed a lectureship in psychopathology, psychoanalysis, and psychological diagnosis at the University of Bern. He was appointed Associate Professor. From the years 1966 to 1969 he continued as the Director of Psychological Epidemiological Research for the WHO in Iran. During this period he spent three months of every year in Iran. From 1973 to 1984 Bash was

appointed International Scholar at the Netherlands Institute of Advanced Study in Wassenaar, Netherlands. During this period his scientific research dealt with his psychiatric epidemiological studies of Iran. In 1978 he retired from the University of Bern and moved to Stäfa, a small town on the Lake Zurich. During his retirement he continued many activities, including teaching at the C.G. Jung Institute.

K. W. Bash was one of the original founders of the International Rorschach Society and was President of the Society at the time of his death. His training analyses by C. G. Jung and Carl Alfred Meier had a major impact on his intellectual and emotional development. He edited the Collected Works of Hermann Rorschach. (Text from D. W. Ellis in Journal of personality assessment vol. 50, 1986, p. 348-349).

Acquisition Legacy of Prof. Dr. med. K. W. Bash. Received 23.02.1987.

Action Description: Recorded by archiva GmbH, R. Stalder / 2009.

Arch. history Most of the records delivered in 1987 to the City and University Library of Berne had been filed and labeled in Latin by K. W. Bash. The first inventory was established according to Bash's arrangement adding only some files for the remaining records. The original arrangement was adopted also for the inventory made by archiva gmbh in 2009. Only a few extensive files were splitted into smaller ones.

10 Fonds Marguerite Loosli-Usteri

Ref. Nr. Rorsch LU.

Title Fonds Marguerite Loosli-Usteri.

Extent 1 linear metre of textual records.

Content Almost one third of the files contain Rorschach test protocols with scorings and summaries half of which relating to children and juveniles. More than one third of the files contain preparatory work and manuscripts provided for publication. There are two files with documents relating to Loosli-Usteri's activities in the Rorschach Commission and International Society of the Rorschach. Worth mentioning is a file containing the Rorschach test protocols of the 7 major war criminals at the Nuremberg Trials scored by Loosli-Usteri. Included in the file is a report on her findings.

Arrangement Organised in 3 series: 1) Scientific activities 2) Records of patients 3) Correspondence.

Biogr. Marguerite Loosli-Usteri was born on 11th December 1893 in Zurich where she went to school. She is said to have been very interested in arts and an excellent pianist. In 1912 she matriculated at the university in Zurich where she studied philosophy, psychology and literature. During World War I she put her university studies aside in order to help families of soldiers. From 1919 to 1921 she studied pedagogy at the "Institut Jean Jacques Rousseau" in Geneva established in 1912, where she was assistant to Edouard Claparède, the founder of the institute.

From 1922 to 1923 she worked at "Stephansburg", a children's department of the Clinic Burghölzli in Zurich and established in 1921 by Eugen Bleuler. It was at "Stephansburg", directed by Albert Furrer, who himself had been introduced to Rorschach's experiment in 1921 by the master himself, where Marguerite first became acquainted with the

Rorschach method. In 1923, after her marriage with Carl Loosli, she went to London staying there for three years. In 1926 she returned to the "Insitut Jean Jacques Rousseau", now "Institut des Sciences et Pédagogique de l'Université de Genève", where she held a chair in child protection and directed the counselling service until 1933. In 1929 she published her first article titled "Le test de Rorschach appliqué à différents groupes d'enfants de 10-13 ans", being one of the earliest papers on the Rorschach Test and one of the first publications on the Rorschach in French. In 1930 she commenced giving courses in child protection. Besides she was in charge of teaching the theory and method of the Rorschach as part of the curriculum of the institute. In 1941 she was invited by the "Société suisse de psychothérapie" to give a lecture on the same subject. In 1943 she received her doctoral degree at the "Institut des Sciences et Pédagogique de l'Université de Genève" with her study "De l'anxiété enfantine".

According to Bruno Klopfer, Marguerite Loosli-Usteri was the first to make an attempt at systematic instruction in the use of the Rorschach method. Judging from published work and personal reports of her students, these courses combined instruction and research in the field of child study, and led to the development of the so called Geneva approach to the Rorschach method (Klopfer 1934). In 1943 she received her doctoral degree with her thesis „De l'anxiété enfantine“. Marguerite Loosli-Usteri was elected as the first president of the International Rorschach Society founded in 1952, and held this office until her death in 1958.

- Language* Mainly French but also English and German.
- Acquisition* Most of the material was delivered by the Rorschach Commission.
- Finding aids* Old finding aids.
- Action* Description: Recorded by archiva gmbh, R. Stalder / 2009.
- Arch. history* There were three different parts of records each of them with a finding aid. The first part containing 14 files stored in 5 cardboard boxes was delivered by the Rorschach Commission in 1960 to the Library of the City and University of Berne and deposited there under the library call number "Rorschach Archiv, Nachlass Margrit Loosli-Usteri, Bibliotheca Bernensis 1960/7401 MSS". The second part containing folders and boxes marked with A to H was, together with an inventory, delivered by the husband Dr. Carl Loosli to the Rorschach Archives in 1971. The journal articles and books stored in the boxes marked with B and C later were added to the library of the Rorschach Archives. The third part containing folders numbered 1 to 19 was, together with an inventory, delivered by the Rorschach Commission to the Rorschach Archives on 8th March 1972. In 2009 the records of the three parts were assembled in one inventory with the call number Rorsch LU and reorganised by archiva gmbh.

11 **Fonds Max Müller**

- Ref. Nr.* Rorsch MM.
- Title* Fonds Max Müller.
- Extent* 3 boxes (26 cm).

Content The fonds contains about 200 test records with scorings stemming from a research programme which Müller, together with Emil Oberholzer, began in 1933.

Biogr. Max Müller, son of a psychiatrist, was born in 1894 in Berne. On concluding his medical studies in 1920 he turned to psychiatry, commencing work as an assistant at the Cantonal Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Münsingen near Berne, which had been directed since 1912 by Ulrich Brauchli, previously director of the Thurgauische Irrenanstalt Münsterlingen. Hermann Rorschach, having a close relationship with the family Brauchli from the time of his residency in Münsterlingen, occasionally visited Münsingen and so Müller became acquainted with this colleague ten years his senior, for whom he from the very beginning felt admiration and respect. At the 61st meeting of the Schweizerische Verein für Psychiatrie in November 1921 he heard Rorschach lecture on his experiment with inkblots ("Experimentelle Diagnostik der Affektivität"). Undecided about his vocational training he approached Rorschach for advice. As Müller relates in his memories (Erinnerungen, 1982) the few meetings with Rorschach had a great influence on him. Rorschach not only drew his attention to psychoanalysis and advised him to get in contact with Bleuler, but also he helped him to overcome his disillusion with psychiatry, which had affected him soon after commencing work in Münsingen, and to get a more positive attitude towards psychiatry.

In 1922 he was engaged as a trainee in the psychiatric clinic Burghölzli in Zurich and began psychoanalysis with Emil Oberholzer. Psychoanalysis terminated, the relationship between Oberholzer and Müller turned into an active master-pupil relationship. Whenever possible Müller travelled on week-ends to Zurich to see Oberholzer, where a small circle of colleagues regularly came together and where he would discuss his problems and projects with Oberholzer. As often as possible he attended also the meetings of the Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society in Zurich. Together with other Bernese members of the society (the couple Ernst Blum and Elsa Sapas together with Hans Zulliger) he established in Bern their own group where, above all, Rorschach studies were pursued. In 1929 Müller published an article on Rorschach's test titled "Der Rorschachsche Formdeutversuch, seine Schwierigkeiten und Ergebnisse" (in Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie). In the same year he qualified as university lecturer. In the years 1933-1934 Oberholzer and Müller began a research programme with the intention of assembling as many results as possible using the Rorschach method applied to the average healthy population, in order to determine standard scores. Following disagreement between the two men, the project was abandoned.

For further education Müller went in 1934 to Paris and Wien, where he became acquainted with insulin shock therapy, undertaking one year later the first treatments in the Münsingen clinic. In 1936 he became associate director and two years later director of the asylum in Münsingen. The electric shock therapy established in 1940 in the clinic made Münsingen an internationally renowned centre, where psychiatrists from all European countries were introduced to this technique. During Nazi terror Müller helped many Jewish colleagues to find refuge in Switzerland. In 1943 Müller was appointed professor for psychiatry at the University of Berne and in 1954 he was elected director of the psychiatric university clinic Waldau in Berne, where he

remained until his retirement in 1964. He died in 1980 in his residence in Rüfenacht near Berne.

Acquisition Legacy of Prof. Max Müller, donated in October 1993 by Christian Müller.

Finding aids Inventory not yet existing.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / July 2007.

12 **Fonds Olga Rorschach**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch OR.

Title Fonds Olga Rorschach.

Extent 2 boxes (21 cm).

Arrangement 1) Biographical material 2) Correspondence 3) Manuscripts.

Dates 18uu-1961.

Biogr. Olga Rorschach, née Ol'ga Vil'gemovna Štempelin, was born on 27th May / 8th June 1878 in Buinsk, a small town near Kazan, as the eldest child of Wilhelm Karlow Štempelin, pharmacist, and Elisaweta Matwjewa. Her father's family originated in the Baltic States but had settled generations earlier in Russia. Her father belonged to the Lutheran church whereas his wife was an orthodox Russian. Together with her brother one year and sister eight years younger, Olga passed her childhood and youth first in Buinsk and later in Kazan. Having received her first education from her mother at home she entered the Rodionow Institute in Kazan, which had been founded by a grand duchess for daughters of noblemen, officers and state employees with special merits. After qualifying she lived with her brother in Kazan where he went to school while she earned a living for both by giving private lessons. From 1901 to 1902 she attended medical lectures at the Friedrich Humboldt University in Berlin as a guest student, and in autumn 1902 matriculated as medical student at the University of Zurich, where, in 1906, she became acquainted with her fellow student Hermann Rorschach. In 1908, after concluding her studies with her dissertation "Zur Differentialdiagnose der perniziösen Anämie", she travelled to Kazan to prepare for the Russian state examination in medicine. In 1910 she returned to Switzerland to marry Hermann Rorschach. The couple lived in a flat in the psychiatric hospital in Münsterlingen where in summer 1909 H.R. had been appointed assistant and where in 1911 Olga was engaged also as assistant.

At the end of 1913 she together with her husband left Switzerland with the intention of settling in Russia. Her husband found employment in the private sanatorium Krjukovo near Moscow but, unsatisfied with the job, returned to Switzerland six months later to accept a position at the Psychiatric Hospital Waldau in Bern. It was intended that Olga would follow him a couple of months later but, due to the outbreak of World War I, her return to Switzerland was delayed until 1915. In autumn 1915 the couple moved to Herisau where H.R. was engaged as associate director at the psychiatric hospital, but where Olga was not permitted to undertake any medical activities. In 1917 she gave birth to daughter Elisabeth (Lisa) and two years later to son Wadim. After the death of her husband in 1922 she had to support the family. For two years she

held the post of her deceased husband, but then she had to leave because the administration came to the view that the post should be filled by a male with a Swiss medical diploma. It proved, however, to be difficult for her to find another job in a clinic and in 1924 she moved with her children to Teufen in Canton Appenzell. With a payment from her husband's life insurance she was able to buy a small house where she provided accommodation and outpatient aftercare for a few discharged psychiatric patients. Furthermore she took the opportunities offered of deputising in Ludwig Binswanger's private sanatorium Bellevue in Kreuzlingen, and in the Psychiatric Hospital Cery in Lausanne. Thanks to Binswanger she was able to accompany wealthy patients abroad as their medical attendant. In 1953 she left her home in Teufen to live with her daughter Elisabeth in Zurich, where she died in 1961.

Acquisition Bequeathed to the Rorschach-Archives by Wadim Rorschach. 2010.

Action Description: August 2011.

13 **Fonds Wadim Rorschach**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch WR.

Title Fonds Wadim Rorschach.

Extent 4 boxes in various sizes, 1 folder.

Arrangement 1) Biographical material 2) Correspondence 3) Various papers and printed matter.

Dates 1910-2006.

Biogr. Wadim Rorschach, the son of Hermann and Olga Rorschach, was born on 1st May 1919 in Herisau, where his father held the post as associate director at the Cantonal Psychiatric Clinic. When his father died in 1922 he was just three years old. Two years later the family moved to Teufen in the Canton Appenzell. After his school years in Teufen and later at the Cantonal School St.Gallen Wadim Rorschach matriculated in 1938 as a medical student at the university in Zurich. In 1945, after an intermediate semester in Lausanne, he concluded his studies and afterwards worked as assistant in various hospitals. In 1950 he received his doctorate in medicine and in 1952 opened a general practice in Buchs in the Canton Aargau. After several years training in psychiatric clinics he became specialist in psychiatry and psychotherapy and in 1973 opened a private practice as psychiatrist. Wadim Rorschach remained in Buchs until his death.

Acquisition Bequeathed to the Rorschach-Archives by Wadim Rorschach. 2010.

Action Description: August 2011.

14 **Fonds Walter Morgenthaler**

Ref. Nr. Rorsch WM.

Title Fonds Walter Morgenthaler.

Extent 3 boxes (23 cm).

Content The fonds contains the correspondence between Walter Morgenthaler and Hermann Rorschach, drawing an impressive picture of the

difficulties encountered during the preparation and publication of "Psychodiagnostik", and Morgenthaler's correspondence pertaining to his strong and lifelong commitment to the Rorschach Test. In addition there are Rorschach test protocols and papers concerning his teaching activity.

Arrangement Organised in 2 series: 1) Correspondence 2) Scientific activities.

Biogr. Walter Morgenthaler was born on 15th April 1882 as the eldest of five siblings in Kleindietwil, a village in the canton Bern. His grandparents on both sides were peasants. His father was a railway engineer and a surveyor. When Walter Morgenthaler was fifteen the family moved to Bern where in 1902 he began his medical studies. After an intermediate semester in Vienna in 1905/06 he matriculated in Zurich and there completed his studies in 1908. Immediately afterwards he turned to psychiatry and commenced work as an assistant in the Bernische Kantonale Irrenanstalt Waldau directed by Wilhelm von Speyr. In 1910 he terminated his service in Waldau and spent a few months in Munich with Kraepelin and then in Berlin with Ziehen and Oppenheim.

Thereafter he took a position in the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Friedmatt in Basle where he stayed until 1912. After a short term in the Kantonale Heil- und Pflegeanstalt in Münsingen near Bern he was engaged as a head-physician in the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Waldau. In 1917 he qualified as university lecturer. From 1920 to 1925 he held the position of the medical superintendent of the private psychiatric hospital Münchenbuchsee near Bern. In 1925 he opened a private practice for psychotherapy and marital counselling where he remained active well into old age. Following a stroke he died on 1st April 1965.

Walter Morgenthaler rendered outstanding services to the Rorschach. It was thanks to him that Hermann Rorschach found a publisher for his test, and after Rorschach's early death in 1922 Walter Morgenthaler threw himself into the task of publicising and institutionalising the Rorschach method. That the setting up of the "Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie" (1942) and of the Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (1943) were successful is due in no small way to his efforts. Prompted by Morgenthaler, the Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Psychologie set up in 1945 the Rorschach Commission, which was to engage itself in all aspects of instruction in and dissemination of information on research into the Rorschach method. Walter Morgenthaler became Honorary President of the International Rorschach Society founded in 1952. In 1957 the Rorschach Commission initiated the formation the Rorschach Archives administered by the University Library of Bern.

Furthermore he was a pioneer in the training of psychiatric nurses which was regularised in Switzerland in 1928, and was also one of the first to recognise the importance of art in psychiatry. His book on Adolf Wölfli „Ein Geisteskranker als Künstler“ was published in 1921 as the first volume in the series „Arbeiten zur angewandten Psychiatrie“ edited by himself.

Acquisition Transmitted by K.W. Bash in August 1973.

Finding aids Detailed inventory not yet available.

Action Description: Recorded by Rita Signer / September 2003.