

Daria Domarańczyk

Summary of the PhD dissertation

The beginning of scientific psychology in the Polish lands at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century in the light of the press in the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia.

The present thesis aims at outlining the history of the development of psychology in the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century, with the focus on the most significant researchers at that time, i.e. Józefa Joteyko, Julian Ochorowicz, Helena Deutsh, and Bolesław Błazek. The main source for the thesis was the press articles printed in the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia between 1879 – 1914. The database comprises over 50 titles from the philosophical, pedagogical, medical, socio-cultural and regional press. Additional materials have been collected at Freud Museum in Vienna, The Main Medical Library – Department of Old Medical Book in Warsaw, and the National Library in Warsaw.

The dissertation has a chronological structure and consists of the introduction, three chapters, the summary, the appendices and the bibliography.

The first chapter, ***Between Philosophy and Medicine***, sets the historical background. It is divided into three parts *The development of the definition of psychology*, *Psychology and medicine at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century*, and *Psychology and pedagogy*. This chapter focuses on the evolution of the definition of psychology and its different meaning in particular branches of science, i.e. how it was understood by Wundt, Herbart, Freud and other philosophers and doctors. The second question was about the relationship of psychology and medicine – especially with psychiatry. I describe the first methods of treatment for the mentally ill and first hospitals. The last section concentrates on the roots of the development of human psychology and education.

The second chapter, ***Psychology in XIX century and main representatives***, presents events and people who created this new branch of science. There are three parts: *Psychology in Europe – between Wundt and Freud*, *The beginnings of the Polish mind – psychological reflections*, and *The beginnings of the scientific psychology in the Polish lands*. The first section describes the biography and achievements of the world's famous psychologists – Wilhelm Wundt, Herman Ebbinghaus, Franz Bretano and Sigmunt Freud. Wilhelm Wundt

founded the first experimental psychology laboratory in Lipsk in 1879 and this year is regarded as the birth of scientific psychology in the world. The second part presents the Polish achievements in psychology before this science became an independent discipline (i.e. the period between the Middle Ages and 1879). The third part describes the beginnings of the scientific psychology in the Polish lands, in particular the first Polish psychologist – Julian Ochorowicz, who was Wundt's assistant and has been called "the Father of Polish psychology". His successive forerunners were Władysław Heinrich (who set up the first Polish experimental psychology laboratory), Kazimierz Twardowski, Józefa Joteyko, Helena Deutsch (Freud's assistant), etc.

The last chapter and the most important part of the dissertation, entitled *Psychology in the press of Polish Kingdom and Galicia at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century*, presents the first articles on psychology in chosen Polish magazines. There are four groups of magazines: philosophical, medical, pedagogical and socio-cultural ones. The most important titles for the analysis are: "Przegląd Filozoficzny", "Neurologia Polska", "Zdrowie", "Krytyka Lekarska", "Przegląd Pedagogiczny", „Rodzina i Szkoła”, „Ateneum”, „Biblioteka Warszawska”, „Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, „Bluszcz” and „Nowe Tory”.

The outcomes of the analysis conducted on the basis of the gathered material are presented in the Conclusions.

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