Bibliography of

Autobiography, Memoir and Reminiscence Literature

For Use by Scholars, Students and Practitioners

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide scholars, students and practitioners with a list of references to the literature on autobiography, memoir, reminiscence, and related topics. It was thought to be of use in an era of growing awareness of the significance of telling, sharing, and studying life stories.

The literature is growing rapidly since it reflects activities in several scholarly disciplines, areas of research, and fields of practice. Because of the vast scope of the topics, this bibliography should not be regarded as all encompassing or definitive. In particular the included list of individually written autobiographies is limited. Thousands of individual autobiographies have been written and published. In contrast, although the research literature is growing, it is relatively small compared with the number of published autobiographies and memoirs. No attempt has been made to provide abstracts of individual articles although brief descriptions of books are included.
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**BOOKS**

**Autobiography and Biography: Historical Perspectives**

Boring, E. (Ed.) (1952). A history of psychology in autobiography, Vol. IV. New York: Russell & Russell. This is a continuation of the three-volume set done in the 1930s. The volume contains personal and professional autobiographies of psychologists, including Piaget.


Burr, A.R. (1909). The autobiography: A critical and comparative study. New York: Houghton Mifflin. This study of autobiography discusses autobiographies as literary form, as well as such issues as sincerity, history, influence, humor, self-esteem, work, memory and religion. It covers the reasons why famous people wrote autobiographies; these are grouped by historical era.


Crossman, R. (1950). The god that failed. New York: Bantam Books. This work provides the historical background and political autobiographies of six men who all converted to communism and were later disillusioned by it. They include Richard Wright, Arthur Koesner, Ignazio Silonzo, Andre Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender.


Edel, L. (1957). Literary biography. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. The book contains a series of lectures delivered at the University of Toronto by Dr. Leon Edel. Dr. Edel was a professor in the Department of English at New York University and the well-known biographer and editor of Henry James. In this book he describes the aims, problems and techniques of biography.


Jacobs, S.E. (1974). Women in perspective: A guide to cross-cultural studies. Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press. This is a reference work for women’s autobiographies. It contains a section listing women’s biographies and autobiographies among other topics including sexuality, prostitution, women in war and many others.
This work contains a three-page listing of a sampling of American autobiographies, including Eleanor Roosevelt, Lillian Hellman, Woody Guthrie, Norman Mailer, Groucho Marx, Ernie Pyle, Dwight D. Eisenhower and others.

A subject index classifies the books (up to 1946) according to occupation, place of residence and connection to historical events of the subjects.

The author was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for this book in which he describes the art of biography by looking at both the history of the genre and literary criticism. The book focuses mainly on the Middle Ages.

Encompassing classical masterworks, popular literature, how-to manuals, the painted self-portrait, and oral as well as written narratives, Lejeune makes a bold case for autobiography as a privileged source for the understanding of social and cultural history.

This book contains an annotated bibliography of American autobiographies categorized according to occupations and lifestyles. It also has a good introduction to the particular genre of autobiography.

This book includes a discussion of many types of memoirs, especially political, military and other public life vocations.

This is an extensive listing containing many celebrities by profession.

This bibliography, organized chronologically, gives the diarist’s occupation, type of diary (domestic, public, etc.) plus a brief summary of contents (travel, historical notes, illnesses, sea diaries, etc.)
This work contains a 28-page essay, “Seventeenth-Century Autobiography,” by Mathews and deals almost exclusively with British autobiographies. Interesting facts: A bibliography compiled in 1955 lists almost 7,000 autobiographies in Britain alone. Ninety percent were written in the 19th and 20th centuries. About 400 were written in the 18th century, 200 in the 17th and only a dozen before then. Clearly, English autobiography then has its roots in the 17th century.

French biographer, novelist and essayist Andre Maurois (1885-1967) reviews dimensions and issues of autobiography and discusses good vs. bad examples.

Mehlman uses French structuralism to analyze Proust’s Remembrance of Things Past, which he treats as an autobiographical novel, Leiris and Sartre’s respective autobiographies, and Levi-Strauss’ Triste Tropiques, an account of his first anthropological field experience. Mehlman defines structure as “a self-regulating series of transformations of a constant system of relationships.” (p. 13).

These volumes begin with an introduction that profiles Goethe and Pierre Larousse and moves to the Middle East with first-person narratives of Ahuri and Ahuramazda. The next section discusses Greek literature and Marcus Aurelius, Isocrates, Plato and Dion. Other topics include political life (Polybius, Cato the Elder, Plutarch, Octavian, Mark Antony), Hellenistic writers (Josephus), the Age of Enlightenment (Aratus, Galen) and many more.

These volumes contain the personal and professional autobiographies of psychologists and include analytical, introspective and theoretical details of their views. It is a collection of scientific papers dealing with psychology and autobiography. The contributors come from an international array of universities including Princeton, Yale, Duke, Berlin, Hamburg, London, Turin, Halle, Utrecht, and others.

This edition is a collection articles and letters gathered during World War II for publication in the New Yorker. It contains autobiographical accounts from Europe, Britain, the Persian Gulf, Hiroshima, Okinawa and other places.

Written by 20th century biographer, critic and diarist Sir Harold Nicolson who believed that biography as a genre was becoming stifled, this book traces the historical development of English biography.
A study of how life-writing has changed over time. The author reviews the changing styles in the autobiographical writings of St. Augustine, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Samuel Beckett and provides an overview of how memory and personal narrative have evolved over the course of 17 centuries to the present day.

The author is the discoverer of the earliest known autobiography in English. The book is a paper delivered at a seminar on the relations of biography and history in the English Renaissance. Also provided are a brief history of English autobiography and a description of the author’s research.

This book begins with an introduction to the history of autobiography. It is a compilation of excerpts from famous autobiographers. Topics include: antiquity, middle ages, Renaissance, modern Europe, U.S., Russia and Asia. Some of names include Sennacherib, Marcus Aurelius, St. Augustine, Luther, Francis Bacon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Mill, Darwin, Freud, Jack London, Ben Franklin, Tolstoy, Gandhi and Nehrm. Each excerpt has an introduction by the author giving historical background.

This work provides a reference to autobiographies and books on autobiography. It covers the history of autobiography and deals with other aspects including story of a calling, acquisition of an outlook, childhood, the autobiographical novel, the autobiography of a poet, and the sensitiveness of the truth.

A review of English diaries from the 16th to the 20th centuries with an introduction on diary writing.

This book features essays by the major supporters of the narrative metaphor. They approach the subject from philosophical, religious, anthropological, and historical perspectives, as well as from the psychological point of view.

This book is a study of the autobiographies of Franklin, Henry Adams and Henry James. They are studied in relation to each other and in relation to the American experience of their time. The work provides a historical picture and personal details of all three men.

This book deals primarily with Quaker journals and Puritan spiritual narratives. It goes into depth analyzing the several examples. Included are Emily Dickenson, Thoreau, Whitman, Adams, Jonathan Edwards and the narrative of conversion, and Cotton Mather. The book provides a bibliographical essay with resources for primary sources, historical background, and criticism of autobiography.
This scholarly work contains voluminous notes and references to period autobiography. It provides analysis of the style of a particular genre. Chapters include the history of autobiography, reminiscence, life and times, shape and texture, the expository mode, narrative mode and mixed mode.

This is a reference for information on African American autobiography, which offers a listing of black autobiographies, secondary sources on Black literature and literary criticism. Chapters deal with black manhood, black womanhood, loss, flight, creative transcendence and conversions.

The book provides a list of autobiographies and biographies.

This book offers first-person accounts of the emergence of contemporary developmental psychology by experts in the field, including Paul Mussen, Louise Bates, Lois Hoffman and James Birren. The ten original essays presented here chart the personal and professional life experiences of the contributors.

In this book the author traces oral history through its past up to the present. Topics include history and community, historians and oral history, oral history achievements, evidence, memory and the self, oral history projects, the interview and interpretation of oral history. It would be of use to students, teachers, historians and others interested in the importance of oral history in our society.

This work lists autobiographies and biographies according to topics of interest with comments included for each one entered.

The work contains autobiographical material available on King Sargon, Sennacherib, Socrates, Xenophon, Julius Caesar, Augustus and St. Augustine. A one-page essay is introduced for each person providing personal and historical background.

The book includes an introduction to the Middle Ages and the self-narratives of Auicenna, Al Ahazali, Abelard, Salimbene, Dante, Petrach, Timur the Lame, Sir John Froissart, Sir Philip De Comines. A one-page introductory and historical note precedes each selection.
This work includes a narrative of the modern world and the autobiographical data on Benvenuto Cellini, Luther, Henry VIII, Thomas Platter, Emperor Charles V and Jerome Cardan with a one-page historical introduction to each.

There is an introductory essay entitled, “From the Spanish St. Teresa to the English Cavaliers.” The book includes self-narrative material on St. Teresa, Sir Francis Drake, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Walter Raleigh, Marguerite De Valois, Duke of Sully, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Sir Keneim Digby.

The book contains an introductory piece on the 17th century, then autobiographies of William Lilly, John Milton, Count Philibert de Grammont, George Fox, John Bunyan, Sophia the Electress of Hanover, Samuel Pepys and Sir Isaac Newton. Two additional essays are provided on Fox and Bunyan plus one-page introductions on each selection.

This work includes an introductory piece on the period and on Franklin. Autobiographies include Colley Cibber, Duke De St. Simon, Lewis Holberg, Mohammed Ali Hazin and Ben Franklin.

This volume contains a piece on the period plus one on Rousseau. Autobiographies on Rev. John Wesley, Carlo Goldoni, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Wilhemine Margravine of Baireuth, David Hume, King Frederick the Great and Jen Jacques Rousseau are included.

Book provides an introduction plus autobiographies of Jean Francois Marmontel, Henri de Lathde, Casanova, Baron Frederic Trenck, Oliver Goldsmith, Catherine the Great, Joseph Priestly.


Introduction plus autobiographies of Princess Marie Therese of France, Fredrick Froesu, Thomas De Quincey, Peter Cartwright, Ben Haydon, Lord Byron and Heinrick Heine.


Includes the autobiographies of general Garibaldi, Abe Lincoln, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Richard Wagner, Sir Henry Bessemer, Prince von Bismarck, John Ruskin, Queen Victoria, Herbert Spencer and Henri Frederic Amise.


This book provides a study of literary self-consciousness, including the historical setting and the literary mood of the times. It includes examples from John Bunyan, John Donne, John Lilburone, Robert Burton, Richard Baxter, Sir Thomas Browne, John Milton and Tomas Traherne. The author analyzes the literary style of each and delves into the authors’ psyche. A bibliographic appendix lists references.

Insights on the nature of biography and truth by prolific biographer, Stanley Weintraub, who wrote about George Bernard Shaw, Disraeli, George Washington and Edward VII.

The author analyzes a number of examples of autobiography from the 16th century on. He choses writers who describe themselves, as well as the times in which they lived. They include Cellini, Bunyan, Rousseau, Franklin, Darwin and Kipling.
Autobiographical, Reminiscence and Memoir Methods:

**Group Methods**

American Association of Retired Persons. (1989). Reminiscence: Finding meaning in memories training guide. Washington, DC: American Association of Retired Persons. This manual is designed to help train groups or individuals who wish to reminisce with older people. The method involves having the trainees reminisce about their own life experiences while helping older people reminisce about their own. The book includes information on how to adapt the method to nursing home, hospice and home care settings, and teaches listening and interviewing skills.

Birren, J.E. & Cochran, K. N. (2001). Telling the stories of life through guided autobiography groups. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. The purpose of this book is to assist people who want to organize and conduct autobiography groups. Topics include the power of autobiography, who should do an autobiography, qualifications of a leader, how to organize a group, and small group dynamics. Also provided are an overview of each theme with sensitizing questions, sample publicity flyers and session handouts—everything needed to start and run a successful guided autobiography group.

Birren, J.E. & Deutchman, D.E. (1991). Guiding autobiography groups for older adults: Exploring the fabric of life. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. This book provides a guide for group leaders and others who are interested in how a guided autobiography group is conducted. Covered are the following topics: strengthening the fabric of life; helping older adults build greater understanding and self-worth through attending a guided autobiography group; how to lead a group; the healing power of the group; the importance of guiding themes and sensitizing questions; encouraging creativity; mastering obstacles; next steps after guided autobiography; a guide to the literature and implications for future research.

Bratter, B. & Dennis, H. (2008). Project renewal: The first retirement model for career women. New York: Scribner. From the book jacket: “For the first time in history, career women—women who have worked outside the home for most of their lives—are retiring. Without role models, they look to one another to face the changes this life transition brings. Project Renewment will show women that giving up their careers does not mean giving up who they are.” Renewment--a word the authors created from a combination of the words renewal and retirement—“suggests optimism and opportunity, growth and self-discovery. Project Renewment is a grassroots movement among women who are close to retirement or recently retired and looking to connect with one another. It offers insight and support in a friendly, humorous and meaningful way.”

Burnside, I. (1986). Working with the elderly: Group process and techniques. Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers. This book deals with group work and the elderly and is a tool for students planning to specialize in geriatric care or the practitioner looking for a simply written text. Contributors include a variety of professionals and practitioners who conform to the multidisciplinary approach to group work and the elderly.
From the book cover: “This text presents state-of-the-art of group work with the older population, reflecting changes and current issues in this field. The aim is to improve the quality of psychosocial care of older adults through the appropriate use of groups.” Editors emphasize the importance of settings in which groups are conducted and offer a multidisciplinary and pragmatic approach to group intervention, including how to begin, conduct and maintain groups.

A training pack for reminiscence work, designed to help interested people get started, or help those involved already to take a fresh look at what they are doing.

The author, a reminiscence expert, combines theory and practical approaches for use by professionals working with older clients in a variety of group and individual settings. She provides tools and methods for triggering recall, recording a life story, tapping into creativity, experiencing a meaningful life review, deepening relationships with others, shedding feelings of isolation, using reminiscence for staff development and improving delivery of care. Other topics include problem-solving, coping, improving communication, increasing social interactions and self-esteem building through reminiscence strategies.

Designed for use by those professional caregivers who wish to develop and enhance their reminiscence work with older people--whether the setting is a residential care home, nursing home, hospital, club or day center--or working with an older person in their own home.

By combining interdisciplinary theory and practice, this book introduces students to group work theories and explains how to modify general theory to meet the needs of older adults, including those who are contending with particular physical and cognitive disabilities. With numerous case studies in varying settings (hospitals, nursing homes, residential facilities, day centers, and home care), the book emphasizes group development, structure, process, and evaluating outcomes.

This practical book offers readers an overview of the varied applications of reminiscence and life review organized within the framework of Kunz’s Life Story Matrix. Chapters are organized within each of the three dimensions of the Life Story Matrix: reminiscence to life review, private verses public, and content versus process. Leading experts in each of these areas are chapter contributors. Each chapter includes a current review of the literature, case examples or illustrations, and learning exercises that can be done individually or in groups.

Magee, J.J. (1988). A professional’s guide to older adults’ life review: Releasing the peace within. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books. The author presents a model in which facilitators of life review groups can enhance the self-acceptance of members while helping them to own their past, celebrate it as a gift and feel purposeful about their future.

Rowles, G. & Schoenberg, N. (Eds.) (2002). Qualitative gerontology: Second Edition. New York: Springer Publishing. The authors provide a contemporary perspective on the status of qualitative research in gerontology. The book examines recent trends in the application of qualitative methodologies and the emergence of new qualitative techniques, such as focus groups, studies of personal histories, and the use of photography. Chapters include discussions of critical and feminist perspectives, practice issues, ethical issues, and the contribution of qualitative research to the progress of science.


Seaton, C.E. (1983). Facilitating personal development in adulthood through guided autobiography: Rationale and procedures. Langley, B.C. Canada: Fraser Valley Aging Resource Center, Trinity Western College. In this monograph the author explores the significance of the concepts of life review and of the guided autobiographical method and provides specific directions for implementing guided autobiography with adults.
**Individual Methods**


This book provides an introduction to the sensitive collection of first-person narratives in a way that preserves the words of the person telling the story.


From the book jacket: “This book moves us forward, frees us from the debris of the past by putting our life in context, and helps us to acknowledge our accomplishments.” For Birren, “Taking stock of your life is a step toward being freer to live it with greater vigor.” “You are what you remember,” Birren says, “encouraging us to live life as an adventure—but with awareness. And though there is no magic carpet ride to a graceful and brilliant second half, Birren’s grounded, compassionate wisdom and guidance serve as expert directions for getting there.”


This step-by-step guide takes the autobiographer from the early years, middle years and later years, to putting it all together as a published book.


Crandall explains how to organize, trace and showcase a family history with up-to-date information on how and where to do the research. Topics include internet and library resources and researching records on births, deaths, marriages, churches, cemeteries, probates, courts, land, census, military and immigration, as well as how to organize and publish your family genealogy.


The author poses the question: Is life a chance collection of happenings? Or can it be understood within an overlay of universal stages of human development? She attempts to answer these questions while exploring life-histories of individuals and the use of such methods in the study of social gerontology.


The theory and structure of Haight’s life review process are examined with guidelines for implementing the techniques for older clients in a community setting.
From the book cover: “This handbook synthesizes thirty years of research and practice using the Structured Life Review process, a one-on-one therapeutic technique that guides people in reflecting on their lives from early childhood to the present. This approach allows individuals to learn from past experiences, settle unresolved issues, and ultimately achieve a state of life acceptance. Participants have been shown to benefit from increased life satisfaction, reduced depression and the opportunity for reconciliation, acceptance and serenity.”

This book provides a guide to recording the life stories of an oral history and has been used in a number of oral history workshops at Essex University in England and other locations world-wide.

This book provides a system of research in the field of genealogy and a useful note keeping method. It would be of interest to novice as well as experienced genealogists.

This book is designed to show the reader how to find out the story he or she wants to tell—to others and to one’s self. It provides theoretical maps in the form of philosophy, viewpoints and firsthand accounts (stories) to help in the exploration of one’s own time, space, roots and personal mythology.

This is a book designed to help people gain confidence and skill in writing their autobiography. It helps motivate the writer to write, describes the writing process and includes autobiographical excerpts by well-known writers on such topics as people, places and events.

This workbook covers how to do a life review or an oral history. It includes material on intergenerational sharing of stories, listening, encouraging reminiscence, benefits of reminiscence groups, story telling in the medical world, sample questions and a bibliography of related books, articles and websites.

From the book cover: “Drawn from the popular “Narrative Matters” column in the journal Health Affairs, these forty-six articles focus on such topics as the hard financial realities of medical insurance, AIDS, assisted suicide, marketing drugs, genetic engineering, organ transplants and ethnic and racial disparities in the health care system” as these matters relate to narratives and personal essays.
This volume offers advice for making elderhood enjoyable and rewarding. It reinforces elders who are already committed to making the final years their most rewarding, and is inspiring for those who may view their old age with resignation and regret. Its topics include: a new vision of elderhood, preretirement, ways to cope with fears, emerging as a full person, transformation with growth from midlife to elderhood, and ten marks for recognizing successful elders.

This book describes the techniques of the Intensive Journal Process, which is an instrument for self-guidance, crystallizing decisions, identifying goals and finding meaning in life. Topics include the life history log, stepping stones, intersections (roads taken and not taken) and now: the open moment.

This is a text on contemporary autobiographic writing. It challenges assumptions about who may write about their lives, why and how. It offers coaching on how to craft short or long life narratives and traces the history of autobiography from the ancient Egyptians to modern authors. Examples from such well known writers as Maya Angelou and Russell Baker are included. Rainer demonstrates how to write character portraits, how to remember stories, how to unify a story, how to use humor, and how to move through time, among other topics.

In this chapter the authors introduce a new method of research on aging and the life course. The Life-line Interview Method (LIM) is an instrument for eliciting biographical information in the form of life metaphors, especially from the elderly. The authors state that the LIM can serve as a diagnostic and process-facilitating tool for working with the elderly especially because it allows the older person to set his or her own pace for disclosing biographical information.

Enables one to review, understand, and write the stories of one’s life. With techniques that unfold in an easy to understand checklist of steps to follow, the reader will learn to cope with the fear of writing, create favorable conditions for writing well, write autobiography from a child’s point of view, recollect long forgotten memories, write with clarity and impact, employ fiction techniques in life writing, and rewrite effectively.

This is a workbook for recording a family tree and details of one’s life story.

Watts, J. & Davies, A.F. (Eds.) (1974). Generations: Your family in modern American history. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. This is a guide to exploring the past by beginning with the self. It serves to help the reader gain a better understanding of the self and family within the backdrop of immigration and other social changes of the twentieth century. It further provides a guide to asking questions about one’s place in social history. “It starts with you and the present, goes back several generations, and then comes forward to the present again.”

Williams, P. A. (1997). Once upon a lifetime: Take the time to record the stories of your life. Nisku, Alberta, Canada: Nisku Printers. This book will guide you through the past and present, and into the future. The easy-to-follow format allows you to choose the questions you wish to answer and then write your comments in the spaces provided. The questions can also be used as an aid for interviews on audio or video recordings.

**Autobiography, Philosophy and Spirituality:**

Atkinson, R. (1995). The gift of stories: Practical and spiritual applications of autobiography, life stories and personal mythmaking. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey. This book “offers a clear concise basis for understanding the nature and potential of sharing our stories. It provides specific, practical, instructional details for telling our own stories and gives the necessary guidelines for assisting others in telling their life stories. Its basic framework enables individuals with little experience to begin writing about the really important aspects of their lives and understanding how and why the universal elements of the stories we tell contribute to our continuing growth.”


From the book cover: “Written within the context of the Christian faith, this book is designed to help the reader write his or her own life story, and in the process, to enhance personal and spiritual growth. This book enables the reader to come to terms with old wounds and conflicts from the past, and once resolved, to leave the emotional baggage behind and move into the future with peace of mind and renewed faith.

From the book cover: The book “describes a spiritual journal as a tool for self-discovery, an aid to concentration, a mirror for the soul, a place to generate and capture ideas, a safety valve for the emotions, a training ground for the writer, and a good friend and confidant. But the main purpose is to advocate its value for spiritual growth. Klug also discusses the mechanics of getting started, the variations for developing the practice, and the short and long range values of journaling.”

In this book the author identifies how religion affects mental health in adulthood. He reviews major theories, as well as the current research, and provides a historical review of tensions between behavioral science and religion. Also addressed are ways that religion can complement science in the understanding and treatment of mental distress. Other topics include clinical applications, special concerns in later life and issues of death and dying.

This work contains brief life stories of 15 women and how God came into their lives. Each goes into crises and turning points in their lives, especially the spiritual aspects.

This book presents a collection of contributions that can inform both professionals and non-professionals interested in the realities of aging, religion and spirituality. It draws from professionals in the fields of gerontology, social work, religion and ethics to address an important gap in the social work curriculum. The work “offers cues for making effective turns in our spiritual journeys and improving the quality of our lives as we live longer.”

The author presents a guide for constructing a spiritual autobiography.

From the book cover: The author “offers readers of all ages a way to create their own spiritual autobiographies. Helpful for small groups as well as individuals, this resource leads you through ten weeks of study that include the following topics: life stories, reclaiming childhood stories, family relationships, stories that connect the generations and healing of memories.
Novak develops the idea of story and autobiography as developing aspects of the self in relation to religiousness vs. ethics and principles.

Fr. Martin defines spirituality as “whatever helps us make sense of our lives and gives them meaning.” In this book he guides men to explore what it means to be created in the image of God, to possess positive sexual energy, to gain the courage of a warrior, to carry wounds gracefully, to mature concerning authority, and to be wise. He describes six stages of skills that speak to a man’s soul while encouraging the exploration of the questions of life, and he offers his six-step process of spiritual growth.

This work encourages the reader to write about a variety of personal topics including strengths, creativity, resilience and moments of transformation. “Doing so,” says the author, “will enable [the reader] to breathe new life into personal memories, stimulate spiritual growth and develop profound connections to the special places and people” in one’s life. Provided are instructions, writing exercises and tips for avoiding writing obstacles, along with real-life memoir excerpts as examples.

This book is a guide for managing time with the aim to free up more time for the “human side of life,” which she describes as time for thinking, creating, planning and enjoying. The author guides the reader in achieving a “healthy balance between periods of productivity and periods of relaxation necessary to restore one’s creative capacity.” Topics include negative versus creative procrastination, focusing on results, racing the clock, overcoming guilt, coping with depression, setting rational deadlines, time-saving ideas, handling criticism, redefining values, and benefits of free time on one’s well-being.

This book discusses the rise of the spiritual autobiography with its intense focus on the individual. It profiles Daniel Defoe’s Robinson Crusoe, a fictionalized account of a character’s spiritual journey while he is stranded on a deserted island.

The book helps the reader answer deep questions of life, including, “Who am I? Why am I here and What is the meaning of my life?” Says the author, “Taking the time to ask these questions can be the first step to new growth, healing and maturity.” Instructions are provided on how to go about writing one’s spiritual autobiography. Also offered are exercises to stimulate memory and self-reflection, including drawing a favorite childhood room, describing a friend, and sketching a road map of one’s life. The book contains examples of stories taken from the author’s spiritual autobiography workshops.
Research:

**Autobiographical Memory, Reminiscence, Life Review and Life History**


“The main aim of this longitudinal, explorative study was to describe the dynamics of autobiographical memory (AM) over the lifespan. The study covers a period of five years in which the Life-line Interview Method was administered three times to 98 men and women about equally divided over a young (18-30 years), middle (31-55 years) and older age group (56-84 years). Autobiographical memories and expectations were analyzed from the perspective of number, affect and content of events. The effect of age, gender and time perspective on stability and change were determined.”

This book offers a guided tour through the history, context and purposes of reminiscence therapy. It covers the range of applications, from promoting social and emotional stimulation to reminiscence as psychotherapy. It contains a brief overview of its theoretical underpinnings and emphasizes the need for adequate training and supervision for those undertaking this type of work. The authors also provide a working guide to the assessment process.

This book brings together work by leading psychologists, gerontologists, social workers, nurses and community workers who have first-hand experience of reminiscence work. Contributors provide a critical overview of the field. They reflect on the processes involved in specific contexts and suggest ways of developing more sensitive approaches in an area of work that has seen much activity, but little reflection and evaluation. The book includes descriptions of work in hospitals, schools and a variety of community settings and will be useful to students and practitioners in health, social care and adult education.

In this chapter, Butler discusses his concept of reminiscence as a natural aspect of aging rather than an indication of deterioration.

From the book cover: “This book is a study of the role and significance of reminiscence and provides a unique view into the diversity of responses to thinking and talking about the past in old age. Based upon the author’s research and clinical experience, the findings of the studies reveal the variety of patterns of adjustment to late life and place memories within them.” Connections with clinical and social work practice are identified making the book a good resource for students and those working with older people.


Disch, R. (Ed.) (1988). Twenty-five years of the life review: Theoretical and practical considerations. New York: Haworth Press. In this book, professionals in the field of aging examine the history and concept of the life review and go beyond the early formulation of this concept both in theory and in practice. Critics suggest ways that the theory can be modified and expanded while offering several unique methods of creatively adapting changes for practical purposes. Proponents, while emphasizing that reminiscence is not a panacea, proclaim its historical, educational and therapeutic value.

Fivush, R. & Haden, C.A. (Eds.) (2003). Autobiographical memory and the construction of a narrative self: Developmental and cultural perspectives. Mahwah, N.J: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. From the book cover: “Contributors to this book share a perspective that both memory and self are constructed through specific forms of social interactions and/or cultural frameworks that lead to the formation of an autobiographical narrative. Taken together, the chapters weave a coherent story about how each of us creates a life narrative embedded in social-cultural frameworks that define what is appropriate to remember, how to remember it, and what it means to be a self with an autobiographical past.”


Haight, B.K. & Webster, J.D. (Eds.) (1995). Art and science of reminiscing: Theory, research, methods and applications. Washington, D.C: Taylor & Francis. Here the authors present reminiscing as a multi-disciplinary topic while examining related theories and research. They also discuss the different ways of conducting life-review interviews and explore therapeutic applications. Contributors include icons in the field, such as James Birren, Irene Burnside and Phillippe Cappeliez.
Based upon Birren and Deutchman's (1991) book on autobiography groups for older adults, this study involved having nursing home residents write their life stories and read them within a group. Topics include an introduction, a literature review, an overview of the problems associated with living in a nursing home, a summarization of the ten week group work process, research findings, recommendations and the unanticipated responses to the study.

This anthology documents the importance of narrative to the study of individuals and groups. The editors propose that the human sciences are undergoing a paradigm shift toward a more humanistic language in which narrative plays a complex role. Narratives, they claim, help to make experience intelligible, to crystallize personal identity, and to constitute and nurture community. The fifteen articles in this collection, organized into sections dealing with memory, identity, and community, are by noted scholars who advocate diverse political and ideological positions. The contributors represent a wide variety of disciplines, including philosophy, history, religion, communication, environmental studies, political science, sociology, anthropology, psychology, and law.

Contributors discuss aspects of aging, reminiscence and creativity in elderhood.

Contributors provide insights into the uses of reminiscence with older adults. Topics include reminiscence and continuity, recollection, workshops, living history plays, the story, tapping the legacy, healing, hope, health and ending. Also covered are the uses of reminiscence, reminiscence and society, life review poems, the elderly, groups, realities of aging and a bibliography on reminiscence.

Using the life story matrix as a framework, the editors and contributors look at the complexities of life story work with older adults. Topics include techniques, advice on making story public, content and process of reminiscence, using life story approaches to enhance the quality of life for older adults, ameliorating social and psychological problems and interventions. Practical applications, anecdotes, exercises and suggestions are provided.
This book chapter describes results of empirical research on non-institutionalized elderly suggesting that reminiscence is positively related to adaptation by maintaining self-esteem, reaffirming identity, mastering personal losses, and positively contributing to society. Findings suggest that reminiscence is not related to intellectual deterioration and that it is positively related to freedom from depression and to personal survival.

The author discusses therapeutic uses of reminiscence and life review and provides insights on skills needed for utilizing these methods with older adults.

This book places the study of autobiographical memory in its historical, methodological and theoretical contexts. Topics include research on autobiographical memory, schematic/temporal organization and distribution of autobiographical memories, and failure of autobiographical memory in forms of amnesia.

The contributors discuss areas of interest related to autobiographical memory, including cognitive psychology, naturalistic studies and practical problems, such as eyewitness testimony, survey research and clinical syndromes in which there are losses or distortions of memory. Thus the scope of this book extends beyond psychology into law, medicine, sociology and literature.

Describes the Guided Autobiography course developed by Dr. James E. Birren. The course, say the authors, helps people revisit their life stories and write them down in a 10-week course format. The book is intended for teachers, staff and supervisors who wish to institute a Guided Autobiography course in their facilities, or for the individual who would like to follow the guidelines to write his or her own stories.

From the book jacket: Based upon aging and adult development, this book covers the various dimensions, types and in-depth experiences of reminiscence and life review in old age. “The text includes new findings and ideas on imagery and language of reminiscence, the role of memorabilia and cherished possessions, and expression of life themes and personal narrative in reminiscence. Also featured are the creative and esthetic elements of reminiscence—expressed in both written and oral forms.”


The Self, Identity and Autobiography

Allport, G.W. (1942). The use of personal documents in psychological research. New York: Social Science Research Council. This book is a survey and critical study of the uses of personal documents by psychoanalysts. The author reviews the various forms of personal documents and evaluates their use on the basis of style, truthfulness and reliability. Topics include why people write, autobiographies, questionnaires, diaries, letters and artistic projective documents.
From the book cover: “This volume presents a critical analysis of fundamental issues in the scientific study of self and identity. Social scientists from psychology, sociology, and anthropology present new and contrasting perspectives on these issues. Topics include the personal versus social nature of self and identity, multiplicity of selves versus unity of identity, and the societal, cultural, and historical formation and expression of selves.

Contains a thorough discussion on the subject as well as many short, autobiographical examples.

From the book cover: “Despite the progress of the women’s movement, many women still feel silenced in their families, schools and workplaces. Based on in-depth interviews with 135 women, this insightful book explains why they feel that way.”

The author proposes an integrative model that explores the structure of identity and the principles directing its development. Also covered are the relation of the individual to social change, the three levels of coping strategies – intra-psychic, interpersonal and intergroup – and factors that limit the success of such strategies.

The authors explore the invention of the self through forms of autobiography. Topics include the self-report, conventions of style, social influences, story revisions, purpose, interpretation, narrative accounts, text-making, motivated memory, and others subjects.

This study tested the prediction that Transcendental Meditation (TM) promotes the growth of wisdom including holistic self development, affective functioning and cognitive development in the moral domain. Practitioners of TM scored higher than control subjects on measures of autonomy, ego development, principled moral reasoning and intimacy. The results suggested that educators could implement TM as a practical means of helping students develop wisdom.

This work enhances knowledge of the complex forces that shape identity and confronts the equally complex problems that arise when we write about who we think we are. Topics include registers of self, relational selves, autobiography, myth of autonomy, storied selves, identity, self-narration, privacy, inviolate personality, and ethics of life writing.
Earle, W. (1972). The autobiographical consciousness. Chicago, IL: Quadrangle Books. This is a philosophical (phenomenological) inquiry into consciousness as an “I.” The author states that the historical statement of philosophy, “Know thyself” is the root of wisdom.

Egan, S. (1984). Patterns of experience in autobiography. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. In this book, the author explores the uses of fiction for autobiography. Drawing on psychology, sociology, art theory, poetics, religion and the study of myth, she examines four particular patterns that commonly appear in autobiography: paradise and paradise lost, the heroic journey, conversation, and confession. The value of these myths are explored within the examination of a wide range of autobiographical works as Egan demonstrates the subtlety with which fiction serves the needs of truth in autobiography.


Frankl, V.E. (1963). Man’s search for meaning: An introduction to logotherapy. New York: Pocket Books. In this book, Dr. Frankl describes his experiences as a prisoner in Nazi concentration camps that led him to develop logotherapy to help his patients discover the meaning in their lives that keeps them alive and living. He expounds on the central theme of existentialism: to live is to suffer, to survive is to find meaning in the suffering. Each person must find the purpose for himself. To this autobiographical account, the author has added a description of the basic tenets of logotherapy.


Holstein, J.K. & Gubrium, J.F. (2000). The self we live by: Narrative identity in a postmodern world. New York: Oxford University Press. The authors explore the concept of the self from the early pragmatists like William James, Charles Horton Cooley and George Herbert Mead into a new story of the self that is narratively constructed, yet is disciplined by its social practices. Further, say the authors, the empirical self has become more complex and varied than its early formulators could have imagined.


Johnson, R.A. (1977). She: Understanding feminine psychology. New York: Harper & Row. This book explores what it means to become a woman and provides a basis for better understanding of the self or, for men, the women in their lives. It examines the ancient myth of Amor and Psyche as a story of a woman’s task to become whole, complete and individuated.


Kaufman, S.R. (1986). The ageless self: Sources of meaning in late life. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press. Anthropologist Kaufman interviews sixty Californians from age 60 to 90 to gather their thoughts on significant events in their lives, their day-to-day lives now, themselves as persons, and their reflections on aging. Her findings suggest that older people do not see themselves as “old,” but they have a sense of self that is ageless. Further they stress continuity of identity, despite physical and social changes associated with aging.


In this chapter, the author describes ways that women engage in self-expression through telling their life stories while avoiding the social penalties for self-assertion. They do this by adopting strategies of self-protection in which they include disguises, apologies and disclaimers. Long describes three strategies women use to tell life stories within an atmosphere of perceived or real threat: telling it slant, telling it straight and telling it messy.

In this book, the author explores the myriad fictions in our lives through examining the lives of notable persons as well as fictional characters. A psychoanalyst, Martin draws upon “his clinical practice to illuminate the causes and effects of ‘fictive personality.’” He looks at society and “the profusion of fictions that characterize modern culture,” a society in which “many people don’t feel real unless they are playing a part.”

The author looks at the self-identity of older women and how their self-concept changes in the social context of aging.

McAdams suggests that each of us discovers what is true and meaningful in our lives, and in ourselves, through the creation of personal myths. He challenges the traditional view that our personalities are formed by fixed characteristics, or by predictable stages through which we grow. We are the stories we tell, he says, as he explores how understanding and revising our personal stories can open up new possibilities for our lives.

Who am I? And how do I fit into the world? These are the questions individuals ask themselves to make sense of their lives. McAdams’ book addresses the human quest for identity. The author reinterprets some of the classic writings in psychology as he shows how each of us constructs a life story in order to meet the identity challenge and create a sense of unity and purpose in our lives.

The first chapter is a theory of autobiography. Taking Heraclitus’ idea of constant flux, Olney suggests the human need for order leads us to create cosmologies reflecting our personal selves. The autobiography is the “symptomatic key” to the individual. He discusses ideas of selfhood, time, uniqueness and consciousness. He considers moments of fullest realization the highest parts of awareness. Olney refers to metaphor as our way of knowing, of connecting past to present perception. He distinguishes between autobiographers who examine unique consciousness and those who report events. Included are essays with the selections on the autobiographies of Montaigne, Jung, Fox, Darwin, Newman Mill and a section on Elliott’s Four Quartets. He concludes with a section called “Synthesis.”

Randall, W.L. (1995). The stories we are: An essay on self creation. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press. The author “sets out to explore certain implications of the familiar metaphor, ‘the story of my life,’ and analyzes its possible significance with respect to our self-understanding. Our life story,” he says, “may be our most important possession.” He examines life-as-story from a psychological approach and explores the links between literature and life, as well as the range of story-telling styles. He draws upon a variety of fields, including psychology, psychotherapy, theology, philosophy, feminist theory and literary theory.

Rosenberg, M.B. & Bergman, L.V. (1975). Women and society: A critical review of the literature with a selected annotated bibliography. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. This book is organized by topics: women in psychology, women in religion, women in medicine, etc. Also covered are women in biography, autobiography and memoirs. Autobiographies are scattered throughout under the various headings: suffrage, feminism, education, sexuality, etc.


Rosenwald, G.C. & Ochberg, R.L. (Eds.) (1992). Storied lives: The cultural politics of self understanding. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. The editors' object is to present a new way of thinking about autobiographical narratives. They argue that these narratives play a significant role in the formation of identity, that the way they are told is shaped by prevalent cultural norms, and that the stories--and the lives to which they relate--may be liberated from the psychic and social obstacles constraining them if the narrators gain critical insight into their own accounts. Presenting examples of both positive and negative life stories, the authors demonstrate how "telling one's life" has the potential to clarify or question one's commitments and to affirm or modify one's future development.

Runyan, W.M. (1982). Life histories and psychobiographies: Explorations in theory and method. New York: Oxford University Press. From the book jacket: “The author analyzes a number of the basic methodological and conceptual issues encountered in the study of individual life histories in the field of psychobiography. He reviews criticisms of the field and suggests criteria for evaluation and improvement. Theoretical points are illustrated with examples drawn from the lives of Emily Dickinson, Vincent van Gogh, Jesus, Abraham Lincoln, Malcolm X, Shakespeare, Woodrow Wilson, Virginia Woolf, and several of Freud’s cases.”

This chapter discusses the reintegration of the study of lives back into the fabric of personality psychology and how it is related to quantitative and experimental research traditions. Further it explores the conceptual structure of personality psychology and progress toward addressing related methodological and epistemological problems. The author argues for an interdisciplinary synthesis of the hard end of psychology (i.e. cognitive science and neuroscience) with the soft end of psychology (i.e. study of lives in social, cultural and historical contexts).


In this chapter, the authors explore aggression in older women and discuss life history research, analysis of life stories, society and family as sources of aggression, and life without aggression. The life histories of older women in this study were relatively free of expressions of aggression. This lack of aggression exhibited by the women studied, say the authors, could be attributed to the generation studied, gender, sociocultural conditions of life lived, psychological adjustment, age, and reinterpretations of aggressive events across the life span.


This chapter discusses the life lived, experienced and narrated and how these interact to construct a life story. Topics also include the origin of emotions, the intersubjective nature of emotions, understanding emotions based upon cultural communality of reaction, how the collective subjectivity is reflected in gender- and class-specific narratives, accounts from different periods of life, and how emotions can be regulated by the use of symbolic expressions from the cultural repertory.


This book describes the differences among men and women, love, romantic love, and making love. Other topics include marriage, getting it together, happiness and unhappiness, divorce, loss of love, and going it alone.


In this book, the author describes how “family stories define our sense of the unique nature of our families and our own places in them. These stories never leave us; they reverberate through our lives, guiding our choices in work, friendship and love.” The author weaves her own life stories and those of more than a hundred others through different backgrounds, ages, regions, births, deaths, wealth, hope and romance.
Weintraub, K.J. (1982). The value of the individual: Self and circumstance in autobiography. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. The book provides a historical view of changing attitudes toward individuality from antiquity to the early 19th century. It explores the philosophical, psychological and cultured history of the West from an examination of such varied autobiographers as Cellini and Rousseau, Abelard and Benjamin Franklin, Gibbons and Saint Teresa.

**Life Span Development and Autobiography**

Alheit, P., Bron-Wojciechowska, A., Brugger, E. & Dominice, P. (Eds.) (1995) The biographical approach in European adult education. Vienna, Austria: Verband Wiener Volksbildung. This volume collects papers from international research conferences documenting the complexities of the biographical approach in adult education. It explores theoretical, empirical and applied biographical and life-history research, about which scholars from different European countries present their findings.


Birren, J.E., Kenyon, G.M., Ruth, J.E., Schroots, J.F. & Svensson, T. (1996). Aging and biography: Explorations in adult development. New York: Springer Publishing. From the cover: “Personal life narratives can serve as a rich source of new insights into the experience of human aging. In this comprehensive volume, an international team of editors and contributors provide effective approaches to using biography to enhance our understanding of adult development. In addition to providing new theoretical insights on aging and biography, the book also details new developments concerning the practical uses of different biographical approaches in both research and clinical work. The book advances the use of narrative approaches in gerontology.”

Bridges, W. (1980). Transitions: Making sense of life’s changes. Strategies for coping with the difficult, painful and confusing times in your life. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing. From the cover: This book “helps both in identifying and in coping with critical changes in our lives. It takes us step by step through the transition process, while offering skills, suggestions and advice for negotiating three perilous passages: endings, the neutral zone and the new beginning. The book explores the underlying pattern of transition, whatever the specific change.”


DeLange, M.C. (2006). Building a lifelong journey: A guided autobiography. Master’s thesis. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco State University. This Master’s thesis describes the process of gathering life stories from a group of volunteer older adults at an assisted living facility. Sessions were conducted to engage the older adults in a shared oral history using the Birren method of Guided Autobiography. The paper offers the author’s review of experiences as group leader and provides recommendations for future implementation of the method.

Dollard, J. (1949). Criteria for the life history. With an analysis of six notable documents. New York: Peter Smith. This book provides a useful approach to criteria for evaluating life histories. The author describes seven such criteria and, in reviewing the six documents, one of which is autobiographical, he demonstrates the application of the criteria. Included are the author’s thoughts on the ideas of Edward Sapir, an eminent anthropologist who included in his studies the topic of culture and personality.


From the cover: “Effectively integrating theory, research and practice, this volume emphasizes the ways narrative approaches, such as guided autobiography and life review, can be [utilized] to improve the quality of care and the quality of life for older adults. Professionals in gerontology, social work, nursing, medicine, counseling, family therapy and occupational therapy will find valuable insights on how to incorporate narrative approaches into their work.”

Kenyon, G.M., Ruth, J.E. & Mader, W. (1999). Elements of a narrative gerontology. In V. Bengston & W. Schaie (Eds.), Handbook of theories of aging, pp. 40-58. New York: Springer Publishing. The authors describe the field of narrative gerontology and explore a number of implications that it has for theories of aging and for understanding time, death, wisdom and postmodern aging. They also identify some important vantage points for research and theory development from the narrative gerontology perspective.

Lee, J. (Ed.) (1994). Life and story: Autobiographies for a narrative psychology. Westport, CT: Praeger. Narrative psychology precedes from the assumption that understanding human experience and behavior necessarily involves reviewing the relevant historical and cultural contexts in which they occur. This book is an argument for, and example of, narrative psychology. It contains an autobiographical essay by Theodore Sarbin, a "duography" by Mary and Kenneth Gergen, a "teleography" by George Howard, and nine other life stories by people whose scholarship has reflected a contextualist, or narrative, root metaphor.

Matthews, S.H. (1986). Friendships through the life course: Oral biographies in old age. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications. This book is based on the oral testimony of 63 elderly people who, in the course of relating their life stories, told of their friendships from childhood to old age. It provides conceptual insight into the meaning and process of friendship in the context of people's lives. It also demonstrates the importance of looking at individuals, particularly elderly people, within a biographical framework.

McAdams, D.P., Josselson, R. & Lieblich, A. (Eds.) (2001). Turns in the road: Narrative studies of lives in transition. Washington, D.C: American Psychological Association. In this book, accomplished scholars explore life narratives to help further understanding on significant transitions and turning points in the human life course. Their analyses reveal the nuances of such transitions as adolescents gaining a stronger sense of identity, recent graduates taking their place in the world of work, a young man struggling to overcome addiction, and middle-aged women coming to terms with divorce. Uniting them all are insights that lead to a new sense of self in the world.

This book explores several variations on story themes. It provides a preview of considerations for health professionals, such as the three distinct cultures of medicine, psychology and religion, programs and places where healing occurs, and principles that promote health by striking a balance between continuity and change across the lifespan. It examines issues of how healthy stories can lead to aging well, the narrative wisdom of people, and the reality of illness, hope and personal healing. It concludes with a review of implications for healing professionals.


The authors examine the concept of wisdom. What wisdom is exactly has vexed thinkers throughout the history of thought. This study adds to a growing movement that is reclaiming wisdom as a meaningful concept by viewing human development in terms of metaphors. The authors see wisdom, not as an unattainable ideal nor as the sole province of experts, educators, geniuses, therapists or saints. Rather, it is potentially within the reach of everyone, not as a commodity but as a quality of life—as a matter of being, not of having.

For three years, Ruth E. Ray visited and participated in writing groups at senior centers in inner-city and suburban Detroit, looking for ways in which the elderly fashion their memories through personal narrative. Her book involves the reader in the construction of life stories as a richly rewarding and highly social process that often reveals the types of relationships that dominate the lives of group members, the majority of whom are women. Topics include narrative self and adult development, gender, race and class, autobiographical memory, group effects, gender and emotion, and learning from our differences.

The contributors address the role of existential meaning in moderating the physical and emotional effects of stress on people across the life span. Included are the fundamental models and definitions in the study of existential meaning, appropriate research methodology, and specific applications of the theories, models of the methodologies presented.

These letters and replies to a questionnaire provide an illuminating view of how one professional group dealt with retirement. Included are some plans for retirement and tips about the everyday habits of being. It suggests early preparation for the many aspects of retirement and emphasizes the need to test out any change before finally deciding.
Staudinger, U.M. (1989). The study of life review: An approach to the investigation of intellectual development across the life span. Berlin, Germany: Max-Planck-Institut fur Bildungsforschung. The Life Review Task (LRT) introduced in this study is proposed as a tool for exploring wisdom and intellectual functioning in adulthood. Three life review problems referring to different stages of life (young, middle-aged, old) were developed to elicit knowledge about the entire spectrum of adult life. Three major questions were examined: possible age differences in the quality of responses to the LRT, performance factors related to the LRT, and alternative predictors of response quality (i.e. personality characteristics, life experience).


**Autobiography, Mental Health and Illness**

Abelard, P. (1922). Historia calamitatum. The story of my misfortunes: An autobiography by Peter Abelard. St. Paul, MN: T.A. Boyd. This is the autobiography of a priest and thinker (1079-1142) who was famed for the literature on his love for Heloise.


Beers, C. (1928). A mind that found itself. New York: Doubleday. This is an autobiography of a manic-depressive person.

Boder, D.P. (1950). Topical autobiographies of displaced people. Chicago: University of Illinois Press. 16 volumes. These volumes contain autobiographies of dozens of people in camps for displaced people including the Jewish people during and after World War II.


LeDuc, V. (1971). Mad in pursuit. London: Hart-Davis. The special sensibility of this French novelist makes her autobiographical works as poetical as her fiction. Her homosexuality and intensity make her story a pathological account.


MacLane, M. (1962). The story of Mary MacLane. Chicago, IL: Herbert S. Stone & Co. An account of mental illness.


This book contains several autobiographical accounts of young people coping with some aspect of death. It emphasizes reflection and emotions in analyzing one’s own reaction to the trauma of death, including reflections or contemplations of suicide. Topics include combat death, wake, monolithic daddyism: An autobiographical account of death, a suicide attempt, and the encouragement of Herman Hesse.

Autobiography of a schizophrenic.

Autobiography of a schizophrenic.

In this introduction to school counseling, the author recommends the use of the autobiography to develop increased insight in the counseling setting.

Autobiographical account of a criminal’s life.

The autobiography is recommended as a tool to evaluate the student’s personal and vocational needs.

The French poet describes his youth and roots of his later years as an impoverished alcoholic.

Autobiography of a schizophrenic.
Selected Autobiographies:

Autobiography of George Abbott (1887-1995), American theater and film producer, director, playwright and screenwriter whose career spanned more than seventy years.

Work of Abbott Lyman (1835-1922), American author/theologian.

Oscar Zeta Acosta’s account of coming of age as a Chicano.

Records the struggles of Bostonian Henry Adams (1838-1918) at the dawning of the 20th century.


Diary of a 124th Field Artillery enlisted man in World War I.

A vivid account of brothel life in 1890s North America--in the city (Chicago, St. Louis), the Western boom town (Butte, Montana), and on the Canadian frontier.

Autobiography of Mary Antin about her immigrant life in the U.S.

Diary kept by a Viennese schoolgirl from the ages of 11 to 14.

Follow-up to Baldwin’s earlier book, *James Baldwin’s Notes of a Native son*.

Autobiographical essays on James Baldwin’s life as a black man in Harlem.

A collection of biographies and autobiographies of literary figures.

Author Russell Baker’s account of growing up in the 1930s and 1940s.


Braugh, J. (1963). We were five. New York: Simon & Schuster. A collective autobiography of the Dionne Quintuplets, as they told their story to the author.


Author Thornton W. Burgess wrote more than 170 books and thousands of daily newspaper columns.

Inspiring autobiography of June Burn about her travels and life with her husband and two boys.


Autobiography spans from Sally Carrighar’s unhappy childhood to her life’s calling to be a naturalist.

Personal reflections on aging and volunteerism by President Jimmy Carter.


Autobiography of one of Italy’s most famous 16th century artists, goldsmiths and sculptors.

Autobiography of Harry Chanin.

Autobiography of Charles Chaplin, one of the most beloved 20th century legends of the silver screen.

Autobiography of Anna Chennault, Chinese American author, journalist and political advocate.

Kazuo Chujo survived the atomic bomb detonation at Hiroshima, Japan in World War II.

Life story of Kenneth Clark (1903-1983), famous author of Civilization and other historical books.

Vol. 1 includes Cardinal Richelien, Prince Talleyrand, Dnc Saint Simon and others.
Vol.2 includes Ben Franklin, Aaron Burr, Horace Walpole, Sam Pepys, Earl of Clareden and others.
Vol. 3 includes Charles V, Frederick the Great, Catherine II, Count De Mirabeam, Prince von Metternich and others.

Autobiography by Elbridge Cleaver, leader of the militant Black Panther Party.


Cole, M. (Ed.) (1952). Beatrice Webb’s diaries. 3 vol. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Picture of turn of the century Britain and life of the Webbs who were responsible for the implementation of the welfare state as it exists in Britain today.


Conwell, C. (1937). The professional thief by a professional thief. University of Chicago Press. This work explains the genesis, development and patterns of criminal behavior.


Autobiographical account of John Thomas Dye III, who was killed while serving as a fighter pilot in World War II. The book is edited by his mother, Cathryn Dye. She and her husband, John Thomas Dye II, founded a progressive school in Los Angeles named in honor of their son.

Story of an 1800s Navaho American Indian as told to Walter Dyk.

Autobiographical account by Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931), inventor of the light bulb and many other modern items.


President Dwight David Eisenhower’s (1890-1969) account of his experiences in World War II as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

Life and career of Swedish actress Britt Ekland.

Life story of Anwar El-Sadat (1918-1981) who served as president of Egypt from 1970 until he was assassinated in 1981.

A beautiful woman’s autobiography.

Autobiography of a dancer.

Young Jewish girl’s account of hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II. She was later captured and died of typhus in a concentration camp just short of her 16th birthday.

Story of American founding father, author, inventor and statesman Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790).

Life of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), the father of the psychoanalytic school of psychology.

Novel in the guise of an autobiography of a fictional black woman who has lived 110 years.
Autobiography of Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911), an important early scientist in the field of eugenics.

Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948), charismatic leader who brought the case of India’s independence to world attention.

Story of John Gerard (1564-1637), a hunted priest who was arrested, tortured in the Tower of London, and later escaped to write his autobiography.

Life of Edward Gibbon (1737-1794), English historian, Member of Parliament and author of History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 6 vol. published between 1776 and 1788.

American author/playwright, William Gibson (b. 1914), wrote The Miracle Worker and other works.

Life of French Nobel prize winning author, Andre Gide (1869-1951).


Life of the German author (1749-1832) whose works spanned the fields of poetry, drama, literature, theology, humanism and science. Best known for his two-part drama, Faust.

Life of American Federation of Labor president, Samuel Gompers (1850-1924).


This volume contains the complete self-revelations of Rousseau, Cellini, de Quincey, Pompadour, Franklin and St. Augustine.
Memoirs of author/psychoanalyst Martin Grotjahn, who wrote about the place of humor in psychotherapy.

Life of American psychologist and educator, G. Stanley Hall (1844-1924). He founded the American Journal of Psychology and was the first president of the American Psychological Association.

Born George Henry Hubert Lascelles in 1923, Lord Harewood has devoted most of his career to opera. He is the oldest living grandchild of George V and Queen Mary.

Nobel Peace Prize winner, Willy Brandt (1913-1992) was chancellor of Germany from 1969-1974.

This woman was born in 1926 and is currently living near her farm in North Yorkshire, an 80-acre spread that she ran by herself in near poverty for decades. She was later made famous in a series of film documentaries about her life.

More on the life of Hannah Hauxwell. (See above reference).

Philip B. Hawk’s autobiographical account based upon his mother’s diary.

Black adventurer Mathew Henson (1866-1955) accompanied Robert Peary on his celebrated, death-defying expedition to the North Pole.

Alistair Heron relates experiences from his varied life, from Scotland to Canada, from Australia to Sheffield.

Hewitt, E.R. (1943). Those were the days. New York: Duell, Sloan & Perce.
Details life of a prominent family in the 1800s and 1900s.

About a boy and his mother who cope with life in a Japanese concentration camp in World War II.

Story of American Alger Hiss (1904-1996), who was accused of being a Communist spy during the Cold War and served 44 months in prison for perjury.
Life story of Shelia Hocken, a blind woman, and her guide dog Emma.

Another autobiographical story about Shelia Hocken and her guide dog Emma.

Life story by Diana Holman-Hunt revolving around her grandmother.


Memoirs of Hsieh Ping-Ying, a young girl in China during the first half of the 20th century.

Autobiography of Molly Hughes who grows up in 1870s north London.

Autobiography of Molly Huggins.

Chicago, IL: Open Court Publishing.
Autobiography of an 18th century English philosopher David Hume (1711-1776).

Autobiography of L.R. Hunter.

Story of Elspeth Huxley’s journey with her parents to Thika in Kenya.

Ten years in the life of author Christopher Isherwood (1904-1986).

Recollections of a Copenhagen childhood around the end of the 1800s.


Koefoed, B. (Translator). (no date) Peter Moen’s diary. New York: Creative Age Press. Prison diary of a young Norwegian (born 1901) who was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944.


The personal account of Field Marshall, the Viscount Montgomery (Monty) on his part in World War II.

Collected autobiographical data of Thomas Moore (1779-1852), Irish poet, singer, songwriter and entertainer. This work was compiled and edited by Lord John Russell.

Autobiographical novel by Willie Morris (1934-1999). As a Texas journalist, writer and editor, he spoke out against racial discrimination, illiteracy, the death penalty, political shenanigans of legislators and other social ills.

First of three-part autobiography by Johnnie Mortimer (1930-1992), British radio and television screenwriter.

This celebrated American folk artist (1860-1961) began painting in her seventies.

Writings of John Muir (1838-1914) helped shape the conservation and environmental movements.

Lewis Mumford (1895-1990) was an American historian of technology and science.

A compilation of excerpts from autobiographies of early New Englanders prior to the Civil War. Included are many average people and some famous ones: P.T. Barnum, Edward Everett Hale, Jonathan Edwards, Cotton Mather, Paul Revere, Thoreau and others.

Eric Newby (1919-2006) was regarded as one of the finest British travel writers of the 20th century.

John Henry Newman (1801-1890) was an Anglican convert to Roman Catholicism and later became a cardinal.

Autobiographical work by Dumitru Nimigeanu.

Nolte, V. (1934). Memoirs of Vincent Nolte. New York: Watt. Written in 1853 in German, this translated work covers the previous 70 years, detailing life in both Europe and America. It includes the rise and fall of Napoleon, the War of 1812, European trade and American history.


Peabody, M.L. (1967). To be young was very heaven. Boston, MA: Mifflin. The edited version of 18 volumes of diaries in which the author covers childhood in Boston, Chicago Exposition in 1893, the Gay 90s, the west in 1901, up to her wedding in 1906.


Robert M. Pirsig’s philosophical account of his summer motorcycle trip with his father across the American Northwest.

Author was a journalist, clerk of the Senate, editor of Congressional Directory. He reported life in Washington, D.C. over 60 years from the life of John Quincy Adams to Chester Author.


Story of a Jewish pack peddler and his family as told by his son.

Diary of a young Russian girl who lived from 1903-1920.

Wartime diary and autobiography of an American journalist in London.

Ethnobiography of an American Indian in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Ethnobiography by American anthropologist Paul Radin (1883-1959) profiling the life of Winnebago Indian, Crashing Thunder.


Life of Freda Roll, British author of books on Katharine of Aragon and Queen Elizabeth.

Later autobiography written by Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962).


Thomas, M.H. (1933). This was my world. New York: McMillan. Life of active British suffragette Margaret Haig Thomas who later became Lady Rhondda (1883-1958).


Wagenknecht, E. (Ed.) (1946). When I was a child. New York: Dutton. Resource of 41 childhood autobiographies, including Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain, Henry James, Jane Adams, Charles Dickens, Yeats, and lesser known people.

Wagner, R. (1911). My life. New York: Dodd, Mean & Co. 2 vol. Detailed autobiography of Richard Wagner (1813-1883) dictated to, and transcribed by, his wife. He was the German composer, conductor, music theorist and director primarily known for his operas.


ARTICLES

Autobiography and Biography: Historical Perspectives:


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**The Self, Identity and Autobiography**


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**Autobiography, Mental Health and Illness**


Fraser, R. & Sargent, W. (1940). The subjective experiences of a schizophrenic illness: Personal records written at the end of the illness by some patients who were treated with insulin. *Character and Personality, 9*, 39-151.


**Autobiographical and Biographical Commentaries:**


A lyrical memoir by one of the major figures of postmodernist architecture; with drawings of architectural projects prepared especially for the book. This revealing memoir by Aldo Rossi (1937–1997), one of the most visible and controversial figures ever on the international architecture scene, intermingles discussions of Rossi's architectural projects—including the major literary and artistic influences on his work—with his personal history. Drawn from notebooks Rossi kept beginning in 1971, these ruminations and reflections range from his obsession with theater to his concept of architecture... MIT Press Direct is a distinctive collection of influential MIT Press books curated for scholars and libraries worldwide. More Info >. Books.