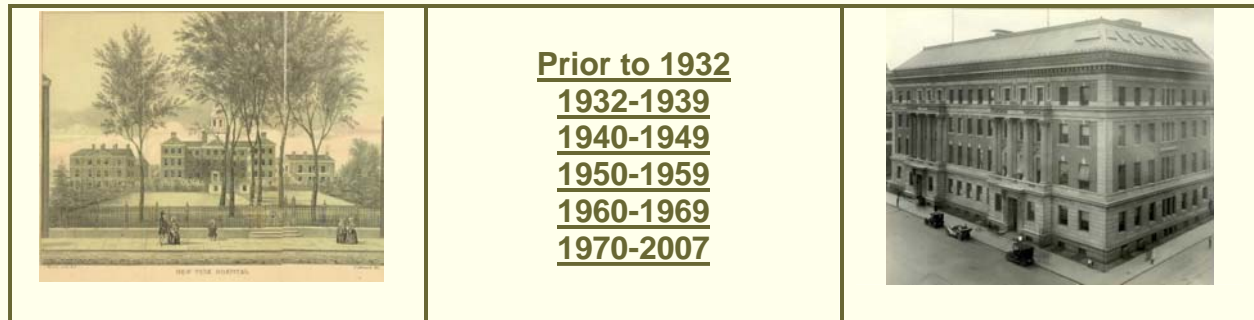


Historical Timeline of the Department of Psychiatry NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1792	<p style="text-align: center;">General History:</p>
	<p>New York Hospital treats mentally ill patients at its first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets.</p>
1808	<p>New York Hospital opens the first separate facility for the humane treatment of the mentally ill in New York City at its first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets.</p>
1821	<p>New York Hospital opens Bloomingdale Asylum in Morningside Heights.</p>
1894	<p>New York Hospital relocates Bloomingdale Asylum (later renamed Bloomingdale Hospital) to White Plains, New York.</p>
	<p>In 1936, Bloomingdale Hospital changes its name to New York Hospital-Westchester Division.</p>
1898	<p>Cornell University Medical College is established. Students study mental illness in the Special Department of Mental Diseases led by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton. Students receive clinical training at Manhattan State Hospital on Ward Island. The department changes its name to the Department of Psycho-Pathology in 1907. After 1914, it is called the Department of Psychiatry. The chairmen of the department after Dr. Hamilton are Drs. Adolf Meyer, 1904-1909; August Hoch, 1909-1916; George Kirby, 1917-1928 and William Russell, 1928-1932.</p>
1914	<p>Cornell University Medical College opens a clinic for mentally ill patients in its dispensary clinic. It is the first clinic of its type that is connected to a medical college in New York City.</p>
1924	<p>New York Hospital opens the Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The clinic, staffed by Bloomingdale psychiatrists led by Dr. George Henry, treats patients who are referred by the courts, social agencies, and other psychiatrists.</p>

- 1926** New York Hospital establishes the Department of Psychiatry led by Dr. William Russell, who is appointed General Psychiatric Director. The department operates the Bloomingdale Hospital in White Plains, New York, and the Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic at its Manhattan location.
- 1927** In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign the affiliation agreement leading to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.
- 1928** Cornell University Medical College's students receive training, led by Dr. George Henry, at New York Hospital's Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic.



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In October, the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic opens at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The Department of Psychiatry is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

Payne Whitney, the major benefactor of the medical center, dies in 1927 leaving money in his will specifically earmarked for a psychiatric or neurological clinic.

The new clinic building has accommodations for 107 inpatients including 23 children (children patients are discontinued in June 1933). In addition, it contains a large outpatient department, research laboratories, a special dietary kitchen, and special treatment and recreational facilities. The inpatient facilities have a home-like atmosphere.

In addition, the department operates an interdepartmental psychiatric service that provides consultations to other departments. The clinic has its own psychiatric nursing, physical and occupational therapy, dental hygiene, and social services.

The treatments include hydrotherapy, massage, and sunbaths.

The Outpatient Sub-Department, led by Dr. Phyllis Greenacre, is one of the largest in the city. This sub-department treats both adult and pediatric ambulatory patients who cannot afford private care.

Clinical training is provided to Cornell University Medical College's third and fourth year students. First and second year students have class instruction. Nurses from New York Hospital School of Nursing also receive training at the clinic.

1932-1935 Dr. George Amsden serves as chairman until July 1935. He is not responsible for the administration of the clinic.

1932-1936 Dr. William Russell is still the General Psychiatric Director until 1936. He is responsible for the administration of the clinic.

1936 The department is reorganized. The top administrator is chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief. Two medical directors are appointed to oversee New York Hospital-Westchester Division and the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic.

1936-1962 Dr. Oskar Diethelm serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1936 **Division History: Oskar Diethelm Historical Library**

Dr. Oskar Diethelm organizes a library for psychiatric publications published prior to 1920. In 1962, the library is renamed the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library.

1937 **Division History: Psychology**

The Sub-Department of Psychology, led by Dr. Caryle Jacobsen, is developed. The sub-department took over the responsibility of the Payne Whitney Nursery School, founded 1932 to conduct behavioral studies of healthy children. (The nursery school is reorganized as the New York Hospital Nursery School under the Department of Pediatrics in 1947.) Later in the 1950s, schizophrenia is studied.

Late 1930s-1940s **Research Highlight: Psychopathology Studies**

In the 1930s and 1940s, psychopathological studies are conducted on emotions, anxiety, and memory.

1939 **Research Highlight: Internal Medical Laboratory/Muscular Dystrophy**

The Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry establish the Internal Medical Laboratory Division, led by Dr. Ade Milhorat, for general medical, biochemical, and pharmacological research. Dr. Milhorat is well regarded for his muscular dystrophy research.

1939

**Research Highlight: Neurological Laboratory
/Psychosomatic Illness and Headaches**

The Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry establish the Neurological Laboratory Division, led by Dr. Harold Wolff, to conduct neurological and psychobiology research. Dr. Wolff is well regarded for his research in the fields of psychosomatic illness and headaches. Studies are conducted using the electroencephalogram (EEG).

Photo by Ben Greenberg



1940-1949

1943

Patient Care Highlight: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Service

The Psychiatric Rehabilitation Service, led by Dr. Thomas Rennie, is established in the outpatient department for veterans or civilians rejected from military service due to psychiatric problems. The service offers “treatment and studies the process of psychiatric rehabilitation and restoration to civilian life.”

1947

Division History: Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry

Cornell University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Cornell University Medical College’s Department of Psychiatry create the Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry. From 1947 to 1952, a long-term etiological study in chronic alcoholism is conducted. Later in the 1960s, the program studies schizophrenia and drug abuse.

Photo by Ace Sanders



1950-1959

1950

Division History: Social Psychiatry

The Sub-Department of Social Psychiatry, led by Dr. Thomas Rennie, is organized. The sub-department undertakes a comprehensive mental health program in the Kips Bay-Yorkville Health District.

1952

Medical Education Highlight:

Cornell University Medical College first year students are taught the development of personality in a new course. Medical students study the psychological functions in conjunction with the patient's personality and social and cultural backgrounds. The fourth year students participate in the new comprehensive care and teaching program.

1953

Patient Care Highlight: Tall Cedars of Lebanon

The organization Tall Cedars of Lebanon funds a seven-bed metabolism unit for studying muscular and psychiatric diseases. The unit is a joint operation of the Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry.

1954

Division History: Human Ecology Program

Dr. Harold Wolff establishes the Human Ecology Program, a joint operation of Department of Medicine's Division of Neurology and Department of Psychiatry.

1955

Patient Care Highlight: Muscular Dystrophy

A daycare program, led by Dr. Thomas Henley, is established for children with muscular dystrophy.

1956

Division History: Adolescent Psychiatry

The outpatient department develops a new unit for adolescents from ages 13 to 16.

1958

Division History: History of Psychiatry Institute

The History of Psychiatry Institute, led by Dr. Eric Carlson, is organized.

**1958-
1969**

Research Highlight: Psychotherapy Research Project

The Psychotherapy Research Project, under Dr. Lawrence Hatterer, begins a long-term study on the psychotherapeutic treatment of homosexuals. The study lasts ten years, and a book is published on the study in 1969.

1959

Division History: Adolescent Psychiatry/Payne Whitney High School

A program for educating inpatient adolescent students is developed. By 1961, the program is called the Payne Whitney High School.



1960-1969

1962-
1974

General History:

Dr. William Lhamon serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1965

New York Hospital-Westchester Division becomes affiliated with the medical center rather than just with New York Hospital.

1966

Patient Care Highlight: Young Adult Program

The Young Adult Program that offers group therapy and recreational activities for patients from ages 18 to 20 is established.

Division History: Child Psychiatry

The Child Psychiatry Division, led by Dr. Bertrand New, is reorganized to include the child and adolescent outpatient services, consultation services to the Department of Pediatrics, and teaching of students and residents in the field of child psychiatry. Child psychiatry services had been offered by the department's outpatient sub-department since the opening of the medical center.

1967

Patient Care Highlight: Orthopedic Psychiatric Liaison Service

An orthopedic psychiatric liaison service for rheumatoid patients, led by Dr. J. Warren Brown, is developed.

Research Highlight: Placebo Studies/Special Laboratory

A Placebo Studies Laboratory, led by Dr. Arthur Shapiro, is organized for examining the effect of placebo studies. Later the lab is renamed the Special Studies Laboratory. In the 1970s, the laboratory also studies tourette's syndrome.

1968

Patient Care Highlight: Suicide Prevention

A program for suicide prevention begins.

Patient Care Highlight: Adolescent Psychiatry

The adolescent program is reorganized and becomes more tailored to individual needs. A second year resident is assigned to each patient. Patients are required to stay at the clinic for at least one year.



1970-2007

1971

Patient Care Highlight: Sexual Disorder Unit

The Sexual Disorder Unit is established in the Outpatient Division.

Research Highlight: Drug Addiction

Students from Julia Richman High School participate in a special study on drug addiction.

1973

Patient Care Highlight: Day Hospital Program

The Day Hospital Program that offers care for six hours a day to non-functional patients begins in December.

**1974-
1991**

General History:

Dr. Robert Michels serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1976

A reorganization of the clinical services includes a central evaluation service for all patients and an eleven-bed acute inpatient unit for medical and psychiatric problems.

1990s

Research Highlight: Drug Addiction

Research by Dr. Peter Marzuk on cocaine and its relationship to traffic deaths, suicide, and risk taking behavior is conducted.

**1991-
1993**

General History:

William Frosch serves as acting chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1992

Research Highlight: Psychopharmacology Laboratory

The Psychopharmacology Laboratory opens in March to study developmental disorders in children.

1993 **Research Highlight: Institute for Prevention Research**

The Institute for Prevention Research opens in June to research behavioral factors such as AIDS, substance abuse and teenage pregnancy in public health programs.

1993- **General History:**

Dr. Jack Barchas is appointed chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1994 The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic building is demolished to make way for the Greenberg Pavilion. The department temporarily relocates to New York Gracie Square Hospital.

Division History: Weill Cornell Institute of Geriatric Psychiatry

The Weill Cornell Institute of Geriatric Psychiatry is established in October to provide research and clinical programs in geriatric psychiatry.

1995 **Research Highlight: PET Technology**

Drs. David Sibersweig and Emily Stern of the Functional Neuroimaging Laboratory capture PET brain scans of schizophrenic hallucinations. They also apply PET technology to study tourette syndrome.

1997-1999 **Research Highlight: Sackler Institute for Developmental Psychobiology**

The Mortimer Sackler family provides a gift to Weill Cornell Medical College to create the Sackler Institute for Developmental Psychobiology “for research and training using the techniques of brain imaging, human genetics, electrophysiology, and behavioral methods, to study typical and atypical human brain development.” The facility is dedicated on May 10, 1999.

2001 **Patient Care Highlight: Post Traumatic Stress 9/11**

The Program for Anxiety and Post-Traumatic Stress assists survivors and others who suffered post-traumatic stress syndrome due to the horror of 9/11. In 2003, the program develops a virtual reality exposure therapy.

2002 **Patient Care Highlight: Psychiatric Women’s Program**

The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Women’s Program is established for treating women with mental health problems.