


Boyd, A. S. *Modern Mnemotechny; or, How to Acquire a Good Memory*. Baltimore, MD.: By the Author, 1886. Gift #11.


---. *The Practical Phrenologist; and Recorder and Delineator of the Character and Talents*. Boston: O. S. Fowler, c1869. Gift #11.


Lukens, Herman T. *The Connection Between Thought and Memory: A Contribution to Pedagogical Psychology on the Basis of F. W. Dorpfeld's Monograph "Denken Und Gedachtnis."


In the era when Hermann Ebbinghaus began to study human memory, the study of higher psychological processes was very closely aligned with the field of philosophy; introspective self-observation approaches such as those advocated by Edward Titchener and Wilhelm Wundt dominated the field. Ebbinghaus’s systematic and careful approach to the study of memory changed this paradigm by demonstrating that higher cognitive processes could also be studied scientifically. The methodology he developed for doing this brought the study of memory out of philosophy and into the realm of empirical science. However, his approach to self-study was carefully controlled; the conditions of data collection followed procedures that were commonly used in research in the so-called “hard” sciences. Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850-1909) was a German psychologist who pioneered the experimental study of memory. This book reports the first experimental research on human memory. It's classic and it can be read with profit nowadays.

Hermann Ebbinghaus (January 24, 1850 – February 26, 1909) was a German psychologist who pioneered the experimental study of memory, and is known for his discovery of the forgetting curve and the spacing effect. He was also the first person to describe the learning curve. He was the father of the neo-Kantian philosopher Julius Ebbinghaus. Ebbinghaus was born in Barmen, in the Rhine Province of the Kingdom of Prussia, as the son of a wealthy merchant, Carl Ebbinghaus. Little is known about his infancy.