Herrmann Collection

Books Pertaining to Human Memory

Gift 1 (10/30/01), Gift 2 (11/20/01), Gift 3 (07/02/02)
Gift 4 (10/21/02), Gift 5 (01/28/03), Gift 6 (04/22/03)
Gift 7 (06/27/03), Gift 8 (09/22/03), Gift 9 (12/03/03)
Gift 10 (02/20/04), Gift 11 (04/29/04), Gift 12 (07/23/04)
Gift 13 (09/15/10)

968 Titles


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.


Memory is the faculty of the brain by which data or information is encoded, stored, and retrieved when needed. Memory is vital to experiences, it is the retention of information over time for the purpose of influencing future action. If we could not remember past events, we could not learn or develop language, relationships, or personal identity. Often memory is understood as an informational processing system with explicit and implicit functioning that is made up of a sensory processor, short-term Herrmann's work is widely used by training and development specialists. The Whole Brain Model supersedes "left brain/right brain" thinking in earlier models.

Inspired by this research, Herrmann worked with EEG scans and, later, paper-and-pencil questionnaires to identify four distinct types of thinking, each roughly corresponding to one of the brain structures. The result of this research is the Herrmann Whole Brain Model. In August, 1979, after many tests, in-depth research, and mountains of data, Herrmann had developed a valid self-assessment that enables individuals to understand their own thinking style preferences - the HBDI (Herrmann Brain Dominance Instrument.) Book: Ned Herrmann - The Whole Brain Business Book