APPENDICES

SUMMARY OF SYBIL

Sybil Isabel Dorsett was born 20 January 1923 in Willow Corners, Wisconsin. Since she was a child, her mother always treated her badly and often had physical abuse. Her father refused to know what had happened to his daughter and paid his attention to his work. People around also refused to see Sybil’s problem. No one even bother to find out why Sybil often got hurt and her skin bruise.

The abuses left trauma in Sybil. Because there was no exit and no one came to help, Sybil made her own way out by dividing her mind into 16 distinct identities. Whenever Sybil could not handle and defend herself, she would let her other identities to come out and take control naturally. Years, that happened a lot in Sybil life, yet, Sybil did know what happened exactly. She just knew that she lost time. She never let the others know about the time she could not remember and always admitted whatever people said when she lost consciousness and her identities took the body. Sybil lived her years in that condition.

Sybil was twenty-two years old and lived in despair with her parents – Willard and Henrietta ‘Hattie’ Dorsett – after she had sent home from college because the nervousness. On 10 August 1945 was Sybil first meeting with Dr. Wilbur, but this meeting had no good result to overcome Sybil’s problem.
Her mother died in July 1948 and for the next two months Sybil kept house for her father, and in September she returned to college. She was graduated with a bachelor’s degree in art in July 1949. For the next few years she lived with her father, taught school, and worked as an occupational therapist.

Then, by the summer of 1954 after saving enough money to go to New York to get a master’s degree at Columbia University and to resume treatment with Dr. Wilbur, she went to New York. Finally, in 18 October 1954 Sybil met again with Dr. Wilbur in her new place. And it was on 21 December 1954 –when the analysis was just three months old – the other girl –Peggy Lou- was finally revealed.

After some others analysis, finally Dr. Wilbur told her that she had Multiple Personality Disorder. She refused to accept Dr. Wilbur’s diagnosis. But all the action that had happened all this time made her accepted the diagnosis.

Then, years by years the analysis kept continuing even though Sybil had no money to pay the treatment. Willard had already let it be known that he thought that at thirty-four Sybil was too old to be supported by him, despite the fact that, after her money had run out at the end of two years in New York, he had agreed to pay her expenses so that she could continue treatment.

Struggling hard to integrate as one self again, often Sybil felt desperate and despair. Many times, one of her identities committed to suicide because she though there was no hope. But the doctor always ensured her and encouraged her. Because Sybil believed the doctor, she finally agreed to do the hypnotherapy to
get to the bottom of her problem.

Sybil finally admitted the hatred of her mother for all the things that her mother had done to her in childhood. That made the doctor easier to do the analysis.

More than ten years later, on 2 September 1965, after had much analysis, medication, and hypnosis, Sybil was finally no longer multiples. Then, she set up her new life and learnt many things from the beginning again. In the end, she can be herself.
The people inside:

SYBIL ISABEL DORSETT

Vicky
Marcia
Vanessa
Mary
Sybil Ann
The Blonde

Peggy Ann
Mike
Sid

Peggy Lou
Marjorie
Clara
Helen
Ruthie

Nancy Lou Ann

Cast of characters and dates of birth:

- Sybil Isabel Dorsett (1923): a depleted person; the walking self.

- Victoria Antoinette Scharleu (1926): nicknamed Vicky; a self-assured, sophisticated, attractive blonde; the memory trace of Sybil’s selves.

- Peggy Lou Baldwin (1926): an assertive, enthusiastic, often angry pixie with a pug nose, a Dutch haircut, and a mischievous smile.

- Peggy Ann Baldwin (1926): a counterpart of Peggy Lou with similar physical characteristics; she is more often fearful than angry.
• Mary Lucinda Saunders Dorsett (1933): a thoughtful, contemplative, maternal, homeloving person; she is plump and has long dark brown hair parted on the side.

• Marcia Lynn Dorsett (1927): last name sometimes Baldwin; a writer and painter; extremely emotional, she has a shield-shaped face, grey eyes, and brown hair parted on the side.

• Vanessa Gail Dorsett (1935): intensively dramatic and extremely attractive; a tall redhead with a willowy figure, light brown eyes, and an expressive oval face.

• Mike Dorsett (1928): one of two Sybil’s males; a builder and a carpenter; he has olive skin, dark hair, and brown eyes.

• Sid Dorsett (1928): one of Sybil’s two male selves; a carpenter and general handyman; he has fair skin, dark hair, and blue eyes.

• Nancy Lou Ann Baldwin (date undetermined): interested in politics as a fulfillment of biblical prophecy and intensely afraid of Roman Catholics; her physical characteristics resembles those of the Peggys.

• Sybil Ann Dorsett (1928): listless to the point of neurasthenia; pale and timid with ash-blonde hair, an oval face, and a straight nose.

• Ruthie Dorsett (date undetermined): a baby; one of the less developed selves.

• Clara Dorsett (date undetermined): intensely religious; highly critical of the walking Sybil.
• Helen Dorsett (1929): intensely afraid but determined to fulfillment; she has light brown hair, hazel eyes, a straight nose, and thin lips.

• Marjorie Dorsett (1928): serene, vivacious, and quick to laugh; a tease; a small, willowy brunette with fair skin and a pug nose.

• The Blonde (1946): nameless; a perpetual teenager, has blonde curly hair and a lilting voice.
FACTUAL LIFE OF ‘SYBIL’

Sybil is the name that given by the author, Schreiber, to protect Mason’s life. Shirley Ardell Mason was born and raised in Dodge Center, Minnesota (25 January 1923). In the early 1950s, she was a substitute teacher and a student at Columbia University. She had long suffered from blackouts and emotional breakdowns, and finally entered psychotherapy with Cornelia B. Wilbur, a Freudian psychiatrist. Their sessions together are the basis of the book.

Mason later moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where she taught art classes and ran an art gallery out of her home for many years. Mason died of breast cancer in 26 February 1998 at the age of 75. Her therapist has been identified as Cornelia Wilbur, who died in 1992, leaving Mason $25,000 and all future royalties from *Sybil*. 
AUTHOR’S BIOGRAPHY

Flora Rheta Schreiber (24 April 1918), a recognized writer and journalist on the subject of psychiatry, was educated at Columbia University and held a certificate from the Central School of Speech and Drama. At the City University of New York’s John Jay College of Criminal Justice, she was Professor of English and Speech, Director of Public Relation and Assistant to the President. She worked as a consultant in radio and television shows, appearing on over 100 radio and television programmes in the USA and other countries. She specialized in psychiatry, medicine, and child development, winning many honours as a journalist for numerous psychiatric articles. Professor Schreiber published several books including Your Child’s Speech and The Shoemaker. Schreiber also published a book on the burglar, murderer and alleged serial killer Joseph Kallinger, the accuracy of which has also been called into question. She died in 3 November 1988.