CHAPTER 1

1. G. Stanley Hall (1844–1924) was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts. At the age of thirty-four, he was the first to receive the Ph.D. degree in psychology at Harvard. He taught psychology at the Johns Hopkins University (1881–1888) and at Clark University (1888–1920), of which he was the first president. George Herbert Palmer (1842–1933) was James’s colleague in the philosophy department. The letters to Hall are at Clark University.


3. Charles Marseilles (1846–1920) was a journalist and a member of the American Society for Psychical Research (afterwards, A. S. P. R.). The letters to him are at the New Hampshire Historical Society.

4. William Benjamin Carpenter (1813–1885) was an English scientist. He published *Principles of Mental Physiology* in 1874. James had reviewed this work in the *Atlantic Monthly* 34 (1874):495.

5. Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922) was the famous inventor of the telephone and was also outstanding in the education of the deaf. The letters to him are at the Library of Congress.

6. Katharine Barber James Prince (1834–1890) was a cousin, the daughter of the Reverend William James (1797–1868). About 1861 she married Dr. William Henry Prince, as his second wife. He died 15 May 1883 after years of practice as a psychiatrist. After his death “Kitty” moved to Amherst, Massachusetts. The Jameses went to see Shakespeare’s play *Julius Caesar* produced by Harvard students in their Sanders Theatre on 19 May. The letters to Mrs. Prince are at Colby College.

7. The baby, Hermann, died on 9 July. About 18 June the James family had moved to 18 Garden Street, the home of Alice’s widowed mother, Eliza Putnam Gibbens, and Alice’s two sisters, Mary and Margaret.


9. Another cousin, Katharine Temple (1843–1895), married Richard Stockton Emmet in 1868. They lived in Pelham, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Tweedy were close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry James, Sr. Mrs. Prince’s sister, Elizabeth Tillman James (1833–1881), married Julius
H. Seelye (1824–1895), who was president of Amherst College (1877–1890). They had four children.

10. Simon Newcomb (1835–1909) delivered his presidential address to the A. S. P. R. on 12 January 1886. In it he made reference to Edmund Gurney’s investigations of some “blind drawings” published in the Proceedings of the English S. P. R. This reference was the basis of an editorial note in the 29 January issue of Science. This editorial evoked from James a reply of “unjust” in the 5 February issue, p. 123. James’s letter to the editor in turn was commented upon by Newcomb in the 12 February issue, p. 145-46. The letters to Newcomb are at the Library of Congress. Wilhelm Thiry Preyer (1841–1897) was a German painter, child psychologist, and graphologist.

11. Hiram Miner Stanley (1857–1903) was an instructor in philosophy and art at Lake Forest College (1887–1892). Charles Augustus Strong (1862–1940) was an instructor in philosophy at Cornell University (1887–1889), associate professor of psychology at the University of Chicago (1895–1903), and professor of psychology at Columbia University (1903–1910). Ira Remsen (1846–1927) was professor of chemistry (1876–1913) and president of the Johns Hopkins University (1901–1912). He became editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society in 1904. Charles Loring Jackson (1847–1935) was professor of chemistry at Harvard (1881–1894). Henry Barker Hill (1849–1903) also taught chemistry at Harvard (1874–1903).

12. Edmund Gurney (1847–1888) was one of the founders of the British Society for Psychical Research.

13. John Forrester Andrew (1850–1895) graduated from Harvard Law School in 1875. He made an unsuccessful bid for the position of Governor of Massachusetts in 1886. He was a member of the United States House of Representatives (1889–1893). Richard Hodgson (1855–1905) was born in Australia. He graduated from Cambridge University, England, and lectured there on Herbert Spencer. He was a member of the English S. P. R. (1882–1887). He became secretary and treasurer of the American S. P. R. in 1887. Elena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831–1891) was a Russian theosophist. This letter is at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

14. Lake Chocorua was in New Hampshire. The Jameses occupied their new summer home in September. They called the place “Chocorua.” “Howard jr.” was probably another cousin, Howard James (1866–1920) who was a graduate of the Georgetown School of Medicine in 1893.

15. The Jameses named their daughter Margaret Mary (“Peggy”) after Mrs. James’s two sisters. The “image of Mar.” refers to her sister Margaret. The letter was addressed to Aiken, South Carolina. This letter is at the University of California, Berkeley.

16. Tamworth Iron Works was the nearest post office to “Chocorua.” Dorothy Ross, G. Stanley Hall: The Psychologist as Prophet (1972), p. 170, misdated this letter as 1886. Also, on the same page Ross says that Hall’s American Journal of Psychology first appeared in October, instead of November, 1887. Eduard Pflüger (1829–1910) founded the Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie in 1868.

17. Jacob Gould Schurman (1854–1942) taught philosophy at Cornell University (1878–1892) and was its president (1892–1920). James reviewed his book The Ethical Import of Darwinism (1887) in Nation 45 (1887):376.
Schurman criticised the views of J. F. McLennan and other authors. James’s own paper “The Perception of Space” appeared in Mind, o.s. 12 (1887):1–30; 183–211; 321–53; 516–48. This letter is at Cornell University.

18. Victor Kandinsky (1849–1899), a Russian psychiatrist, wrote *Kritische und Klinische Betrachtungen im Gebiete der Sinnessstauschungen* (1885). Wendell Phillips Garrison (1840–1907) was the literary editor of *Nation*. Joseph Jastrow (1863–1944) obtained his Ph.D. in psychology at the Johns Hopkins University in 1886. He taught psychology at the University of Wisconsin (1888–1927). A note on Mrs. Ladd-Franklin will follow. George Trumbull Ladd (1842–1921) taught psychology at Yale University. His *Elements of Physiological Psychology* appeared in 1887. Jules Ochorowicz (1850–1918) was at one time professor of philosophy and psychology at the University of Lwów (Lemberg) in Poland and from 1907 co-director of the *Institut Général Psychologique de Paris*. He wrote *De la Suggestion Mentale* (1887). Eleanor Mildred Sidgwick (1845–1936) and her husband Henry Sidgwick (1838–1900) were active investigators in the English S. P. R.


20. Felix Adler (1851–1933) founded the New York Society for Ethical Culture in 1876. He was professor of political and social ethics at Columbia University (1902–1933). Wendell Phillips (1811–1884) was a lawyer and reformer in Cambridge. Francis Greenwood Peabody (1847–1936) taught both in the Divinity School and in the philosophy department at Harvard. Adler’s lecture “Ethics and Culture” was delivered on 9 January 1888 in Sanders Theatre under the sponsorship of the Harvard Philosophical Club. This letter was sent to me by Mrs. Ruth Adler Friess and is now at Columbia.

21. David Jayne Hill (1850–1932) wrote *The Elements of Psychology: A Text Book* (1888). He was president of Bucknell College (1879–1888) and of the University of Rochester (1888–1896), where this letter is kept.


25. Martha Carey Thomas (1857–1935) was dean and professor of English (1885–1894) and president (1894–1922) of Bryn Mawr College, where James’s letters to her are kept. The reference is probably to Edwin Doak Mead (1849–1937), author of the *Philosophy of Carlyle* and the *Influence of Emerson*. He was editor of the *New England Magazine* (1889–1901). In his previous 5 March letter to Thomas, James refers to Mead, whom he was
recommending for the teaching position at Bryn Mawr, as one “who is a most accomplished philosophical scholar and writer, and an experienced teacher.” George Santayana (1863–1952) received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1889 and taught philosophy there until 1912. Alys W. Pearsall Smith, “A Women’s College in the United States,” *Nineteenth Century* 23 (1888):918–26. This article is about Bryn Mawr. Miss Smith married Bertrand Russell in 1894.

26. George W. Ross was the Minister of Education of Ontario, Canada. George Herbert Howison (1834–1916) taught philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1871–1879), Michigan (1883–1884), and the University of California (1884–1909). James Gibson Hume was appointed to the chair of the History of Philosophy and Ethics (1890–1926). The address at the head of this letter is that of Henry James. William was visiting him and their sister Alice. This letter is in the Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

27. George Paxton Young (d. 1889) taught philosophy at the University of Toronto. The letters to Howison are at the University of California, Berkeley.

28. James Mark Baldwin (1861–1934) received his A.B. (1884) and Ph.D. (1889) from Princeton University to which he returned after a three year stay at Toronto. James refers to Baldwin’s *Handbook of Psychology*, vol. 1 (1889). Francis Landey Patton (1843–1932) was president of Princeton (1888–1902) and James McCosh (1811–1894) taught philosophy there. Francis Bowen (1811–1890) held the Alford Professorship of Philosophy at Harvard (1853–1889). Josiah Royce (1855–1916) was James’s colleague, dear friend, and neighbor. Sidney Edward Mezes (1863–1931) received his B.S. degree from the University of California (1884), his A.B. (1890) and Ph.D. (1893) from Harvard. From 1894–1914 he successively taught philosophy, was dean and president at the University of Texas. In 1914 he became president of the College of the City of New York. Leon J. Richardson (1868–1966) taught Latin at the University of California.

**CHAPTER 2**

1. On 15 May 1890, while Hall was away in Ashfield, his wife Cornelia and daughter Julia were accidentally asphyxiated.

2. Katharine Peabody Loring was about to visit Alice James in England. For this close relationship, cf. Jean Strouse, *Alice James* (Boston, 1980). This letter is at Stanford University.

3. Kenneth Mackenzie (1853–1943) was rector of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Connecticut (1891–1926). This letter is at Yale University.

4. *Rapporteur Esthétique* (1888) and *Cercle chromatique* (1889) by Monsieur Charles Henry (1859–1926) were reviewed in *Nation* 51 (9 October 1890):290–92. The dating of this letter assumes a week’s interval.

5. Auguste Comte (1798–1857) was a French philosopher.

6. James Mark Baldwin gave a summary of his experiments with his child on the origin of righthandedness in *Science* 16 (31 October 1890):247. James
discussed the matter in the 14 November issue, p. 275. Baldwin's letter followed in the 28 November issue, p. 302. James's 7 December letter is long and complicated. The letters to Baldwin are at the Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

7. Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834–1906), astronomer and physicist, was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (1887–1906). He was a member of the A. S. P. R. Dr. Christian A. Herter, "Hypnotism what it is and what it is not," *Popular Science Monthly* 33 (October 1888):755–71. The "Mr. Forbes" mentioned might be John M. Forbes, the wealthy merchant and builder of railroads. This letter is at the Smithsonian Institution.

8. Thomas Sergeant Perry (1845–1928) was James's life long friend from boyhood. He was the author of *Greek Literature* (1890). This letter is at the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.


12. Hugo Münsterberg (1863–1916) taught psychology at Harvard 1892–95 and 1897–1916. Herbert Nichols (1852–1936) was an instructor in psychology at Harvard (1890–95) and at the Johns Hopkins (1896). He then retired to Brighton, Massachusetts. James Rowland Angell (1869–1949) taught psychology at the University of Chicago (1894–1921) and was president of Yale University (1921–37). This letter is at the Boston Public Library and should be read as of 9 August 1892. Charles William Eliot (1834–1926) was president of Harvard (1869–1909). The Second International Congress of Experimental Psychology was held in London, August 1–4.

13. Frederic William Henry Myers (1843–1901) was one of the founders of the English S. P. R. James met him in England in 1882. This letter's date should read 9 August 1892.


15. Carlo Francesco Ferraris (1850–1924) was professor of law and rector of the University of Padua (1891–96). James received on this occasion two honorary degrees from the University, a Ph.D. and a Litt.D. He wrote "The Galileo Festival at Padua," for *Nation* 56 (5 January 1893):8–9.

17. Katherine and Henrietta Rodgers were James’s cousins who lived in Switzerland. His letters to them are at Harvard. Henry James stayed in the Hotel National in Lucerne about five miles away from his brother. This was Henry’s second visit with the William James family.


20. Samuel Alexander (1859–1938) succeeded Adamson to the Chair of Logic and Philosophy in Owens College.

21. Viscount James Bryce (1838–1922) was the famous jurist, historian, and politician who became ambassador to the United States (1907–13). James was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston) in 1875, but resigned in 1882. Bryce was elected a member in 1893. Josiah Parsons Cooke (1827–94) was the Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Harvard. This letter is at the Bodleian Library.

22. Dickinson Sergeant Miller (1868–1963) received his M.A. degree from Harvard (1892) and his Ph. D. from the University of Halle in 1893. He taught philosophy at Bryn Mawr College (1893–98), was an instructor in philosophy at Harvard (1899–1904), and taught at Columbia University until his retirement. His article, “The Meaning of Truth and Error,” appeared in the *Philosophical Review* 2 (July 1893):406–25.

Science Monthly in 1900; of American Men of Science in 1906; of American Naturalist in 1907 as well as co-owner and coeditor with Baldwin of the Psychological Review (1894–1903). This letter is at the New York Public Library.

24. In the beginning of this letter, James is referring to the second annual meeting of the American Psychological Association held at Columbia on December 27 and 28. Edward W. Scripture (1864–1945) taught psychology at Yale at this time. He wrote, “Psychological Measurements,” Philosophical Review 2 (1893):677–89. The letters to Cattell are at the Library of Congress.

25. G. T. Ladd gave the President’s Address, which was printed in the Psychological Review 1 (January 1894):1–21.

CHAPTER 3

1. Ferdinand Canning Scott Schiller (1864–1937) at this time was an English philosopher teaching at Cornell University. He had been introduced to James through a letter from James Bryce. The dating of this letter is based on a remark (“A sharp attack of tonsillitis keeps me from writing myself”) on 31 December 1893. Cf. The Letters of William James to Theodore Flournoy, edited by Robert C. Le Clair (1966), p. 30. The letters to Schiller are at Stanford University.


5. The home address on this letter suggests that it is misdated, since James was in Europe in February 1893. John White Chadwick (1840–1904) was pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, New York. He graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1864. Charles Christie Salter (1839–70) and Joseph May (1836–1918) graduated a year later. Chadwick had referred to James’s Principles of Psychology in his sermon, “The Price of Moral Freedom,” which, along with other sermons, was published in book form in 1893. This letter is at Brown University.

6. Bradley’s Appearance and Reality was reviewed by Alfred Le Roy Hodder in the May issue of the Psychological Review. Hodder (1866–1907)


9. The reference is to Baldwin’s *Handbook of Psychology* (1889–91) in two volumes.


11. S. W. H. are the initials for South West Harbour, Maine. Ladd’s "retort" to James’s review of his book was his article, "Is Psychology a Science?," *Psychological Review* 1 (July 1894):392–95.


13. Dr. Worcester’s article, "Observations on Some Points in James’s Psychology. II Emotion," appeared in the *Monist* 3 (January 1893):285–98. The other "medical man" was Dr. Henry J. Berkley. The letters to Stratton are at the University of California, Berkeley.

14. Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848–1933) was an artist famous for his work in glass.


17. The reference to Münsterberg’s *Beiträge zur experimentellen Psychologie* was added to the "note."


19. Carl Stumpf (1848–1936) was a German psychologist and a good friend of James. Grace Norton lived across the street from the Jameses.


22. Baldwin was professor of psychology at Princeton University (1893–1903). The third annual meeting of the Psychological Association was held at Princeton. James delivered his President’s Address, "The Knowing of Things Together," on 27 December. He reviewed W. Hirsch’s *Genie und Entartung* in the May 1895 issue of the *Psychological Review*. 

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27. Paul Carus (1852–1919) was the editor of the Monist. The letters to Carus are at Southern Illinois University. Albert Gehring (1870–1926) received his M.A. degree in philosophy from Harvard in 1895.


29. Külpe's Grundriss der Psychologie appeared as Outlines of Psychology in July 1896. The letters to Titchener are at Cornell University.


31. Since Münsterberg left Harvard in the summer, James resumed direction of the psychology laboratory. James Edwin Lough (1871–1952) received his M.A. in 1895 and his Ph.D. in 1898 in psychology from Harvard. Edgar Arthur Singer, Jr. (1873–1954), received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. He was an assistant in the Harvard psychology laboratory (1894–96). He taught philosophy at Pennsylvania (1896–1946).

32. This incomplete letter is at Yale. It is dated from a copy of Marshall's 22 October 1895 letter to James. The symbols are: 'a' represents the psychic side of a physical activity 'A'; 'S' represents the stimulus; 'S plus n' represents pain; 'S minus n' represents pleasure. Marshall was the architect of the home of Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936), when the English novelist lived in America. In writing to a friend on 16 June 1895, James remarked: "The Kipling visit went off splendidly."

33. Daniel Coit Gilman (1831–1908) was president of the Johns Hopkins University (1875–1901). This letter is at Johns Hopkins. Nichols did receive the appointment.

34. E. W. Scripture published Thinking, Feeling, Doing in 1895. Titchener accused him of plagiarizing part of his translation of Wundt's Human and Animal Psychology. The fourth annual meeting of the Psychological Association was held in Philadelphia in late December. James was overheard to remark: "The best way to settle the matter was by a psychological duel. Let them both react at a given signal; and the one whose reaction

CHAPTER 4


2. At the Philadelphia meeting, there was a discussion “On Consciousness and Evolution.” Cf. Psychological Review 3 (1896):129, for a note on James’s participation in the discussion.

3. Edmund Burke Delabarre (1863–1945) received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Freiburg in 1891. He taught at Brown University (1891–1932) and was the director of the Harvard psychology laboratory for the academic year 1896–97 on each alternate day of the week.

4. Arthur Allin (1869–1903) taught psychology at Ohio University (1895–96) and at the University of Colorado (1897–1903).

5. David Peck Todd (1855–1939) taught astronomy at Amherst College. He was the editor of the Columbian Knowledge Series. Notice of the third and last volume of the Series appeared in the 7 March 1896 issue of the Publishers’ Weekly. Hence, the basis of the dating of this letter, which is at Yale.


7. Baldwin attended the Third International Congress of Psychology in Munich, 3–7 August. He also was gathering contributors for his planned Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. James gave his course of lectures on psychology to the Chicago teachers from 31 August to 6 September. ‘M–g’ is the abbreviation for Münsterberg. James further refers to Charles Judson Herrick, Henry Herbert Donaldson, and George Howard Parker.

8. Wincenty Lutoslawski (1863–1954), a Polish author and patriot, had visited James in October 1893. He wrote “In Search of True Being,” Monist 6 (1895–96):351–55. The second “article” (7:156) was just a review of his paper on the chronology of Plato’s dialogues. His paper Un peuple individualiste (1896) appeared under the pseudonym Henri Erami. James’s copy, with his notes in it, is at the Harvard Library. The letters to Lutoslawski are at Yale University.

9. Schiller had become a candidate for a teaching position at Firth College, Oxford, but the position was cancelled. James is referring to the political campaigns of William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan.

11. Schiller read his paper "The Relation of Pessimism to Ultimate Philosophy" at the fifth annual meeting of the Psychological Association, and also spent the Christmas holidays with the James family.

12. This letter deals with James's view on the possibility of Münsterberg's return to Harvard. Lightner Witmer (1867–1956) taught psychology at the University of Pennsylvania (1892–1937), he was founder and editor of The Psychological Clinic in 1907.


14. Richard Watson Gilder (1844–1909) was editor of *Century Magazine*. This letter is at the New York Public Library. Degeneration and Genius were topics treated in James's October–November 1896 Lowell Institute lectures on "Abnormal Mental States." The lectures were never published by James.

15. Henry Churchill King (1858–1934) was professor of philosophy (1891–97), professor of theology (1897–1925), and president of Oberlin College (1902–27).


17. Schiller was appointed as a tutor in philosophy at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

18. Henry Charlton Bastian (1837–1915) was an English neurologist. It does not seem that James reviewed a paper of his. Baldwin attended the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto.

19. Münsterberg returned to Harvard for the fall semester and stayed on until his death in 1916. The effective date of James's change of title was 31 October 1897. John Joseph Hayes (d. 1902) was an instructor in elocution at Harvard from 1886 until his death.


21. The sixth annual meeting of the Psychological Association was scheduled to meet at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in late December. James is referring to the possible successor to Baldwin as president of the Association. James H. Hyslop (1854–1920) taught psychology and logic at Columbia (1889–1902), originated the American Institute for Scientific Research in New York, and was editor of both the *Journal* and the *Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research* (1907).


23. James delivered the Ingersoll lecture on 10 November 1897, not in
1898 as both R. B. Perry (Thought and Character of William James 2:132) and G. W. Allen (William James, 393 of paperback edition), say. Charles Carroll Everett (1829–1900) taught theology and was dean of the Harvard Divinity School.

CHAPTER 5

1. Santayana was made assistant professor of philosophy in 1898 after nine years as instructor. His lecture, "Platonism in the Italian Poets," was delivered to the Contemporary Club on 5 February 1896.

2. James was elected to the Institut de France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences) as a "corresponding" member. This letter is at the Institut.


8. James was interested in the Boston medium, Mrs. Leonore Piper (1859–1950), and wrote about her. This letter is misdated. The quote "straight scientific path" is from E. B. Titchener's article, "The Feeling of Being Stared At," Science 8 (23 December 1898):896–97. This article provoked a reply from James by way of a letter to the editor, Science 8 (30 December 1898):956. Then a letter from Titchener followed, Science 9 (6 January 1899):36. This debate centered on the relation of involuntary whispering and telepathy as discussed by Henry Sidgwick and Alfred Lehmann.

9. Abraham Jacobi (1830–1919) was a New York City physician and author. The reference is to Paul Flechsig (1847–1929) and his book Die Lokalisation der geistigen Vorgänge (1896). This letter is at Radcliffe College.
10. Adolf Meyer (1866–1950) was a psychiatrist and neurologist. This letter is at the A.M.C. Archives of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

11. Alfred Francis Buck (1868–1924) received his M.A. degree in philosophy in 1894 and his Ph.D. degree in 1906 from Harvard. He taught psychology at the University of Chicago, Union College, and the University of Vermont (1908–?). William James, "Letter on the Philippine Tangle," *Boston Evening Transcript* 1 March 1899 (written on 26 February).

12. James’s book, *Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to Students on Some of Life’s Ideals*, was published on 22 April 1899.


17. Titchener wrote a personal letter to James on 25 May 1899. His letter to the editor of *Science*, 2 June, ended the “controversy.” To the amazement of the examining committee at Cornell, Schiller failed his oral examination for his doctoral degree on 26 May 1897. He did not take a recommended substitute written examination because he had received his offer to teach at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the degree would now have only “a sentimental value.” Arthur Chase Nutt (1874–1938) was a graduate student in philosophy at Harvard for the academic year 1898–99. His career was spent in teaching English and working with neglected children. George Alfred Cogswell (1869–?) received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Cornell in 1898.

18. Ralph Barton Perry (1876–1957) received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard in 1899 and later returned there to teach (1902–46). He published *The Thought and Character of William James* in 1935. While climbing in the Adirondack mountains, James suffered further damage to his heart, as he had done the previous summer. The letters to Perry are at Harvard.

20. The Jameses arrived in Geneva on 29 or 30 September.


22. Henry Havelock Ellis (1859–1939) was editor for the "Contemporary Series." Edwin Diller Starbuck (1866–1947) wrote *Psychology of Religion* (1899) for this series, and James wrote the preface. Starbuck taught philosophy at Stanford (1897–1904), Iowa (1906–30), and Southern California. This letter is at Yale.


24. James had declined to give the Gifford lectures for 1898-99, and had recommended Royce instead. This letter is at the New York Public Library.

25. Howison was in Europe on a sabbatical. Baldwin was spending six months there to work on his dictionary.


27. James left out "professor of psychology" after Münsterberg's name.


CHAPTER 6

1. James quoted from Andrjes Towianski's book (without title, Turin, 1897) in one of his Gifford lectures on "Saintliness." The "little volume" was a copy of Starbuck's book.


3. The Jameses were at West Malvern, northwest of London, from about 3 to 15 December. Théodore Flournoy (1854–1920) taught psychology at the University of Geneva and was coeditor of the *Archives de Psychologie* (1902–).

4. Allen (p. 408) has written in complete error, "The Jameses made the trip to Hyères, in Provence, by way of Rome, where they made a stopover lasting from early January 1900 until about the middle of the month."

5. Royce was then giving the second series of his Gifford lectures at the University of Aberdeen. Professor Charles Richet (1850–1935) was a French physiologist, who lent to the Jameses his Château de Carqueiranne.
near Hyères, where they stayed from 22 January to 2 April. Frederic W. H. Myers has already been noted. The letters to Royce are at Harvard.

6. Arthur Auwers (1838–1915) was director of the Observatory of Potsdam. This letter is in the Archives of the Academy in East Berlin.


8. Actually, the Jameses stayed in the Hotel Costebelle until 23 April and arrived in Geneva on 24 April.

9. Schiller had read in the magazine *Light* that J. H. Hyslop was to be turned out at Columbia on account of his investigations of the medium, Mrs. Piper.


11. Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839–1903) was a mathematician and physicist. Henry Augustus Rowland (1848–1901) taught physics at the Johns Hopkins. Richard Heinze (1867–1929) was a German philosopher.

12. Charles Edward Garman (1850–1907) taught philosophy at Amherst College. Perry taught at Smith College (not Amherst), 1900–1902. L. Clark Seelye (1837–1924), a Congregationalist minister, was professor of rhetoric and English history at Amherst (1865–1873), and then became the first president of Smith College. The Jameses stayed in Nauheim for the month of May. Harry Norman Gardiner (1855–1927) taught philosophy at Smith (1884–1924).

13. William G. Smith taught ethics and psychology at Smith (1895–1900). He then moved to England. Arthur Henry Pierce (1867–1914) taught at Smith before and after receiving his Ph. D. in psychology from Harvard in 1899. This was the third series of "Nauheim baths" (including London), but only the second visit to Nauheim. The Jameses spent June and most of July in Switzerland.

14. Bernard Bosanquet (1848–1923) taught philosophy at the University of St. Andrews. He had previously taught at University College, Oxford. Shadworth Holloway Hodgson (1832–1912) was an English philosopher. Henry Sidgwick died of cancer on 28 August 1900. Dr. Steven William Driver lived at 5 Farwell Place.

15. Benjamin Ide Wheeler (1854–1927) became president of the University of California, 18 July 1899. Evander Bradley Mcgilvray (1864–1953) was an instructor in philosophy there (1898–99), and then taught at Cornell (1899–1905) and Wisconsin (1905–34). William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925) was the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1900.

16. Ostend (Oostende) is in N. W. Belgium, where Schiller met the Jameses.


18. William Mackintire Salter (1853–1931) married Mrs. James's sister Mary on 2 December 1885. He lectured for the Society for Ethical Culture of Chicago, 1883–92. 1897–1907. Horatio Willis Dresser (1866–1954) was an author whose writings James used in his Gifford lectures. Mary Baker
Eddy (1821–1910) founded the Christian Science Church. This letter is at Yale.

19. Lutoslawski's "text" was the English translation of Seelenmacht. Schiller sent to James a large number of texts from John William Mackail's Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology (1890). James used some of them in his Gifford lecture, "The Sick Soul." Baron Carl Romanovich von der Osten-Sacken (1828–1906) was the Russian consul-general in New York City (1861–70). He then lived in Heidelberg, Germany (1887–98).

20. Thorstein Bunde Veblen (1857–1929), American sociologist and economist, published The Theory of the Leisure Class (1899). Maurice Maeterlinck (1862–1949) was a Belgian poet, dramatist, and essayist. Possibly his Wisdom and Destiny (in translation), 1898, is being referred to. This letter is at Stanford.


CHAPTER 7

1. Hendrik Christian Andersen (1872–1940) was a sculptor and author. He was a close friend of Henry James. This letter is at the University of Virginia.

2. Sarah Helen Whitman was a Boston friend. Owen Wister (1860–1938) wrote Ulysses S. Grant, A Biography (1900). Joseph Thacher Clarke (d. 1920) was an American architect who wrote on archaeological topics. He moved to Harrow, England, where "Peggy" James lived in 1900 and 1901 while her parents lived elsewhere. Thomas Davidson (1840–1900), philosopher and wandering scholar, conducted a summer school for adults in "Glenmore," East Hill, Hurricane, New York. This letter is at the Library of Congress.


5. Schiller and others wrote Mind!, A Unique Review of Ancient and Modern Philosophy, edited by A. Troglodyte, with the cooperation of the Absolute and Others (London, 1901).

6. The "raw Greek" was the word hule, a Greek term that Schiller made use of in his philosophy. The reference is to Hugh D. Leigh, one of the contributors to Mind!.

7. John George Piddington (1869–1952) was an officer in the English S. P. R. He changed his name from Smith. Mrs. R. Thompson was Myers’s medium.

8. Schiller's "dialogue" was published as "Useless Knowledge: A Discourse Concerning Pragmatism," Mind 11 (April 1902):196–215. Charles Sanders Peirce (1839–1914) was the founder of Pragmatism.
9. James gave the first series of the Gifford lectures at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 May to 18 June.

10. The fourth Nauheim visit lasted from about 3 July to 13 August.


12. Frank Abauzit (1870–1938) translated James's *Varieties of Religious Experience*. Alexander Herzen (1812–70) was an author and publisher. His son Charles, also called Alexander (1839–1906), was a professor of physiology at the University of Lausanne. Rudolf Eucken (1846–1926), German philosopher, wrote *Der Wahrheitsgehalt der Religion* (1901). Kurd Lashwitz (1848–1910), German philosopher, wrote *Wirklichkeiten, Beiträge zum Welts Verständnis* (1900). The Jameses could not find a hotel in the higher places of the Vosges, so they went on to Rye.


14. Mary Whiton Calkins (1863–1930) passed all her Ph.D. requirements at Harvard, but in those days, Harvard did not award degrees to women. In his 29 June 1895 letter to a certain "Madam," James wrote, "Miss Calkins certainly did pass, all things considered, much the most brilliant examination for Ph.D. that we have had at Harvard." This letter is at Smith College. Dr. Calkins taught Greek, psychology, and philosophy at Wellesley College (1889–1929). The "masterly book" was *An Introduction to Psychology* (1901). The letters to Calkins are at Wellesley College.

15. Ernest Howard Crosby (1856–1906) wrote *Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable* (1899). This letter is at the Boston Public Library.

16. Edith Franklin Wyatt (1873–1958) wrote *Everyone His Own Way: Short Stories of Chicago* (1901). This letter is at the Newberry Library.

17. Edward Carpenter (1844–1929), author of *Towards Democracy*, third edition, enlarged (London, 1892). Crosby wrote *Edward Carpenter: Poet and Prophet* (Philadelphia, 1901). This letter is in the Michigan State University library. Professor Perry E. Gianakos of the Michigan State University faculty, kindly called my attention to this letter. He has worked on the Crosby papers, which were deposited in the library by Crosby's granddaughter, Helen Crosby Glendening.

18. Boris Sidis (1867–1923), a Russian-born psychologist, received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1897 and his M.D. in 1908. In his 15 May 1903 letter to Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, James had the following to say about Sidis: "As for B. Sidis, I have known him intimately, admire greatly his high and disinterested character, and think his work *decidedly interesting and important.* He is intractable in harness with others, on account of the intensity with which he sees his own aim and the tenacity with which he defends it. But, so far as I have known him, it has always been a good aim, and if you give him his head a bit, he ends by proving reasonable—at least so far as I have known him. It is a terrible handicap upon him now not to be an M.D. in N. Y. He would undoubtedly if free to carry out his present ideas, have a useful career of psychopathological work." This letter is at...
Radcliffe College. The letters to Meyer, as has been noted, are at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.


CHAPTER 8

1. This letter, which is at the University of Virginia, is to the printer of James's Gifford lectures. James did add an appendix called "Postscript."

2. Perry accepted the offer to teach philosophy at Harvard and remained there until 1946.

3. Oliver Joseph Lodge (1851–1940), physicist, was active in the English S. P. R. The letters to him are at the Society for Psychical Research, London.

4. James wrote "Ingersoll" instead of "Gifford."

5. Edward Lawrence Godkin (1831–1902) was editor of *Nation* and of the *New York Evening Post*. James did not receive an honorary degree from the University of Durham in 1902 because he sailed for home on 10 June. Cecil John Rhodes (1853–1902) was a British administrator and financier. He founded the Rhodes Scholarship Fund at Oxford University.

6. Schiller's "Essay" was "Axioms as Postulates." It was soon published, along with essays by seven other Oxford professors, in *Personal Idealism*, edited by Henry Cecil Sturt (London, 1902). Albert Venn Dicey (1835–1922) was the Vinerian professor of English law at Oxford. Louis Dyer (1851–1908), an 1874 graduate from Harvard, taught Greek at Harvard, Cornell, and Balliol College, Oxford.

7. This letter seems misdated by a day or two. James reviewed *Personal Idealism* in *Mind* 12 (January 1903):93–97.


9. Schiller's manuscript probably dealt with the question of eugenics on which he often wrote. Sir Francis Galton also wrote on eugenics. Alexander Campbell Fraser (1819–1914) taught philosophy at Edinburgh (1856–91), and was the editor of Bishop George Berkeley's (1685–1753) *Works."

10. This letter is probably addressed to Sir George Archdall O'Brien Reid (1860–1929) from Scotland. It is found among the H. G. Wells papers at the University of Illinois. Two entries in James's diary in 1905 refer to this Reid. Herbert George Wells (1866–1946) was the English novelist. James is probably referring to Wells's *Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress upon Human Life and Thought* (1901). James's lectures were published in the middle of June as *Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature."

11. In his 13 August 1902 letter to Eliot, James wrote about Schiller and the Ingersoll lecturership: "Your strictures on his circular of information seemed to me . . . based on misapprehension. He is a big man, and he has a lot of fresh 'human documents', and I know of nobody who is prepared to treat the subject in so unconventional a manner, or who would be likely so to arouse public attention."

13. Leigh R. Gregor married Mrs. James’s sister, Margaret M. Gibbens, 1 June 1899. Ferdinand Böcher (1832–1902) was a professor in the modern language department at Harvard (1871–1902).


18. Jane Addams (1860–1935) was the founder of the Hull House settlement in Chicago; she was a social reformer and peace worker. She met James when he visited Chicago. The letters to her are at Swarthmore College.

19. Mary Putnam Jacobi (1842–1906) was a medical doctor in New York City, as was her husband, Abraham Jacobi. This letter is at Radcliffe College. The date assigned seems to fit James’s state of health at this time. Dr. Joseph Roy Hawley (1871–1922) wrote *The New Animal Cellular Therapy* (Chicago, 1901). Dr. William Wilberforce Baldwin met James in Florence, Italy, in 1892.

20. C. A. Strong’s book was published in 1903. This letter is at the New York Public Library.


22. This firm published James’s *Varieties of Religious Experience*. His “former little book” was *Human Immortality* (1898). This letter is in the possession of Longman, Inc.


CHAPTER 9

1. This letter is incorrectly dated as 1908 in *The Works of William James: Essays in Radical Empiricism* (Harvard, 1976) This letter is at Williams College.

2. James was an original member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters which was founded in 1898 as an offspring of the American Social Science Association.

3. Edgar B. Van Winkle (1842–1920) was an engineer and longtime friend. This letter is at the University of Rochester.

5. Stout was attempting to change from Oxford to St. Andrews University. David Irons (1870–1907), born in Scotland, received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1894. He was professor of philosophy at Bryn Mawr College (1900–1907).

6. Emerson Hall houses the Harvard philosophy department. This letter is at the Boston Public Library.

7. Hieronymus Georg Zeuthen (1839–1920) was a professor of mathematics and secretary of the Academy. This letter is at the Academy in Copenhagen.


9. S. E. Mezes has been noted before. David Camp Rogers (1878–1959) stayed on at Harvard until 1909, when he went to the University of Kansas (1909–14) and then to Smith College (1914–42). George Rowland Dodson (1865–1939) taught at Washington University until 1934. Charles Theodore Burnett (1873–1946) taught psychology at Bowdoin College (1904–44).


11. Walter Taylor Marvin (1872–1944) taught philosophy at Adelbert College, (Case) Western Reserve University (1899–1905), at Princeton (1905–10), and at Rutgers University, where this letter is found. He wrote *Introduction to Systematic Philosophy* (1903).


13. This letter is at the Academy in Rome.


15. Sarah N. Cleghorn was a leader in the antivivisection movement. James assumed that the writer was male, since only initials of the name were used. This letter is at the New York State Library, Albany.


17. Schiller had sent the preface proof of his book *Humanism*, which was published in November. Morton Prince (1854–1929), physician and psychiatrist, wrote *The Nature of Mind and Human Automatism* (1885). Prince was professor of neurology at Tufts College, and became editor of the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* in 1906. Henri Louis Bergson (1859–
1941). At this time James was reading his *Essai sur les données immédiates de la conscience* (1889), *Matière et mémoire* (1896), and “Introduction à la Metaphysique,” *Revue de la Metaphysique et Morale*, January 1903. On 6 February 1903 James wrote to Bergson expressing a desire to meet him in Paris, but later cancelled such a plan.


20. Josephine Shaw Lowell also belonged to the New England Anti-Imperialist League, which protested the American government’s treatment of the insurrectionists in the Philippine Islands under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo. This letter is at Harvard. The “General” was Major General Elwell Stephen Otis (1838–1909).

**CHAPTER 10**

1. Horace Fletcher (1849–1919) published a number of books on diet and nutrition.

2. James also retracted his refusal to be president of the Psychological Association for 1904.


4. Münsterberg, “The International Congress of Arts and Science,” *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* 1 n. 1 (7 January 1904): 1–8. Cattell was the joint owner of this new journal after he broke away from coownership of the *Psychological Review*. This point has been developed in my article “William James’s Essays in Philosophy,” *San Jose Studies* 6 (May 1980): 98–101. Georg Cantor (1845–1918) was a German mathematician and logician. James probably was referring to Cantor’s *L’Infini mathématique* (1896).

5. James Houghton Woods (1864–1935) was appointed an instructor in philosophy at Harvard in 1903 without a salary. He later became chairman of the department. Miller went to Columbia University.


7. Alfred Edward Taylor (1869–1945) wrote *Elements of Metaphysics* in
1903 and "Side Lights on Pragmatism," *McGill University Magazine* 3 (1903-4):44-66. Albion Woodbury Small (1854-1926) was professor of sociology and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature at the University of Chicago. He was partly in charge of the St. Louis Congress. Schiller thought that he had been invited to attend. George Edward Moore (1873–1958) taught philosophy at Cambridge University. He wrote, "Jahresbericht über Philosophy in the United Kingdom for 1902," *Archiv* 4 (1904):255-64.


Schiller, "In Defense of Humanism," ibid., pp. 525-42.


11. Perry gave his "adhesion" to James’s article "Does Consciousness Exist?", *Journal of Philosophy, etc.* 1 (1 September 1904):477-91. Edwin Bissell Holt (1873-1946) stayed on at Harvard until 1918 to teach psychology, and then moved to Princeton University as a visiting professor (1926-36).


13. Henry James visited America from 30 August 1904 to 5 July 1905. Katherine Prescott Wormeley was the American biographer and translator of the novels of Honoré de Balzac.

14. The Deweys lost their eight year old son, Gordon, while they were vacationing in Europe prior to Dewey’s joining the faculty of Columbia University. This letter is at Southern Illinois University.

15. K. G. Adolf von Harnack (1851–1930) was a German theologian. C. Lloyd Morgan (1852–1936) was an English psychologist, biologist, and philosopher.

16. Reverend Frederic Rowland Marvin (1847–1919) was an author. Stephen Pearl Andrews (1812–86), reformer and linguist, debated with Henry James, Sr., in the pages of the *New York Tribune* in 1850-52. This letter is at the Huntington Library.


18. H. R. Marshall’s eight articles (running from 9 June to 10 November 1904) appeared in the *Journal of Philosophy, etc.*, not in the *Philosophical Review*.


CHAPTER 11

1. This is a typed copy of the lost original letter. It is at Harvard. Frederick James Eugene Woodbridge (1867–1940) taught philosophy at Columbia (1902–37). He was a co-owner and editor of the Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods. G. S. Fullerton, A System of Metaphysics (1904).


5. An unsigned article "Professor Wilhelm Ostwald" appeared in the Popular Science Monthly 67 (October 1905):571–73. This letter suggests that James wrote it. Ostwald was a visiting lecturer at Harvard, both in chemistry and philosophy, 1905–6 academic year.


7. John Grier Hibben (1861–1933) taught logic at his alma mater, Princeton University (1891–1912), when he became the fourteen president of the University. Hibben was instituting a tutorial system at Princeton and needed five tutors for the fall semester. Alexander Thomas Ormond (1847–1915) was professor of mental science and logic at Princeton until he became president of Grove City College in 1913. This letter is at Princeton.

8. James was returning home after visits to Greece and Italy. His cousins were Katherine and Henrietta Rodgers. His colleague was Barrett Wendell (1855–1921), who was a professor of English at Harvard (1880–1917), and was lecturing in Dijon. Edward Carpenter (1844–1929) was an English writer on social subjects. Edward Douglas Fawcett (1866–1960) was an English author.

9. Sir Patrick Geddes (1854–1932) was a biologist, sociologist, and educator. This letter is at the National Library of Scotland.

10. Victoria Lady Welby was a friend of both Schiller and Peirce. In 1903 James received a copy of her book What Is Meaning? James did not have a chance to visit her. This letter is at York University.

11. Wendell's play was published in 1902. Dr. Rupert Norton (1867–1914) at this time was the medical director of a large American life insurance company in Paris. In 1906 he returned to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
in Baltimore to become its assistant superintendent. He was the son of

12. For the first time in his life, James met Bergson on 28 May in the
apartment of Dr. Norton.

13. James spent the night of Wednesday, 31 May, and the day of Thurs­
day, 1 June, with Schiller at Oxford. Mistakenly quoting James's diary for
31 May, Allen (p. 446) dramatically wrote that James slept in a "bathtub." All that this letter and James's diary for 1 June say is that he slept in "a bath
room"—perhaps on a cot, but this is only guessing. Howard Vincente Knox
(1868-1960), a military friend of Schiller, wrote "Mr. Bradley's 'Absolute
Criterio,'" Mind 14 (April 1905):210-20. A sure topic of conversation with
Schiller was "Pragmatism." Schiller had written "The Definition of 'Prag­
had written "What Pragmatism Is," Monist 15 (April 1905):161-81. He sent
a copy to Schiller. Cf. my article "Peirce and Schiller and Their Correspon­

14. In 1904 the American Academy of Arts and Letters was founded as an
inner body of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Robert Underwood
Johnson (1853-1937) was secretary of both. He was an editor of Century
Magazine (1873-1913). This letter is at the Institute. It is the follow-up to
James's 17 June 1905 letter now printed in Geoffrey T. Hellman's article

15. After James returned from Europe, he went to Chicago to give a
series of five lectures at the University from 30 June to 7 July. He spent the
weekend of 1 and 2 July at Glen Arden, the name of the estate of Mrs.
Wilmarth on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Her daughter Anna married Harold
Ickes, secretary of the interior in the cabinets of Roosevelt and Truman.
James had visited Mrs. Wilmarth previously in August 1896. This letter is at
Stanford. Mary Salter and her husband William lived in Chicago at this
time.

16. On 27 July James lectured on "Witchcraft," and on the following day
on "Individualism," according to his diary. This letter also mentions only
two lectures. However, the editors of James's book, Pragmatism (Harvard,
1975):296-98, included in an appendix James's notes for the latter lecture,
but all the evidence contradicts their raising the possibility that James even
intended to repeat the entire five Chicago lectures at "Glenmore" ("Plenty
of opportunity existed for the rest of the series to be given," p. 279), the first
of the alleged possible series being on "Individualism." Gustav Theodor
Fechner (1801-87) was a German philosopher, physicist, and psychologist.
James had been recently reading his Tagesansicht and Seelenfrage. Morris
Raphael Cohen (1880-1947) was born in Russia, received his Ph.D. from
Harvard (1906), and taught philosophy at the City College of New York
(1912-38).

17. R. F. Alfred Hoernlé (1880-1943) was born in Germany, educated at
Oxford, taught philosophy at Harvard (1913-20) and in South Africa, where
he died. He wrote "Pragmatism versus Absolutism: Part I," Mind 14 (July


19. Carveth Read (1848-1931) taught philosophy at the University of
20. Bakewell was beginning his tenure at Yale University (1905–33). Roswell Parker Angier (1874–1946) received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1903. In 1906 he joined the Yale faculty in psychology and remained there until 1941.


24. The American Philosophical and Psychological Associations met at Harvard 27 and 28 December in Emerson Hall, which had just been opened. Allen (p. 450) incorrectly wrote: "On New Year's Day James started alone for California."

25. Dewey was president of the Philosophical Association for that year. Edward Emerson was present for the occasion of the dedication of the building to his father's memory. Perry did become chairman of the department in 1906.

CHAPTER 12

1. James was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1903. George Ellery Hale (1868–1938), astronomer, was the director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California.


3. This letter was supplied by Miss Dorothy Collins, Chesterton's literary executor.


6. Schiller, "Is Absolute Idealism Solipsistic?" *Journal of Philosophy* 3 (February 1906):85–89. James used Friedrich Paulsen's *Introduction to Philosophy* as a text. Copies of the syllabus for this new course are preserved both at Harvard and at Stanford.


9. James represented Eliot at the meeting of the Association of American Universities in San Francisco and Berkeley, 14–17 March. Andrew Fleming West (1853–1943) was dean of the Princeton Graduate School. Charles Richard van Hise (1857–1918) was president of Wisconsin University. William Henry Carpenter (1853–1936) was professor of Germanic philology at Columbia University. Ernest De Witt Burton (1856–1925) was professor of New Testament literature at the University of Chicago. Theodore S. Woolsey (1852–1929) was professor of international law at Yale.


11. James is referring to the great earthquake that struck the city of San Francisco and the entire peninsula on 18 April. Since classes were cancelled, the Jameses left for home on 26 April.

12. Frank Angell (1857–1939) taught psychology at Stanford (1892–1923). This letter is at Harvard.

13. Cattell was the editor of Science, in the May issue of which appeared James's article "Stanford's Ideal Destiny."


15. Schiller was preparing to edit another volume of essays. Julius Goldstein (1873–1929) taught philosophy in the Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt, Germany. Mark Anthony de Wolfe Howe (1864–1960) was an author and editor.

16. Horace M. Kallen (1882–1974) at this time was a graduate student at Harvard. Later he taught philosophy at the University of Wisconsin (1911–18) and then at the New School for Social Research in New York City. The letters to Kallen are at the American Jewish Archives.

17. Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller (1879–1956) received a Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard in 1906. He taught intermittently at Harvard (1906–20), at the University of Cincinnati (1924–30), and at the University of Southern California (1931–47). He wrote A History of Philosophy.

18. James did not accept the "Paris lectureship" for 1906–7 at the Sorbonne University. Henrietta Dorrington Rodgers died on 25 August at the age of 62.

19. The Lowell lectures were delivered in Boston from 14 November to 8 December. James resigned the presidency of the American Society of Naturalists prior to its annual meeting in late December. C. B. Davenport (1866–1944), a biologist, is listed in the Society’s records as president for 1906.

20. On 27–29 December at Columbia University, four groups met to-
gether: the Philosophical and Psychological Associations, the American Society of Naturalists and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. James read his presidential address "The Energies of Men" to a joint meeting of the philosophers and psychologists. His paper was published in the *Philosophical Review* 16 (January 1907):1-20. William Ernest Castle (1867–1962), who taught zoology at Harvard, was on the executive committee of the American Society of Naturalists.


CHAPTER 13

1. James gave his lectures at Columbia University from 29 January to 8 February 1907. D. S. Miller was then teaching at Columbia.

2. James retired from teaching at Harvard on 22 January 1907.

3. Henry Guy Walters (1856–1921), a writer, came to Boston from London in 1876. He seems to be the person (under the pseudonym “Albert Le Baron”) James wrote about in his article “A Case of Psychic Automatism,” *Proceedings of the English S. P. R.* 12 (1896):277–79. This letter is at Rutgers University.


7. “C. S. P.” are the initials of Charles Sanders Peirce.

8. Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury (1838–1915) was a famous Shakespeare scholar at Yale University, where James’s letters to him are preserved.


10. This letter was shown to Mr. Kallen, and he saw no reason why it should not be published. Schiller, “Mr. Bradley’s Theory of Truth,” *Mind* 16 (July 1907):401–9. J. Dewey, “Reality and the Criterion for the Truth of Ideas,” ibid., pp. 317–42.

11. Henry Smith Pritchett (1857–1939) was president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (1906–30).


13. James did not give another course of lectures at Columbia University.

15. Kallen reviewed James's *Pragmatism* in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, 21 September 1907. James refers to the distinction between the propositions "all good ideas are true" and "some good ideas are true."


18. C. M. Bakewell reviewed *Pragmatism* in the *Philosophical Review* 16 (November 1907):624–34.

19. In late December James went to Cornell University to attend the annual meeting of the Philosophical Association. He was a member of a symposium on the topic of truth.

CHAPTER 14

1. The title of the "discussion" was "The Meaning and Criterion of Truth." The other four participants were: J. E. Creighton, C. M. Bakewell, J. G. Hibben, and C. A. Strong. Abstracts of this discussion were published in the *Philosophical Review* 17 (April 1908):180–86. The "paper" James enclosed was an early version of "Truth versus Truthfulness," which later appeared in the *Journal of Philosophy* 5 n. 7 (26 March 1908):179–81. Norman Kemp Smith (1872–1958) taught logic and metaphysics at the University of Edinburgh (1919–45). Richard Avenarius (1843–96) taught philosophy at the University of Zurich. James had sent to Schiller the proof of his article, "The Pragmatist Account of Truth and Its Misunderstanders," which was published in the *Philosophical Review* 17 (January 1908):1–17.

2. "The paper on truth" was "Truth versus Truthfulness." Kallen showed this version to Bertrand Russell, whose comments on it are also found among Kallen's Papers in the American Jewish Archives. The year 1907 is an obvious slip of the pen, because Kallen did not go to Oxford until early October 1907. Bertrand Russell wrote "Transatlantic Truth," *Albany Review* 2 n. 10 (January 1908).


4. Wister had sent James a letter from Walters, to which Wister added the note: "It's inexpedient to whistle to a lost dog unless you are prepared to house him." Walters wrote under the pseudonyms "Gay Waters" and "Salvarona." He was listed as a member of the American S. P. R. from Langhorne, Pennsylvania, in 1907.


7. Thilly was an associate editor of the *Philosophical Review*.


13. James delivered his lectures at Manchester College, Oxford, from 4 May to 28 May. On 12 May James received an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Oxford University. The pages of the Stanford syllabus, which James requested, are printed as an appendix in James's *Some Problems of Philosophy* (1911). This is possibly Joseph Hartley Wicksteed (1842-1919), who was associated with Leeds University.

14. The evidence for the dating of this letter is the entry in James's Diary for this date: "Russell's Bagley Wood 1.30." Also, Russell's appointments diary has the entry: "Sunday 24th James's lunch." The original of this letter is at McMaster University. The editors of the new critical edition of James's *The Meaning of Truth* (Harvard: 1975):appendix 4, p. 299, published only the typed transcript which contains two crucial mistakes. That is why the letter merits reprinting here in addition to the dating of it.

15. Cf. Sandra Jobson Darroch, *Ottoline: The Life of Lady Ottoline Morrell* (1975). Newington House, Wallingford, Oxford, belonged to Miss Ethel Sands and not to Lady Ottoline, as Allen (p. 463) mistakenly states. The Jameses stayed with Miss Sands, 6-10 June. Prentice Mulford (1834-91) was a journalist. The letters to Lady Morrell are at the Humanities Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin.

16. The Jameses had dinner with Mrs. Fiske Warren on 5 June. She was an American from Boston, who studied philosophy at Oxford at this time.

17. Frank Byron Jevons (1858-1936) was professor of philosophy and the
principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall. Allen (p. 462) incorrectly identified him as "William Stanley Jevons." George W. Kitchin (1827–1912) was dean of the Cathedral and Lord of Durham University. James received here the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on 23 June. J. G. Piddington has already been noted.

18. For the humorous description of the meeting of James and Chesterton, cf. Wells, *Experiment in Autobiography* (1934), pp. 453–54. Margaret Mary ("Peggy") James had joined her parents on 27 June, after school was over at Bryn Mawr.

19. *Essays Philosophical and Psychological in Honor of William James* by his colleagues at Columbia University (N. Y., 1908). Dewey's paper was entitled "Does Reality Possess Practical Character?"

20. William McDougall (1871–1938), psychologist, taught both in England and in America.


22. The Third International Congress of Philosophy was held in Heidelberg, Germany, 1–5 September.

23. On Sunday, 27 September, James and his daughter had dinner with Schiller and others. On the next day, he lunched with Schiller, Knox, and Leonard Nelson, a young German philosopher.


25. Cattell asked James to read a paper on Darwin at the sixtieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Baltimore on 1 January 1909. James had become a member of this Association in 1902. He was a member of Section 1 (Social and Economic Science). Simon Nelson Patten (1852–1922) was a professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania (1888–1917). Robert Sessions Woodworth (1869–1962) was a psychologist at Columbia University.


27. Dr. John Shaw Billings was responsible for nominations to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. Charles Sedgwick Minot (1852–1914) taught anatomy at Harvard. The reference is probably to Charles Pickering Bowditch (1842–1921), who was a student of and author on archeology. Jesse Walter Fewkes (1850–1930) was an ethnologist and archeologist.

CHAPTER 15


5. Arnold Hague (1840–1917) was a geologist. This letter is at the National Academy of Sciences.


12. James began to write his planned *Introduction to Philosophy* on 28 March. He was elected, as has been noted, to Academies in Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and England.


14. Heinrich Rickert (1863–1936) was a German philosopher.


16. James attended an International Congress of scientists at Clark University, which was celebrating in this way its twenty-years’ existence and achievements. In his 6 July 1909 letter to Hall, James wrote: “George B. Dorr has told me of your interest in Mrs. Piper. My report on the Hodgson
Communications that I have seen will doubtless interest you." Sir Oliver Lodge had also written a report on Mrs. Piper in the S. P. R. Proceedings (1909). Possibly the "Lodge affair" had to do with this report on Mrs. Piper.

17. John Whitehead (1850–1930), theologian, wrote "A Study of Swedenborg's Psychical States and Experiences," New Church Review 16 (July 1909). This letter is at the University of Virginia.


21. Nicholas Murray Butler (1862–1947) was president of Columbia University (1901–45) and on the Executive Committee of International Conciliation, which was published monthly by the American Association for International Conciliation. James's "The Moral Equivalent of War," appeared as No. 27 (February 1910):3–20. This letter is at Columbia.

22. Mary Cadwalader married and divorced Frederic Rhinelander Jones. They lived in New York City. Arnold Lunn (1888–1974), author and leading English authority on skiing. While a philosophy student at Oxford University he edited Isis. In the 16 October 1909 issue, pp. 4–6, he narrated his fall and severe leg injury which occurred while climbing on Cader Idris in North Wales on 26 August. This letter is at Yale University.


24. Ellen Gertrude ("Bay") Emmet was born in 1875 to Ellen James Temple and Christopher Temple Emmet. She was a well-known painter and married William Blanchard Rand in 1911. The dinner for the presentation of James's portrait took place on 18 January 1910.


CHAPTER 16

1. Maxwell J. Savage (1876–1948) was an Unitarian minister in Redlands, California, where James met him on a visit from Stanford University in 1906. This letter is at Princeton University.


7. Horace Howard Furness (1833–1912) was a Shakespeare scholar and editor of his works. Owen Wister wrote *Philosophy* 4 in 1903. Charles Eliot Norton (1827–1908) was professor of the history of art at Harvard. Frank Harris (1855–1931) wrote *The Man Shakespeare and His Tragic Life-Story* (1909). The two letters to Furness are at the University of Pennsylvania.

8. Schiller was a candidate for the Waynflete Professorship of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Oxford. T. Herbert Warren (1853–1930) was vice chancellor of the university. He once visited James at Harvard. This letter is at the Bodleian Library.

9. Bertha King Post (1854–1920) descended from Ellen James (1800–1823). She married Franklin Bartlett in 1872. James refers to his recent election to the *Institut de France*. This letter is at Trinity College.


11. John B. Watson (1878–1958), psychologist, was secretary of the committee to plan the congress. James and Alice left for England on 29 March to visit his brother Henry, who was ill, and to visit Nauheim again.


13. Walter Boughton Pitkin (1878–1953) lectured in psychology in Co-


15. James, "A Pluralistic Mystic," *Hibbert Journal* 8 (July 1910):739–59. This was the last article James ever wrote. It was devoted to his friend Benjamin Paul Blood (1832–1919).


17. Lawrence Piersall Jacks (1860–1955) was editor of the *Hibbert Journal*.

18. This dictated letter is probably the last letter James composed. He died at Chocorua on 26 August 1910.