somewhat differently. They appeared too recently (except for the one edited by Hearst) for me to take full advantage of them in my preparation, although I had access to some of them through advance copies sent to me by the authors or editors. I have cited the chapters within the text where I have leaned upon them. These books, currently supplementing the more general history texts, include Buxton's Points of View in the Modern History of Psychology (1979), Hearst's The First Century of Experimental Psychology (1979), Kummel and Schlesinger's Topics in the History of Psychology (1955), and Koch and Leary's A Century of Psychology as Science: Retrospects and Assessments (1985). Each of the chapters in these books is prepared by an author expert in his or her field.

For access to the lives and writings of those whose names recur in the history of psychology, several works are particularly helpful. Psychological world around the who were alive in 1930 contributed their complete bibliographies to Murchison's The Psychological Register (1932). Errors have crept in for some self-reported bibliographies, but these can be corrected easily by the cautious student. Watson's Eminent Contributors to Psychology, Volume I, A Bibliography of Primary Sources (1974), covers over 500 individuals living between 1800 and 1967. Those included were pared from a longer list as reported by Armin, Boring, and Watson (1968), with eminence ratings by a panel of judges familiar with the history of psychology. The references were also selected to represent major contributions, averaging about 23 published studies per person.

The second volume of Watson's Eminent Contributors to Psychology, A Bibliography of Secondary Sources (1976), contains some 50,000 secondary references—that is, citations by others of the work of those in Volume I. This unusual variant of a citation index requires some practice in becoming familiar with the arrangements and coding, although the arrangement is alphabetical by the primary author. Once the reader becomes familiar with the format, the book is a mine of information. One obvious use, for example, is to locate bibliographies of eminent psychologists, psychiatrists, and philosopher-psychologists.

Another collection of brief biographies, covering a similar list of eminent psychologists named in Watson's bibliography of primary sources, is provided in two books by Leonhard Zasne. Names in the History of Psychology: A Biographical Sourcebook (Zasne, 1975), in addition to the brief biographies stressing main contributions, as prepared by the author, includes photographs (or other likenesses) of most of the persons, as well as bibliographies of obituaries, autobiographies, and biographies. The order is by date of birth, but an alphabetical index is provided. The second volume, Biographical Dictionary of Psychology (Zasne, 1984), is essentially a second edition in new format, with the names rearranged in alphabetical order. Most of the names in the first edition have been repeated, but the author has added 101 new names of those who lived before 1900, and mostly those who died since 1967, judged by him to be of equal eminence to those in the other related volumes.

---

References

References


Bales, J. (1935). Smaller societies make scientists feel at home—but at a price. APA Monitor, 16(6), June, 2, 30-31.


References


References


Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
References


Ferguson, L. W. (1962-1965). The heritage of industrial psychology (Chapters 1-14 as pamphlets), Hartford, CT: Finlay Press.


Irwin, C. (1930). The amount and nature of activities of newborn infants under constant external stimulating conditions during the first ten days of life. Genetic Psychology Monographs, 6, 1–92.

Irwin, C. O. S. (1941). The profile as a visual device for indicating central tendencies in speech data. Child Development, 12, 111–120.


References


(LaMettrie's *De l'homme machine* published 1801)


(Lange's *Theory of curv.* Original work published 1848)


(Lange's *Original work published 1885*)


Miner, J. B. (1922). The significance and history of the clinical section of the APA. Psychological Exchange, 1, 7.
References


References


References


References


References


Simmons, R. (1924). The relative effectiveness of certain incentives in animal learning. Comparative Psychology Monographs, 2(Serial No. 7).


References

Boston: Badger.


References

Bloomington, IL: Public School Publ. Co.


