

**PSYCHOLOGY
CLASSICS. THE
EMOTIONS. VOLUME I**

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Psychology Classics. The Emotions. Volume I by Carl Georg Lange & William James

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CARL GEORG LANGE & WILLIAM JAMES

**PSYCHOLOGY
CLASSICS. THE
EMOTIONS. VOLUME I**

PSYCHOLOGY CLASSICS

A SERIES OF REPRINTS AND TRANSLATIONS

EDITED BY
KNIGHT DUNLAP
Johns Hopkins University

THE EMOTIONS

BY
CARL GEORG LANGE (1834-1900)
University of Copenhagen

AND
WILLIAM JAMES (1842-1910)
Harvard University

VOLUME I

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The Emotions, Chapter XXV, from
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EDITOR'S PREFACE

The publication, in 1872, of Darwin's *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* had a profound effect upon the development of Psychology. Darwin's book gave to three men the impetus to develop the theory of the emotions as organic processes, and this theory has not only become so strongly entrenched in scientific thought that it is practically assumed today as the basis for the study of the emotional life, but has also led to the development of the hypothesis of reaction or response as the basis of all mental life: a hypothesis which is rapidly supplanting the phrenologists' theory of brain-activity.

The three men who independently developed the organic theory of the emotions were Carl Georg Lange in Denmark, William James in America, and Alexander Sutherland in Australia. The writings of James and Lange had profound influence on contemporary and later psychologists, and on this account it is not unfair to apply the name "James-Lange Theory" to the organic theory of the emotions, as is customarily done. This implies no lack of appreciation of the work of Sutherland, or of the contributions of Ribot, Mosso, and later investigators.

We present in this volume a new translation of Lange's *Ueber Gemüthsbewegungen*, made by Miss Istar A. Haupt from Kurella's German version: together with a reprinting of James' *What is an Emotion?* and his chapter on "The Emotions" from the *Principles of Psychology*. These important foundations of modern psychology are thus made readily accessible to students of psychology, philosophy, and physiology; and a real need is served.

In the chapter in the *Principles*, James repeated some of the material which had already been presented in the *Mind* article. It has however been deemed advisable to reprint the earlier article as well as the chapter. Historical considerations alone would warrant this, since the chapter is based both on the article and upon Lange's monograph, and it is important to have these two independent foundations presented side by side. But there is a still

more important reason, in that the *Mind* article gives a much more clear-cut presentation of the organic theory of the emotions than does the chapter from the *Principles*: and in the latter James concedes much more to the esthetic and spiritual emotions in the way of independence of somatic and visceral processes than he does in the former. Whatever may have caused James to soften his views on this point, his first formulation of the theory is in this respect the more important.

Carl (or Karl) Georg Lange was born at Vordingborg, Zealand, Denmark, in 1834. He studied medicine at the University of Copenhagen, and received his degree in 1859. In 1877 he was made Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the same University and held that position until his death in 1900. He was a man of eminence in the field of medicine, but his monograph on the emotions is by far his greatest achievement.

William James was born in New York City in 1842, and graduated from Harvard in medicine in 1872. His interests even then were in psychology and philosophy rather than in medicine, and although his first university appointment, in 1872, was as Lecturer in Physiology in the Harvard Department of Natural History, he expressed a strong preference for a position in philosophy then vacant. His poor health, however, prevented his attempting to secure the latter position.

James' first academic duty was to assist in a course in Physiology and Hygiene given to undergraduates: but in 1876 he offered a course in Physiological Psychology, and organized a psychological laboratory. The following year, the course was transferred to the Department of Philosophy. By later appointments, James was successively made Assistant Professor of Philosophy (1880), Professor of Philosophy (1885), Professor of Psychology (1889), and again Professor of Philosophy (1897). He died in 1910.

Lange's monograph appeared (in Danish) in 1885. A German translation by Dr. Kurella appeared in 1887, and from this Georges Dumas made in 1895 a French translation which ran through several editions. So far as we know, no English translation has been published. James' article appeared in *Mind* in 1884, and his *Principles of Psychology* in 1893. Sutherland's *Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct* was printed in 1898, but he had formu-

lated his version of the organic theory of the emotions, presented in that book, some time earlier, apparently before reading either James or Lange. We have not deemed it expedient to reprint Sutherland's chapters at this time.

The translation of Lange's monograph was not made from the Danish original, but from Kurella's version, published by Theodor Thomas (Leipzig), and compared with the French text.

For permission to print James' *Mind* article we are indebted to the editor of that journal, and for permission to reprint the chapter of the *Principles*, to Henry Holt and Company.

KNIGHT DUNLAP.

The Johns Hopkins University
March 4, 1922