

Preface: A Brief History of the Critical Edition of Whitehead

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The first volume of the Edinburgh Critical Edition of the Complete Works of Alfred North Whitehead, *The Harvard Lectures of Alfred North Whitehead, 1924–1925*, was published in February 2017. But the story of the Whitehead Edition starts at least half a century earlier, in 1963 at Yale University. At the encouragement of Whitehead's former student, Paul Weiss, who was at that time a professor at Yale, the Graduate Philosophy Club started contacting Whitehead's former students to ask if they could transcribe and publish lecture notes from their time in Whitehead's class. According to the Yale students' account, the project was led initially by William Leon McBride¹ aided by Carl Vaught² and later led by John Bacon.³ They ended up with six sets of notes taken in Whitehead's classes by George P. Conger, John L. Mothershead, Jr., A. H. Johnson, Edward Schouten Robinson, William K. Frankena and W. V. Quine.⁴ Their first task was faithfully to transcribe the notes from handwritten pages to typescript generated on typewriters. The project involved nearly forty different typists transcribing different portions of the assembled notes. Tragically, a large portion of the originals of one set of notes, those of the Canadian A. H. Johnson, went missing.⁵

Unfortunately, this first 'Whitehead project' was not to be. After three years, in 1966, the Yale graduate students felt compelled to abandon the project with only two-thirds of the six sets transcribed, some verified, and none edited. Frankly, it is amazing that the graduate students kept at it as long as they did. In our case, even with graduate students collectively working thirty hours a week for more than five years and with all the benefits of modern word processing and graphic editing, it has been a herculean task to transcribe a bit more than half of the lecture notes we've collected. And, as Joe Petek and I are discovering as we edit volume two of the Edition, the 1925–27 Harvard lectures, the work of verifying those transcriptions is exceedingly painstaking and time consuming work. One can only imagine how difficult it would have

been for these graduate students to try to transcribe handwritten notes using only typewriters. In the end, the students abandoned the project and deposited their unfinished manuscript in the Yale Library. And that is where we found it nearly a half-century later.

A quarter-century after the Yale students' failed attempt, an unrelated group decided it was time to work on a proper critical edition of the monographs (they had no intention of publishing the lecture notes). Inspired by Griffin and Sherburne's 1979 'corrected edition' of *Process and Reality*, in the early 1990s a team from the Center for Process Studies led by John Cobb applied for a Scholarly Editions and Translations grant from the US National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to fund the start of a critical edition of Whitehead. According to Cobb, they had even lined up individual scholars who would edit particular texts.⁶ Unfortunately, their application was denied and the project was shelved indefinitely. The time for a Whitehead Edition had not yet come.

My own part of the story begins nearly a decade later in the late 1990s when I was myself a graduate student at Fordham University in New York City. One day I had gone to Fordham's Walsh Library to locate a copy of one of Whitehead's works, only to find that his various monographs were not all shelved together in the philosophy section. Instead, *Adventures of Ideas* was shelved with sociology, *Aims of Education* with education, and so on. I looked enviously at the thirty-odd volumes of the *Collected Works of Dewey*, with their handsome volumes all consecutively shelved. I thought what a great intellectual injustice it was that Whitehead didn't have a proper critical edition. It was little more than a passing thought at the time, but I resolved then to see what, if anything, could ever be done about it.

After defending my dissertation in late 2002 and graduating the next spring, I spent the first few years of my career rewriting my dissertation into a book, which was published in 2005 as *The Ethics of Creativity*. I then turned my attention to other scholarly projects. One of those was exploring the idea of the critical edition. Having learned that copyright issues had been a key problem in previous attempts, I first set about to learn what I could about copyright law and intellectual property.

When the Copyright Act was first enacted by the United States Congress in 1790, copyright protection only extended for fourteen years. Over the intervening centuries it has been extended again and again until today, *unpublished* works are copyrighted for seventy years from the author's death.⁷ On the other hand, *published* works published before 1923 are already in the public domain in the United States. Thus, all of Whitehead's pre-Harvard published works are in the public domain, according to US copyright law.

However, registered works published *after* 1923 have continually had their copyright protection extended by successive acts of Congress. Why?

The unexpected answer has to do with Walt Disney and his first animated cartoon, *Steamboat Willie*. Every time this 1928 work has come close to entering the public domain, legions of Disney lawyers mount an all-out campaign to have the duration of copyright protection extended. The result? Because of a cartoon mouse steering a boat, most registered materials published in the United States after 1923 have copyright protection for ninety-five years from their publication date. That means that *Steamboat Willie*'s copyright protection expires in just a few short years from the time of this publication (2024), but works published in 1923 have finally started entering public domain as of January 2019. As we approach 2023, when *Steamboat Willie* would become public, we will learn whether hordes of Disney corporation lawyers and lobbyists will once again emerge cicada-like to extend *Willie*'s copyright. What we know now is that, if the law is not changed, Whitehead's post-London published works will start entering the public domain in 2020. And, to the extent that there are unpublished materials by Whitehead himself (for instance his personal correspondence), they entered the public domain in 2017, seventy years after his death in 1947.⁸

While doing this copyright research, around 2005–6, I contacted the then-new Executive Director of the Center for Process Studies, Roland Faber. Faber expressed interest in the Critical Edition, but asked if he could contact me a half-year later, as he was in the middle of moving, applying for tenure, and getting married. True to his word, Faber did contact me and, to my surprise, asked if I'd serve as the Director of Research and Publication for a new group that he had started the year before (2005) called the Whitehead Research Project.⁹ I happily agreed, and the Critical Edition of Whitehead was begun, with me serving as its Founding Executive Editor.

Although I'd learned much about American copyright law, I was still having difficulty determining the exact intellectual property status of Whitehead's published works in particular, as this had been a matter of some dispute. My various searches brought me in 2008 to the process scholar Peter Farleigh in Australia, who was familiar with one of Whitehead's heirs, a certain Simon Whitehead, the great grandson of Alfred North. Simon is from the 'British side' of the family. Apparently A. N. Whitehead's son, T. North, remarried after his first wife died. The son of his first wife, Eric Arthur Whitehead, is Simon's father. Why it is considered the British side I will explain in more detail later on. With Farleigh's generous assistance, contact with Simon Whitehead proved fruitful, as he was able to put me in contact with the person who held the rights to Whitehead's estate and intellectual property, a certain George

Whitehead, who still lives in Cambridge, MA, not far from his grandfather's home at Radnor Hall.¹⁰ As I will explain more fully later, George Whitehead is the son of T. North's second wife, Harriet, and the person who inherited the estate when his mother passed away. I was able to contact George Whitehead by email and then later by phone. He was very generous in his willingness to work with us. Indeed, Mr Whitehead wanted to 'do right' by his grandfather, agreeing to allow us to publish anything that was of scholarly significance.¹¹ I will return to Whitehead's heirs at the end of my comments.

As the scale of the project became more clear, I realised that we needed a senior scholar with extensive editing experience and exceptional knowledge of the history of Whitehead scholarship. I found the ideal partner in George Lucas, who generously agreed to join the Edition as its General Editor in 2010. The first phase of our work focused on officially securing copyright permission from George Whitehead, applying for funding from the NEH, constituting an Editorial Board, and, most especially, scouring internet archives for anything by Whitehead. In our first conversations, George Whitehead had confirmed the story long known to Whitehead scholars that his grandfather had indeed instructed the family to burn his effects upon his death. Thus, for decades there was concern that traditional *Nachlass* was lost forever. However, searches soon discovered an abundance of materials squirreled away in archives all over the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe.

It is hard to overstate the profound impact that the digitisation of libraries' archival holdings has had on this sort of research. The scale of the current project, with six projected volumes of Harvard lectures alone, simply could not have been possible without the advent of the internet and the digitisation of archival holdings. With the publishing of finding aids online it became possible for the first time to discover materials that had long lay hidden. WRP's holdings have now grown from several hundred items when we began to more than 1,300 items at present. It is important to not be too hard on those who were digging in the Whitehead mines before us. The robust shape and direction of the current Critical Edition was really only possible at this more mature stage of the internet and the electronic digitisation of archival holdings. Indeed, because this digitisation is an ongoing process, we have taken to doing an annual search of certain archives on the occasion of Whitehead's birthday in February of each year. And most every year something new comes to light.

Though we have had wonderful success in finding materials, we have had decidedly less success in securing US federal funding, with failed attempts at NEH grants in 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2016.¹² We came excruciatingly close in 2016 with all but one reviewer in strong support. Fortunately, starting in 2013, we were able to find a generous private donor who has provided ongoing

financial support to allow us to hire graduate students at Claremont who could serve as Editorial Assistants to obtain, catalogue, digitise and transcribe materials. Without this generous donor, the Critical Edition of Whitehead simply would never have been. The first Editorial Assistant was Jeremy Fackenthal, followed by Nathan Greeley, John Becker, Joe Petek, Jason Taksony Hewitt, Rob MacDonald and Jenna Petsche. Richard Livingston, also a student, served as our technology consultant, ensuring best practices in terms of digitisation, storage and presentation, and helped to design our research database, the Whitehead Research Library. After years of countless invaluable contributions, Petek was invited to serve as the Edition's Chief Archivist and Assistant Editor.

As we proceeded to collect and transcribe materials, we became aware of two related projects which we hoped could be made part of the Whitehead Edition. One was by Nicholas Griffin at McMaster University and the Bertrand Russell Archives, who has long been working on the correspondence between Whitehead and Russell surrounding the writing of *Principia Mathematica*. Griffin was invited to have his planned volume of correspondence added to the Critical Edition of Whitehead and (in 2013) he agreed.

In a sense, the second project found us more than we it. It was prompted by Jason Bell's 2010 discovery of notes by a Winthrop Pickard Bell (no relation) in the archives at Mt. Allison University in New Brunswick, Canada. While working on another project concerning W. P. Bell's notes from his time with Husserl in Göttingen, Jason Bell had come upon notes that W. P. Bell had later taken of Whitehead's first year at Harvard (1924–25). To his credit, Jason Bell knew that he had discovered something special. Bell initially contacted his former undergraduate professor, Randall Auxier, for advice, and Auxier encouraged Bell to speak to the editor of *Process Studies*, Dan Dombrowski, who directed Bell to me.

At this point it was becoming clear that we needed to convene a meeting of the Editorial Board. With support from the Hocking-Cabot Fund for Systematic Philosophy, George Lucas and I hosted the first meeting of the Editorial Board at Harvard University in April of 2012.¹³ Around this same time and while still trying to decide what to do about the Bell notes, George Lucas and I learned that, as luck would have it, there was already an eminent Whitehead scholar at Mt. Allison: none other than Paul Bogaard, who wrote his dissertation under the famed Ivor Leclerc at Emory University. In July of 2013, George Lucas and I made a pilgrimage to Canada's beautiful Maritimes to see the Bell notes and meet with Bogaard and Bell. By the end of our time together it was agreed that Bogaard and Bell would edit the first volume of the Edition, with W. P. Bell's notes as the centrepiece. What we needed was a publisher.

Contrary to the trend within critical edition scholarship and the preference of the NEH, our goal for the Critical Edition of Whitehead has always been to publish both print and electronic editions.¹⁴ What we needed was a publisher who was willing to take on an enormous project that would likely run for decades. Years earlier (2009), in the process of trying to determine the copyright status of Whitehead's monographs, I had approached Free Press, which owns the publishing rights to Whitehead's post-London works, about the possibility of publishing a critical edition of Whitehead.¹⁵ Unsurprisingly, the executive at Simon & Schuster said that their press was no longer interested in these sorts of projects.¹⁶

The search for a suitable publisher then led us to a British firm called Pickering & Chatto.¹⁷ Negotiations began in 2010 and continued for several years. They tentatively agreed to publish the Edition and were even included in several NEH grant applications. However, they were slow to reply, and there was concern about whether they were in fact the right home for the project. In September of 2013, one of the members of our Editorial Board, Leemon McHenry,¹⁸ contacted us regarding a conversation he had had with an editor, Carol MacDonald, at Edinburgh University Press. The connection proved fruitful. After a year of negotiations and a blind peer review of our series proposal, in March of 2014, George Lucas and I signed a contract, officially making the project the Edinburgh Critical Edition of the Complete Works of Alfred North Whitehead.

Confident that we had collected much of what was available in archives, we considered the first phase of the Edition completed and looked to proceed to the second phase: laying out the publishing of specific volumes. In a meeting at the Center for Process Studies in Claremont, California in January of 2015, Lucas, Petek and I planned out the first volumes of the Edition. And, with more support from the Hocking-Cabot Fund, later that year we held a second meeting at Harvard, this time with the scholars who would actively be editing volumes. This meeting concluded with a tentative agreement to publish five or six volumes of Harvard lectures, one volume of Cambridge lectures, and two volumes of correspondence, with the monographs following that in chronological order.

To bring this narrative up to the present and near to a close, I would like to relay the rather unforgettable experience that George Lucas and I shared in March of 2017 when we were invited to have tea with Whitehead's grandson, George Whitehead, at his home in Cambridge, MA. We came bearing gifts. In addition to presenting Mr Whitehead with an advance copy of the first volume of the Edition, George Lucas brought him facsimiles of some items we had discovered in the archives at Mt. Allison, including a picture

of his half-brother, Eric Arthur Whitehead (Simon Whitehead's father, you will recall), and their father, T. North Whitehead, on a sail boat; a letter sent from T. North to W. P. Bell; and a picture of George Whitehead himself when he was about three years old. All of these items had been saved by W. P. Bell, who had become a friend of T. North's. I myself brought Mr Whitehead copies of the diaries of Charles Lindbergh¹⁹ and of Anne Morrow Lindbergh,²⁰ which include rich accounts of the Lindbergh's visit with the Whiteheads in Cambridge, MA on 3 January 1940.

George Whitehead is a bright, amicable and hospitable man who warmly welcomed us into the sitting room of his lovely Cambridge home with fresh coffee and bagels. He appeared to be in his late sixties and in good health. He was quick to smile and welcomed us into his home with, 'Hello, I'm George Whitehead.' After pleasantries and the presentation of the various gifts, the Georges settled into arm chairs and I into a couch. The conversation lasted for approximately ninety minutes. The following are highlights of the discussion:

- According to George Whitehead: his grandmother, who lived in his home when he was young, pronounced her first name with a long 'e' as in Eve, rather than a short 'e' as in Ellen. Thus Alfred North's spouse pronounced her name Evelyn Wade Whitehead. We also learned that French was Evelyn's first language, even though she was English-Irish, because she grew up in a French convent.
- According to George Whitehead or, as he put it, 'according to Whitehead family lore', it may have been Evelyn who pushed A. N. to accept the position at Harvard. She believed that he was not sufficiently appreciated or sufficiently paid, given his stature within the intellectual community.
- According to George Whitehead: After the First World War, T. North married a war widow, Margot Schuster, who had two children, a boy and a girl, from a previous marriage: Roy and Sheila Dehn. Together Margot and T. North had Eric Arthur Whitehead, named after A. N.'s brother, Eric Whitehead, who died in the Great War. As we know, A. N. and Evelyn moved to America in 1924. T. North and his family continued to live in England until 1931, at which time they followed A. N. to America, taking up residence in Cambridge on the other side of the pond. T. North started teaching at the business school at Harvard and taught some of the first business courses for women at Radcliffe. When the Second World War started, T. North went back to England and was, according to his son, George Whitehead, 'reporting pretty directly to Churchill' in the foreign office. However, he had signed the official secrets act and dutifully refused to share details about what he did during

the war. T. North's first wife died just after the war of cancer. He remarried an American from Ohio. This was George Whitehead's mother, Harriet. His father, T. North Whitehead, died in 1969 of complications related to Parkinson's.

- According to George Whitehead: Roy and Sheila Dehn, T. North's adopted children, went to Bedales boarding school in Hampshire, England.²¹ Sheila married a Harvard Professor, Myron Gilmore, and lived in Cambridge, MA for most of her life. She had two boys and two girls.
- According to George Whitehead: Eric Arthur Whitehead, George Whitehead's half-brother, finished Middle School at Shady Hill²² in Cambridge, MA, but decided he wanted to go back to England and attended Bedales for the remainder of his education. After graduating he decided to stay in England, thus the 'English side' of the Whitehead family tree. Eric had two children, one of whom is Simon Whitehead, who lives today in Exeter, UK. Simon Whitehead himself has two children who would be A. N. Whitehead's great, great grandchildren.
- George Whitehead confirmed during our time together that his grandfather, A. N., did indeed direct Evelyn to destroy all of his personal papers upon his death. And he further added that, to his knowledge, this instruction was carried out not only by Evelyn, but that T. North 'inherited' this promise and dutifully destroyed any notes or manuscripts that he found, for instance after his mother, Evelyn, died. It turns out there is more to this story, as I will shortly explain.
- At the beginning of the war, T. North was in need of a warm coat, his pistol and some other items. Evelyn packaged them from Cambridge, MA and mailed them to him. However, they never arrived. Still needing the items, she bought new ones and got permission from Lloyd George to travel from the US to Paris where she stayed with Gertrude Stein and Alice Toklas.²³ During her time in Paris, Evelyn received several very personal letters from Alfred North. George Whitehead suggested that they reveal a side of A. N. that one does not normally see. They are overflowing with his love for Evelyn.
- According to George Whitehead, his grandparents, A. N. and Evelyn, were both cremated and there is no plaque marking where their ashes are interred. There is a record of their cremation at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA.²⁴ There is, however, a plaque in his honour at Trinity College Chapel. Its Latin inscription reads:

This inscription commemorates Alfred North Whitehead, O.M., who was Fellow of the College for fifty-seven years. He was for some time Lecturer at Trinity and then Professor of Mathematics in London;

next he was Professor, and later Professor Emeritus, of Philosophy at Harvard University. Hence he could be said to have lived three lives in two countries, the first devoted to mathematics, the second to physics, and the third to metaphysics. He was a Fellow of both the Royal Society and the British Academy. A model of broad culture, if any man was, he died on 30th December 1947 at the age of eighty-seven.

As I've explained, and as all Whitehead scholars have known for more than seventy years, Alfred North Whitehead's papers and correspondence were burned or destroyed upon his death. What unknown materials were forever lost to the flame has been the source of speculation and disappointment. Were there unpublished manuscripts, such as volume four of *Principia Mathematica*? Were there early drafts of published works? With whom did he correspond and what did he say?

It is very likely that scholars came to have this story because it was the one shared by Whitehead's dutiful biographer, Victor Lowe, who had spent decades attempting to secure any and all materials relevant to Whitehead's biography.²⁵ In the opening pages of the first volume, Lowe writes:

As he had requested, his widow destroyed (along with the letters he had received) his unpublished papers and drafts of books, and the manuscripts of the published writings. He idealized youth and wanted young thinkers to develop their own ideas, not spend their best years on a Nachlass.²⁶

We now know that this narrative is largely, if not entirely, false. Although it seems that Whitehead himself took no efforts to preserve or even retain many items of philosophical interest (e.g., his work on volume four of *Principia*), of the things that Whitehead did keep, the family did not in fact destroy them, but rather dutifully stored them for seven decades. After getting to know us over a number of years and after seeing the quality of the work in the first volume of the Critical Edition, George Whitehead contacted us late in 2018 and shared the shocking news that he not only had a number of boxes of Whitehead's papers, but that he wanted to entrust them to the Critical Edition.

In the late fall of 2018, George Lucas arranged to collect what turns out to have been nine old file boxes of letters, pictures, contracts, off prints, legal documents, telegrams, course materials, manuscripts and other miscellaneous flotsam. Carefully packing them in an oversized suitcase, George flew them to Claremont in January of 2019 where he met with Petek and I to review the materials. At the time of this writing, it is not yet clear what has been received in this cache of materials, as it will take some time to carefully digitise and

transcribe them. In unpacking a box, one could find stray business cards from various retailers, a telegram from a friend, a birthday note, and even a small box of seasickness pills (there are three doses still in their gel caps!). A narrow envelop with the word 'Will' written on it reveals Whitehead's legal will drafted in 1891, the year of his marriage to Evelyn – it is little more than a single handwritten page giving everything to her. (It most decidedly does not say anything about destroying his effects.)

So far, the single most significant discovery is a typed manuscript with the unassuming title 'First lecture. September, 1924'.²⁷ This manuscript, which is reproduced in this volume, is what Whitehead prepared in advance of his very first philosophy lecture in Harvard's Emerson Hall on 25 September 1924, the notes of which appear in the first volume of the Critical Edition.²⁸

It is a new age of Whitehead research. Not only is the Critical Edition making available carefully edited materials previously unavailable or unknown to scholars, it is also upending long-held aspects of the intellectual history of Whitehead, his work and his life. We have always 'known' that Whitehead had his papers burned. Given the supposed absence of *Nachlass*, more than a few people questioned whether a critical edition of Whitehead would have anything worth publishing. What we now know is that many things we thought were certain fact were something else. What other gems we might unearth as we toil in the Whitehead mines is anyone's guess. It is surely an exciting time to be doing Whitehead scholarship.

Notes

1. William McBride is Arthur G. Hansen Distinguished Professor at Purdue University <https://www.cla.purdue.edu/philosophy/directory/?p=William_McBride>
2. Carl Vaught died in 2005. He spent thirty-one years of his career at Pennsylvania State University but ultimately returned to his undergraduate alma mater, Baylor University, where he was Distinguished Professor of Philosophy <<https://www.baylor.edu/mediacommunications/news.php?action=story&story=35770>>
3. According to one obituary, John Bacon died in 2014: 'John Bacon was interested in philosophy, semantics and logic and held positions in faculties at the University of Texas, Austin, The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Fordham University, City University in New York, Rutgers University, Pratt Institute in New York and the University of Sydney' <<http://www.smh.com.au/comment/obituaries/john-bacon-a-philosophical-life-20140718-zuie8.html>>
4. The editors of the Whitehead Edition have located several sets of the originals of these notes and may publish them in subsequent volumes of the Edition. In the case of Robinson, the partial transcripts from the Yale students are the only surviving record. The originals appear to have been discarded after his death.

5. In a letter dated 8 May 1965 from John Bacon to A. H. Johnson, he writes 'Thank you for graciously allowing us to keep your notes of Whitehead's lectures for six more weeks. I fear that you will find your generosity ill repaid: we have lost 58 pages of your notes . . . As of a week ago we had about finished transcribing the notes. On Thursday, April 29, I permitted a graduate student, Miss Susan Jones, to take the 58 pages in question together with the typescript to her dormitory room in order to proofread them with another girl's help. Miss Jones stayed up late Friday night working on the material while the other girl went to bed. Since Miss Jones planned to rise earlier, they agreed that she should slip the folder containing the notes under the other girl's door before leaving in the morning. However, the folder was too thick to pass under the door, so Miss Jones left the folder just outside, a procedure the girls frequently follow with lent books and other articles. Twenty to forty minutes later the other girl got up, and the notes were gone. We have searched and advertised for a week without finding anything . . .'
6. Personal conversation, December 2017.
7. N.B. In the case of lecture notes, the author is the note-taker, e.g. Bell or Hocking or Heath, not the subject of the notes, Whitehead.
8. According to Whitehead's biographer, Victor Lowe, the primary copyright for Whitehead's works is held by Macmillan and secondary publishing rights are held by Cambridge University Press (Lowe, *Alfred North Whitehead, Volume II*, 180). We have not been able to independently confirm this.
9. Information about the Whitehead Research Project can be found at <<http://whiteheadresearch.org>>
10. See the picture of Radnor Hall in Petek's chapter (p. 16).
11. In a 22 June 2010 letter, Mr Whitehead wrote, 'As Alfred North Whitehead's grandson and the sole legal holder of the rights to his scholarly work, I write in full support of the Whitehead Research Project's goal to revitalize the scholarly study of my grandfather's work. As we have discussed, I am willing to give my permission to the Whitehead Research Project to publish A. N. Whitehead's writings that are of a clearly academic value to scholars.'
12. At the time of this writing we are once again preparing to submit a NEH grant application.
13. It is a wonderful thing that the money for this meeting came from the Hocking-Cabot Fund, named in honour of two of Whitehead's close associates, William Earnest Hocking and Dr Richard Cabot. As we see in the first volume of the Edition, Hocking attended Whitehead's class. In the 1925–27 Harvard Lectures, which are currently being edited, notes from Whitehead's guest lecture in Cabot's 'seminary' on 'Social Ethics' will likely appear.
14. Most edition projects in the United States are now exclusively digital.
15. Free Press, formerly Macmillan, was acquired by Simon & Schuster, which is itself a subsidiary of CBS. It is odd to think that CBS, the publisher of popular television shows such as 'The Big Bang Theory' and 'NCIS' is also the official publisher of Whitehead's *Process and Reality*.

16. Private email correspondence, Tom Dussell, 13 April 2009: “Free Press” VP & Editor-in-Chief has decided not to take on this project, I’m afraid. Free Press now is a much more commercial publisher than it was in the past, and new editions of the Alfred North Whitehead books wouldn’t fit with our current lines.’
17. Pickering & Chatto has since been acquired by Routledge.
18. At the time, McHenry was visiting as an American Philosophical Association fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities in Edinburgh.
19. Charles Lindbergh, *The Wartime Journals of Charles A. Lindbergh*.
20. Anne Lindbergh, *War Within and Without*.
21. See a description of Bedale’s here: <<http://www.bedales.org.uk/home/history-bedales/history-overview>>
22. More on Shady Hill here: <<https://www.shs.org/page/about-us>>
23. There is much more to be said about the relationship between the Whiteheads and Stein and Toklas than can be said here. Readers can consult Lowe’s biography (*Alfred North Whitehead, Volume II*, 29–31) as well as Meyer, *Irresistible Dictation*. The Whitehead Research Project has collected approximately seventy letters from members of the Whitehead family to Stein and Toklas.
24. More about Mount Auburn Cemetery here: <<http://mountauburn.org/about>>
25. We do not presently have documentary evidence establishing where Victor Lowe got this story, but it is almost certainly the case that the source of the claim was Evelyn Whitehead herself, for reasons that we can only speculate. For one such speculation, see George Lucas’s essay in this volume (p. 328).
26. Lowe, *Alfred North Whitehead, Volume I*, 7.
27. Some of the newly discovered materials have been made available through our online research tool the Whitehead Research Library <<http://wrl.whiteheadresearch.org>>
28. See Paul Bogaard’s essay in this volume, examining the relationship between the prepared manuscript and what students recorded in that first lecture (p. 56).

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Steamboat Willie, Directed by W. Disney. USA: Walt Disney Studios, 1928.