

G. W. Leibnitz (1646-1716, Leipzig, Mainz, Paris, Hanover)  
 Ultimate reality consists of spiritual substances, souls, or monads. A "monad" is a substance which exists in and through itself alone, a unit of force which is unique. There are body monads and soul monads, constituting the scale of reality from the lowest to the highest, which is God, the Monad of monads.

Mary W. Calkins (1893-1930, Wellesley)

Ultimate reality consists of persons. There is an Absolute Person, and lesser persons who are genuine parts or members of the Absolute Person. (This view combines Absolutism with Personalism.)

Borden P. Bowne (1847-1910, Boston)

Edgar S. Brightman (1884-1953, Middletown, Boston)

The two best known members of the Boston personalist school of philosophy.

### (3) The Neutral Realist Tradition [view (12)]

Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677, Amsterdam, the Hague)

Ultimate reality consists of substance, which is neither matter nor mind. This substance is God, or Nature, and has an infinite number of attributes. To us the most important of these are extension and thought. Each of these general attributes becomes expressed in particular modes -- the objects we see in space, the psychological experiences we have. Seen as extended in space, the substance is called matter, but seen under the form of thought it is called mind.

Wilhelm Ostwald (1853-1932, Riga, Leipzig)

Ultimate reality consists of energy. Matter and consciousness are mere manifestations of energy. Interaction between the physical and mental is possible as transition from one form of energy to another.

Bertrand Russell (1872-1970, Trelleck, Cambridge)

Ultimate reality consists of Neutral Stuff, neither mind nor matter.

### (4) The Naturalistic or Materialistic Tradition [view (13)]

Thales (624-550 BC, Miletus)

Ultimate reality consists of water. Water is not a lifeless substance, but contains the essence of life.

Anaximander (611-547 BC, Miletus)

Ultimate reality consists of an indeterminate substance, boundless, infinite, eternal, imperishable, inexhaustible, underlying all phenomena of experience.

Anaximenes (588-524 BC, Miletus)

Ultimate reality consists of air.

Democritus (460-370 BC, Abdera)

Ultimate reality consists of atoms, which differ from