

IN MEMORIAM

Elizabeth Scarborough (1935–2015)

Pauline Elizabeth Scarborough, whose studies of late-19th- and early-20th-century women psychologists (often with her close friend, Laurel Furumoto) revolutionized our understanding of early American psychology, died on August 18, 2015, at her home in Mishawaka, Indiana, after a long and well-fought battle with cancer.

Elizabeth Scarborough, historian of psychology, was born on March 30, 1935, in Ruston, Louisiana. She earned her BA in psychology (*summa cum laude*) at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas, in 1956 and then began graduate study in religious education at the Carver School of Missions and Social Work in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1957, she married Earl Goodman, a fledgling minister whose interests gradually evolved into family therapy. As Earl established an academic career, Elizabeth followed him—replicating a pattern her histories later analyzed—as he eventually took a position at the University of New Hampshire, Durham.

At Durham, she resumed graduate studies, earning an MA in experimental psychology in 1966. Meanwhile, Robert I. Watson joined the university to initiate a graduate program in the history of psychology, which attracted Elizabeth's interests. In 1968, she participated in the now-legendary National Science Foundation-supported Summer Institute on Teaching the History of Psychology, which solidified her commitment to the field and also sparked the founding of Cheiron, the International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences. She earned her PhD in history of psychology in 1972.

That year, Earl moved to Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, and, again, Elizabeth followed him, and she began presenting her dissertation studies (on the history of marriage-counseling research) under the name Elizabeth S. Goodman. In 1977, she accepted an assistant professorship in psychology at the State University of New York, College at Fredonia. Five years later, she began speaking and publishing with the name Elizabeth Scarborough Goodman, but soon thereafter dropped her (by-then-former) husband's name. (She never considered resuming Pauline!) At Fredonia, she quickly rose through the academic ranks, becoming chair of her department in 1980, and from 1987, she served as assistant to the college's president. In 1991, she moved to Indiana University, South Bend, as dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences, a position she held until her retirement in 2000, with 2 years' service as interim vice chancellor in 1995–1997.

Although many of Elizabeth's first publications (in the early 1970s) employed then-fashionable content-analysis techniques, her interests soon shifted toward the history of women in American psychology. She spoke at the 1974 Eastern Psychological Association meeting on the life and career of Margaret Floy Washburn, subtitled her presentation "The First Woman PhD in Psychology and the First Woman Psychologist Elected to the National Academy of Sciences." Despite this subtitle, her work even then went beyond the "compensatory-and-contribution" approaches that then dominated studies of women psychologists. Instead, as Elizabeth's interests expanded, she explored a series of intertwined patterns and overarching themes that deepened our understanding of how the careers of these women emerged and

evolved. By the late 1970s, she established her long-term collaboration with Laurel Furumoto of Wellesley College, who had spoken at the 1974 Eastern Psychological Association meeting on Mary Whiton Calkins. The intelligence and insights of these two scholars played productively off each other. The revolutionary result of their work together emerged in 1987 as *Untold Lives: The First Generation of American Women Psychologists* (Columbia University Press), named by *Choice* as one of that year's "Outstanding Academic Books."

In abandoning the "Wasn't She Great!" approach, this volume explicitly shows the impact of the authors' understanding of the broader context of American history—especially that of higher education—within which early American psychology emerged. More importantly, *Untold Lives* reflects its authors' careful study of then-recent work in women's history, especially that of pioneering scholar Gerda Lerner. The book addresses "the difference being a woman made" through several patterns that permeated the lives of their subjects (as defined by the book's subtitle). These included "The Family Claim," which drew professional women away from their careers; "The 'Intolerable Choice,'" between marriage and vocation; and "Meritocracy in Science," a "myth" that Washburn (at least) used to promote her work. The authors illustrated each of these themes through insightful biographies of five eminent women psychologists—tracing, for example, Calkins' "Quest for Graduate Education"—and further extend their insights through a narrative and statistical "Collective Portrait of the First Generation." The volume closes with "cameo biographies" of six other women whose lives further exemplified the previously defined patterns.

Elizabeth also did much to promote history of psychology as a professional focus for both psychologists and historians. She was the only member to attend all 49 meetings of Cheiron held during her lifetime—she served for years (1983–1990) as Cheiron's executive—and for decades, her welcoming presence with its charming Southern lilt encouraged many younger scholars. In 2010, the society renamed its annual plenary the Elizabeth Scarborough Lecture. She was a fellow of the American Psychological Association's Division 26 (History of Psychology) and Division 35 (Psychology of Women). In 1990–1991, she served as president of Division 26 (now the Society for the History of Psychology, which awarded her its Lifetime Achievement Award in 2001).

Elizabeth was always socially and politically aware—in the early 1970s, she supported George McGovern's presidential campaign—and in retirement, her social concerns often emerged through the First Unitarian Church of South Bend. She is survived by her children Cathryn Elizabeth Goodman and David Earl Goodman; by her grandchildren, Henry and Clara Elizabeth Haeffner and Adam and Sydney Elizabeth Goodman; and by the many members of Cheiron and the Society for the History of Psychology who mourn her passing.

Michael M. Sokal
Worcester Polytechnic Institute