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Person and Personality [Lat. Persona] Ger. Person, Persönlichkeit, Personalität; Fr. personne, personnalité; Ital. persona, personalità.

An individual - and individuality - considered as having the higher reflective, intellectual and moral, attributes of man.

The idea of personality, in its ethical significance, has been influential in modern ethics, especially of the idealistic and intuitional types. Its origin is partly Christian, partly Roman. The latter conception of personality was essentially legal; and it is in this sense that Hegel uses the term to express the most abstract and external view of morality, the person being the subject of rights. The Christian idea of the absolute moral worth of personality is central in the ethics of Kant, for whom man as a rational being is an end-in-himself and a law unto himself. It is also the standpoint of the Neo-Hegelian ethics of self-realization. For the Scottish school the moral life is essentially personal.
(J.S.-J.M.B.)

The term is an objective one, correlative with the psychological or subjective meanings given to Personal Identity and Reflection. That is, 'consciousness of personal identity' is a way of expressing, from the subjective standpoint, the

fact of objective personality; though the best usage would seem to restrict the subjective side of personality to the higher stages of personal consciousness which carry the social distinction between the 'self' and the 'not-self'. The term 'personal' is used both strictly as an adjective of person in the above sense (it is so recommended) and also to mean private to oneself.

