

REVIEWS

The Association for Symbolic Logic publishes analytical reviews of selected books and articles in the field of symbolic logic. The reviews were published in *The Journal of Symbolic Logic* from the founding of the JOURNAL in 1936 until the end of 1999. The Association moved the reviews to this BULLETIN, beginning in 2000.

The Reviews Section is edited by Steve Awodey (Managing Editor), John Burgess, Mark Colyvan, Anuj Dawar, Marcelo Fiore, Noam Greenberg, Rahim Moosa, Ernest Schimmerling, Carsten Schürmann, Kai Wehmeier, and Matthias Wille. Authors and publishers are requested to send, for review, copies of books to *ASL, Box 742, Vassar College, 124 Raymond Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12604, USA*.

In a review, a reference “JSL XLIII 148,” for example, refers either to the publication reviewed on page 148 of volume 43 of the JOURNAL, or to the review itself (which contains full bibliographical information for the reviewed publication). Analogously, a reference “BSL VII 376” refers to the review beginning on page 376 in volume 7 of this BULLETIN, or to the publication there reviewed. “JSL LV 347” refers to one of the reviews or one of the publications reviewed or listed on page 347 of volume 55 of the JOURNAL, with reliance on the context to show which one is meant. The reference “JSL LIII 318(3)” is to the third item on page 318 of volume 53 of the JOURNAL, that is, to van Heijenoort’s *Frege and vagueness*, and “JSL LX 684(8)” refers to the eighth item on page 684 of volume 60 of the JOURNAL, that is, to Tarski’s *Truth and proof*.

References such as 495 or 280I are to entries so numbered in *A bibliography of symbolic logic* (the JOURNAL, vol. 1, pp. 121–218).

W. D. HART. *The evolution of logic*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2010, xi + 299 pp.

This book is the fifth in a series called “The Evolution of Modern Philosophy”. In the introduction, it says “the series will constitute a library of modern conceptions of philosophy and will reveal how philosophy does not in fact comprise a set of timeless questions but has rather been shaped by broader intellectual and scientific developments to produce particular fields of inquiry addressing particular issues.” Unfortunately, this book does not do as much as this introduction suggests to address the relevance of mathematical logic for the development of 20th century philosophy. What it does do instead is provide an introduction to four important results of mathematical logic that go beyond what most philosophers study, and develop the tools needed to prove each of these results. As a result, the book will probably be of most interest to people like me, who already have some familiarity and interest in mathematical logic, but aren’t already familiar with all four of the results that are presented here. For those (primarily mathematicians) that are familiar with the results, there are a few items of historical interest in the discussion (though not as many as the title would suggest), but for those (primarily philosophers) who don’t already have an interest in mathematical logic, the book doesn’t do as much to motivate the results as it could.

The book largely consists of two parts. The first half, consisting of the first five chapters, outlines the development of mathematical logic with some standard historical context, from the work of Cantor and Frege to Gödel’s theorems. The next four chapters provide the