Kant, Axiomatics, Logic and Geometry
Review by Irving H. Anellis of Immanuel Kant, Logic, translated, with an introduction, by Robert S. Hartman \& Wolfgang Schwarz (New York, Dover, 1988; reprint of the New York \& Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, edition, 1974.)

This is the third English translation of Immanuel Kants Logik: Ein Handbuch zu Vorlesungen, first published in Königsberg in 1800 by Friedrich Nicolovius. The first complete English translation was the Logic, from the German of Emmanuel Kant, M.A. To which is annexed a Sketch of his Life and Writings made by John Richardson, and printed in London for W. Simpkin and R. Martin in 1819. The second (incomplete) English translation, which contained only the "Introduction" of the Logik, was made by Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, published as Kant's Introduction to Logic, and his essay On the Mistaken Subtlety of the Four Figures (with a few notes by Coleridge) in London by Longmans Green, \& Co. in 1885, and reprinted in New York in 1963 by the Philosophical Library. The present translation includes Jäsche's "Preface", along with a one hundred page "Translators' Introduction" which discusses the role of logic within the Kantian philosophy, and a new "Preface" by Schwarz. (A consideration of the role of logic in Kantian philosophy is also to be found in [Collins 1976/77], which may perhaps also serve as an introduction to Kantian philosophy.)

In a detailed textual examination of Kant's Logik (1800), Terry Boswell [1988] has shown that the book is a compilation by Kant's student Gottlob Benjamin Jäsche, principally from Kant's lecture notes, of annotations to Kant's copy of the textbook Auszug aus der Vernunftlehre (Halle, J.J. Gebauer, 1752) of Georg Friedrich Meier (1718-1777) (which Kant used beginning with his first logic course, not merely since 1765, as stated by Jäsche), but also from Meier's Vernunflehre (Halle bei Gebauer, 1752), of which the Auszug was an abridgement. Kant's notes included marginal notations as well as notes on interleaved sheets of paper. The

