

Philosophical Essays And Correspondence

A completely new translation of the works of Descartes is intended to replace the Haldane and Ross edition, first published in 1911. All material from that edition is translated here, with a number of other texts crucial for understanding Cartesian philosophy.

The Past Masters Philosophical Works and Selected Correspondence of John Locke database contains all of Locke's philosophical works and treatises, and a selection of his letters.

This work presents a version of the correspondence theory of truth based on Wittgenstein's Tractatus and Russell's theory of truth and discusses related metaphysical issues such as predication, facts and propositions. Like Russell and one prominent interpretation of the Tractatus it assumes a realist view of universals. Part of the aim is to avoid Platonic propositions, and although sympathy with facts is maintained in the early chapters, the book argues that facts as real entities are not needed. It includes discussion of contemporary philosophers such as David Armstrong, William Alston and Paul Horwich, as well as those who write about propositions and facts, and

a number of students of Bertrand Russell. It will interest teachers and advanced students of philosophy who are interested in the realistic conception of truth and in issues in metaphysics related to the correspondence theory of truth, and those interested in Russell and the Tractatus.

Drawn from the Prussian Academy edition of Kant's collected works, these letters make it possible to trace the development of Kant's thought from his earliest worries about the topics discussed in the Critique of Pure Reason to his attempts in later life to meet the objections of his critics and erstwhile disciples. "Perhaps the major value of these writings is their demonstration of Kant's own attitude towards his philosophical works."—Paul Arthur Schilpp, Saturday Review

What does imagination do for our perception of the world? Why should reality be broken off from our imagining of it? It was not always thus, and in these essays, Tim Ingold sets out to heal the break between reality and imagination at the heart of modern thought and science. Imagining for Real joins with a lifeworld ever in creation, attending to its formative processes, corresponding with the lives of its human and

nonhuman inhabitants. Building on his two previous essay collections, The Perception of the Environment and Being Alive , this book rounds off the extraordinary intellectual project of one of the world's most renowned anthropologists. Offering hope in troubled times, these essays speak to coming generations in a language that surpasses disciplinary divisions. They will be essential reading not only for anthropologists but also for students in fields ranging from art, aesthetics, architecture and archaeology to philosophy, psychology, human geography, comparative literature and theology.

This unorthodox volume of related literary-philosophical essays is sure to ruffle a few feathers by making merry with the styles of philosophy fashionable today, and in each of the last four decades. Beginning with a strictly formalistic treatment of the relationship of perfection of form to truth of content in literature, Watson (author of the widely reviewed work, The Philosopher's Diet) comes full circle to a concluding essay in which the content of life is unraveled as a pig's meaningless "tale." In between, the reader is taken on a Cook's Tour of hopping and skipping, meaning, seducing, dying, and dreaming in such alluring essays as "The Seducer and the Seduced," "Ape Dreams,"

and "A Pig's Tail." The chapters focus on one or more fundamental arguments so dear to philosophers of many stripes, but are written with an attention to style not found in conventional philosophy. Writing in a discipline for which a robust sense of humor applied to the pursuit of "serious" philosophy is apt to mean professional oblivion, Watson aims his wittiest salvos at the Dogmatic and Edifying Intent of popular philosophical objectives. He highlights the stylistic conceits and ambiguity that often turn quite ordinary statements into ponderous pendants. Are these pieces parodies or not? Does Watson really hold the positions he sets forth, or is he making lighthearted fun? Yes! The Philosopher's Joke will amuse and delight, frustrate and annoy, but above all, it will make readers think.

[*An Essay on the Metaphysics of Predication*](#)

[*The Philosophical Writings of Descartes: Volume 1*](#)

[*Berkeley: Philosophical Writings*](#)

[*Essays in Form and Content*](#)

[*Essays on Ayn Rand's Atlas Shrugged*](#)

[*Defending the Correspondence Theory of Truth*](#)

[*Including the Dissertation on the Connexion Between the Animal and*](#)

[Spiritual in Man](#)

[Doctor Strange and Philosophy](#)

[Isaac Newton: Philosophical Writings](#)

[Sophie's World](#)

[Alphabetical and Analytical Catalogue of the New York Society Library](#)

After Leibniz's death in 1716, Clarke published an edition of their philosophical correspondence--a wide-ranging discussion of the nature of God, human souls, free will and indifference of choice, space and time, the vacuum, miracles, and matter and force. Clarke included his own letters, his translations of Leibniz's letters, and some translated passages from Leibniz's French and Latin works that helped to illuminate their exchanges.

In 1715 the German philosopher Leibniz warned his friend the Princess of Wales of the dangers posed to religion by Newton's ideas. This book presents extracts from Leibniz's letters to Newtonian scientist Samuel Clarke.

This book defends the correspondence theory of truth by developing a new account of the relationship between truth and reality.

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While the fiction of novelist-philosopher Ayn Rand is extremely popular and enduring, little has been written on it so far. This book consists of essays, most of which are new, by top Rand scholars on *Atlas Shrugged*, her magnum opus. The essays deal with historical, literary, and philosophical topics, surpassing related writings in breadth and depth of analysis. The historical essays cover the writing of *Atlas Shrugged*, its publication history, and its reception. The literary essays cover analysis of the novel's plot, theme, and characterization; comparisons with other works, such as the novels of Hugo, Dostoyevsky, and Joyce; and the proper approach to adapting *Atlas Shrugged* to film. The philosophical essays cover a vast range of topics, including the place of Galt's speech in the novel, the role of the mind in human life, and the evil of non-objective law. Some of the essays make use of previously unpublished material from the Ayn Rand Archives.

Marian David defends the correspondence theory of truth against the disquotational theory of truth, its current major rival. The correspondence theory asserts that truth is a philosophically rich and profound notion in need of serious explanation.

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Disquotationalists offer a radically deflationary account inspired by Tarski and propagated by Quine and others. They reject the correspondence theory, insist truth is anemic, and advance an "anti-theory" of truth that is essentially a collection of platitudes: "Snow is white" is true if and only if snow is white; "Grass is green" is true if and only if grass is green. According to disquotationalists, the only profound insight about truth is that it lacks profundity. David contrasts the correspondence theory with disquotationalism and then develops the latter position in rich detail - more than has been available in previous literature - to show its faults. He demonstrates that disquotationalism is not a tenable theory of truth, as it has too many absurd consequences.

Volumes I and II provide a completely new translation of the philosophical works of Descartes, based on the best available Latin and French texts. Volume III contains 207 of Descartes' letters, over half of which have not been translated into English before. It incorporates, in its entirety, Anthony Kenny's celebrated translation of selected philosophical letters, first published in 1970. In conjunction with Volumes I

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and it is designed to meet the widespread demand for a comprehensive, accurate and authoritative edition of Descartes' philosophical writings in clear and readable modern English.

[The Philosophical Correspondence](#)

[Philosophical Rupture between Fichte and Schelling, The](#)

[Philosophical Writings of Henry More](#)

[Selected Texts and Correspondence \(1800-1802\)](#)

[From Kant to Husserl](#)

[Philosophical Correspondence, 1759-1799](#)

[Together With Extracts from Newton's Principia and Opticks](#)

[The Other Book of Forbidden Knowledge](#)

[The Leibniz-Clarke Correspondence](#)

[Frederick the Great's Philosophical Writings](#)

[The Philosophical Works and Selected Correspondence of John](#)

[Locke. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding](#)

Between the years 1643 and 1649, Princess Elisabeth of Bohemia (1618-80) and René Descartes (1596-1650) exchanged fifty-eight letters—thirty-two from Descartes and twenty-six from Elisabeth. Their correspondence contains the only known extant philosophical writings by Elisabeth, revealing her mastery of metaphysics, analytic geometry, and moral

philosophy, as well as her keen interest in natural philosophy. The letters are essential reading for anyone interested in Descartes's philosophy, in particular his account of the human being as a union of mind and body, as well as his ethics. They also provide a unique insight into the character of their authors and the way ideas develop through intellectual collaboration. Philosophers have long been familiar with Descartes's side of the correspondence. Now Elisabeth's letters—never before available in translation in their entirety—emerge this volume, adding much-needed context and depth both to Descartes's ideas and the legacy of the princess. Lisa Shapiro's annotated edition—which also includes Elisabeth's correspondence with the Quakers William Penn and Robert Barclay—will be heralded by students of philosophy, feminist theorists, and historians of the early modern period.

One day Sophie comes home from school to find two questions in her mail: "Who are you?" and "Where does the world come from?" Before she knows it she is enrolled in a correspondence course with a mysterious philosopher. Thus begins Jostein Gaarder's unique novel, which is not only a mystery, but also a complete and entertaining history of philosophy. A superb text for teaching the philosophy of Descartes, this volume includes all his major works in their entirety, important selections from his

lesser known writings, and key selections from his philosophical correspondence. The result is an anthology that enables the reader to understand the development of Descartes's thought over his lifetime. Includes a biographical Introduction, chronology, bibliography, and index. Descartes (1596-1650) intended the four books to be read together, the three on specific subjects demonstrating the methods he describes, but they have generally been studied separately since their first publication. Olscamp (Western Washington U.) brings them back together in a corrected version of his 1963 translation, published by Bobbs- Merrill. c. Book News Inc.

Explore the mind and world of the brilliant neurosurgeon-turned-Sorcerer Supreme Doctor Stephen Strange Marvel Comics legends Stan Lee and Steve Ditko first introduced Doctor Stephen Strange to the world in 1963—and his spellbinding adventures have wowed comic book fans ever since. Over fifty years later, the brilliant neurosurgeon-turned-Sorcerer Supreme has finally travelled from the pages of comics to the big screen, introducing a new generation of fans to his mind-bending mysticism and self-sacrificing heroics. In *Doctor Strange and Philosophy*, Mark D. White takes readers on a tour through some of the most interesting and unusual philosophical questions which surround Stephen Strange and his place in

the Marvel Universe. Essays from two-dozen Philosophers Supreme illuminate how essential philosophical concepts, including existentialism, epistemology, metaphysics, and ethics, relate to the world of Doctor Strange. Fans will find answers to all their Strange questions: How does Doctor Strange reconcile his beliefs in science and magic? What does his astral self say about the relationship between mind and body? Why is he always so alone? And what does he mean when he says we're just "tiny momentary specks within an indifferent universe"—and why was he wrong? You won't need the Eye of Agamotto to comprehend all that is wise within. Doctor Strange and Philosophy offers comic book fans and philosophers alike the chance to dive deeper into the world of one of Marvel's most mystical superheroes.

The first modern English edition of diverse Enlightenment-era writings by Prussian monarch Frederick the Great Frederick II of Prussia (1712-1786), best known as Frederick the Great, was a prolific writer of philosophical discourses, poems, epics, satires, and more, while maintaining extensive correspondence with prominent intellectuals, Voltaire among them. This edition of selected writings, the first to make a wide range of Frederick's most important ideas available to a modern English readership, moves beyond traditional attempts to see his work only in light of his political

aims. In these pages, we can finally appreciate Frederick's influential contributions to the European Enlightenment—and his unusual role as a monarch who was also a published author. In addition to Frederick's major opus, the *Anti-Machiavel*, the works presented here include essays, prefaces, reviews, and dialogues. The subjects discussed run the gamut from ethics to religion to political theory. Accompanied by critical annotations, the texts show that we can understand Frederick's views of kingship and the state only if we engage with a broad spectrum of his thought, including his attitudes toward morality and self-love. By contextualizing his arguments and impact on Enlightenment beliefs, this volume considers how we can reconcile Frederick's innovative public musings with his absolutist rule. Avi Lifschitz provides a robust and detailed introduction that discusses Frederick's life and work against the backdrop of eighteenth-century history and politics. With its unparalleled scope and cross-disciplinary appeal, *Frederick the Great's Philosophical Writings* firmly establishes one monarch's multifaceted relevance for generations of readers and scholars to come.

[The Philosophical Writings of Descartes: Volume 3, The Correspondence](#)

[The Philosopher's Joke](#)

[The Glasgow Edition of the Works and Correspondence of Adam Smith:](#)

[Essays on philosophical subjects](#)

[Selected Pre-critical Writings and Correspondence with Beck](#)

[The Correspondence Theory of Truth](#)

[The Works \(never Before Published\) Containing Her Philosophical and Literary Essays, Her Correspondence and Her Travels, the Justificative Documents Relative to Her Imprisonment and Condemnation ... Notes](#)

[Leibniz: New Essays on Human Understanding](#)

[Correspondence](#)

[Essays on Creation, Attention and Correspondence](#)

[The Philosophical Writings of Descartes: The correspondence](#)

[A Philosophical Correspondence, 1932-1951](#)

The definitive and essential collection of classic and new essays on analytic theories of truth, revised and updated, with seventeen new chapters. The question "What is truth?" is so philosophical that it can seem rhetorical. Yet truth matters, especially in a "post-truth" society in which lies are tolerated and facts are ignored. If we want to understand why truth matters, we first need to understand what it is. The Nature of Truth offers the definitive collection of classic and contemporary essays on analytic theories of truth. This second edition has been extensively revised and updated, incorporating both historically central readings on truth's nature as well as up-to-the-moment contemporary essays. Seventeen new chapters reflect the current trajectory

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of research on truth.

This edition provides texts from the full range of Berkeley's contributions to philosophy, and sets them in their historical and philosophical contexts.

In his introduction, Lloyd Strickland proposes that Sophie, Electress of Hanover, and her daughter, Queen Sophie Charlotte of Prussia, found consolation in the idea of divine justice. Too long themselves unfairly dismissed as philosophical lightweights, proper justice may now be given to their views through this edition of their private correspondences with Leibniz. Appearing for the first time in English translation, the philosophical selections cover topics from the nature of substance to universal salvation and evidence the independence of the women's thought as they defend materialism and challenge Leibniz's conviction that God created the best possible world. The edition also boasts copious and highly informative editorial notes. It is a most welcome addition to The Other Voice in Early Modern Europe: Toronto series. This volume collects together Newton's principal philosophical writings for the first time.

In *From Kant to Husserl*, Charles Parsons examines a wide range of historical opinion on philosophical questions from mathematics to phenomenology. Amplifying his early ideas on Kant's philosophy of arithmetic, the author then turns to reflections on Frege, Brentano, and Husserl.

Contains 207 of Descartes' letters, including many translated here for the first time.

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[Imagining for Real](#)

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[Essays Aesthetical and Philosophical](#)

[The Philosophical Works and Selected Correspondence of John Locke. Essays on the Law of Nature \(Latin and English Translation\).](#)

[Correspondence and Disquotation](#)

[An Essay on the Nature of Truth](#)

Includes letters from Kant to M. Herz, J. S. Beck and others.

A classic edition, newly revised, of Leibniz's great discussion of Locke.

Correspondence and texts by Fichte and Schelling illuminate their thought and the trajectory of their philosophical falling out.

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