But these lectures are not, as the authors claim, the single work that is an "introduction to Peirce's overall later philosophy." There is virtually nothing in them of Peirce's Formal Semeiotic, or of his critical-commonsensism, or of his phenomenology, or of his of ideal-realism. The lectures, in fact, deny what was shortly to become for Peirce the source of his system, esthetics, and the dependence of logic on that. For these critical elements of his later philosophy we must wait for the second volume of Houser and Kloesel's The Essential Peirce which will include the 1903 Harvard lectures in which Peirce does present almost all his late ideas.

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For many years, general readers and philosophers interested in Charles Peirce had available two one volume selections of his writings. The first, Philosophical Writings of Peirce was published in 1940, selected and edited by Justus Buchler. This appears in a later Dover edition which was published in 1955. The second available text, Charles S. Peirce: Selected Writings, subtitled Values in a Universe of Chance, appeared in 1958 and was later published in a Dover edition in 1966. This volume was edited and introduced by Philip P. Weiner.

Now we have the good fortune of a new and selected series of Peirce's important and philosophically significant papers. The first volume contains twenty-five chronologically arranged texts which cover Peirce's work from the early papers on the Categories and the Cognition Series to the later and more speculative Monist Metaphysical Series. Thus, the reader can rather nicely grasp and sense the development in Peirce's thought in this period of his work. We are promised a second volume which will cover the period from 1894 until Peirce's death in 1914, and will primarily focus on the development of his semiotics and his pragmaticism.

The Essential Peirce begins with a Foreword by the editors, N. Houser and C. Kloesel, which explains the purpose and manner of selecting each essay in the volume. It also informs the reader how daunting a task it is to compile a representative selection of Peirce's writings. Thus, the editors mention that many of Peirce's important logical, scientific, and mathematical, papers are omitted. What is important, as well, is that the textual integrity of each essay is preserved so the reader can rest assured of the accuracy and completeness of each essay.

As many readers who are familiar with Peirce's body of work will know, it is by no means an easy task in one volume or two to present, comprehensively and developmentally, Peirce's method and system. But Houser and Kloesel have done admirably. For those
unfamiliar with Peirce the Introduction (written by Nathan Houser) serves to put Peirce's life, intellectual interests, and philosophical contributions into a comprehensive whole. In one paragraph the reader is given a broad perspective on Peirce's systematic philosophy, from the concept of pragmatism, semiotic, and fallibilism, to the more metaphysical speculations on tychism, synechism, agapism, and evolutionary cosmology. The rest of the Introduction clearly unfolds the often obscure and intimate relationships between all of the papers and Peirce's general attempt to "Guess at the Riddle."

So that the reader is guided after the introductory material, each essay opens with a succinct paragraph or "headnote" which illustrates, contextually and historically, what the significance of the paper is in relation to Peirce's system. Finally, there are some previously unpublished essays, for example, "On a New Class of Observations, Suggested by the Principles of Logic" (1877), an important paper on "Design and Chance" (1883-1884), and a brief paper on "Trichotomic" (1888) and some papers that will appear in the new multi-volume Writings of Charles S. Peirce: The Essential Peirce also contains notes at the back of the volume and a helpful index.

Generally speaking, for both novice readers and those who would like to teach Peirce in one semester, this text and the later volume will provide, for many years to come, the best introduction and development of Peirce's thought currently available.

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Kenneth Rudnick


This is the third and final volume of Randall's The Career of Philosophy, the detailed and helpful history of modern Euro-American philosophy. Randall combined philosophical and historical ability and usually succeeded in entering sympathetically into the thought of the major and an incredible number of minor philosophers, even those with views far from his own naturalism.

The book opens with a previously unpublished account of the attempts of religion, romanticism, and idealism in the late nineteenth century to relate to the success of science. This is followed by very detailed and helpful treatments of most English-writing idealists (T.H. Green, E. Bosanquet, J. Royce and F.H. Bradley) plus such important lesser lights as Howison, Bowne, McTaggart, S. Pringle-Pattison, and J.E. Creighton. These essays were previously published, although the Bradley chapter previously appeared in abridged form. This is as much as Randall fin-