

Aut: XXIII, 4h

Bibliothek der
Hansestadt Bremen

June 17, 1852.

Dr. Hans Vaihinger: -

abgeschickt 19 Juni
Ankunft 11 Juli
Zus 23 Tage.

Dear Sir: -

I ven-

ture to answer your
kind letter of May 23 by
one in my own tongue,
since I know that I can-
not safely undertake to
write freely in yours. I am
glad to know that my articles
have interested you, and
shall always be willing

faction in judging that my sketch
(intended only for general readers, and there-
fore not very abstrusely in form) not only coin-
cides to some extent with your introductory view
in your commentary, but meets your express
approval. I am no great expert in Kant, but
am thoroughly convinced of the need of a care-
ful and conscientious Kant-study.

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You ask about the Kant-cel-
lection in America. I fear that there is

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though they hardly belong
to Kant-literature proper,
yet show a good deal of
knowledge, and some-
times a good deal of dread,
of Kant's thought. The Prin-
ton Review, published ~~by~~^{under}
the care of men connected
with Princeton College, New Jersey
(one of the great strongholds
of theological orthodoxy in this
country) is especially fond of
refuting all Kantian heresies
(Kant being regarded as the
arch "Agnostic") by appeal
to the good old "intuitions".

and others in England, together with Harris,
Weldon, G. S. Morris, and others in this country),
are content in the main to repeat the pro-Kantian
English philology, to analyze Kant ^{as} ~~is~~ ^{is}
to point out the fallacy of the Singmick, and
then ~~to~~ ^{they} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a somewhat misty way
that Thought and Being must be identical,
since the Singmick has no rights that any-
body is bound to respect. This result, which
is little more in fact than the Memorandum

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In short, what the non-Hegelian students of Kant in this country miss in the thought of the so-called Hegelians, is a clear and consistent effort to do for Hegel what we ourselves want to do for Kant, namely to rethink, to reconstruct, to reform, to modernize that very esoteric thinker, and to make him of any use that ~~be possible~~ is possible for really progressive philosophy. Nevertheless, with

in the seasons. Aut 21, 44

Of other bibliographies studied in America, I happen to think of two that may especially interest you. Prof. Morris, whom I have already mentioned, and who is instructing at the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, is engaged in preparing with some others a series of bibliographic text-books under the title "German Philographic Classics for English Readers". Each volume is to be an exposition and discussion of some work of a German thinker or

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was a pupil of Lotze, and now attempts an independent statement with somewhere near the same results.

I am not aware that any German-American participation in the Kant-centenary took place.

There is no little interest among some of our students in this country concerning modern German physiological psychology. A leader in this matter is Prof. Wm. James of Harvard, ^(University of Cambridge) who has written a number of essays in the Journal of Sp. Phil. and in Mind. Another leader is G. Stanley Hall, author of a little volume

in the reasons.

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as it is patient and learned. I was especially
pleased, in your general sketch of the system,
to find you free from what has seemed to me a
card one weakness in Dr. Berno Erdmann's ex-
position of Kant. He, as you know, makes the ~~great~~ ^{great} pur-
pose of the Kritik d. r. V. what he calls the Grundbestim-
mung sotely, as if K. could have had that purpose
more prominently in mind than even the answer
to the question about the possibility of synthetic
judgments. You, as I understand, make the
Kritik what it is, an effort to satisfy, ^{at once} ~~at once~~ several
~~different~~ ^{different} needs of thought.

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I should be glad to hear whether my
Sartre-toya Kant-article meet your approval. All for

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time Mr. J. H. Stirling's
last book, called "A
Text-book to Kant", con-
taining translations, a
commentary and an
introductory exposition
of the system. Stirling
is a Scotchman, with
all the peculiarities of
that nation, positive,
recklessly self-confident,
merciless in debate,
narrow-minded, but

as it is perfect and learned. I was especially

his own Stygian way a pretty clear
and luminous expiator after all. He
is capable of making such a word as
"bènt" to translate Hegel's expression "ein
Seyende", and translates Strauss by
"there-being". But he is very learned and

talented, and one forgives his monstrous
speech in view of his very fine thinking. He is
the chief of the ^{English} ~~English~~ ^{British} Hegelians, through
he writes ~~but~~ ⁱⁿ view of his high reputation
~~very~~ ^{very} little.

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very acute, vigorous,
 industrious and obstinate.
 One of his freaks chances
 to be a fancy for a little
 language of his own
 that is neither German
 nor Greek, but certainly
 not quite English. He
 imitated Carlyle to some
 extent, and added his
 own contribution. He is
 a picturesque and fiery writer,
 whom one reads with great
 respect, and who is in

his own Stegman way a pretty clear

let me in conclusion call your
attention to an Englishman, Mr. Stoddart
Hodgson, whose criticisms and discussions
of Kant, especially in his chief work, "The Philo-
sophy of Reflection", London 1838, will interest
you not a little.

You will forgive the length
and incoherence of this letter in view of the
fact that I am passing some hours in a quiet
country town of this Province California unknown
Believe me Sir, with the warmest regards
Yours Very truly
A. A. Noyes.

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of essays published not
long since under the title
"Some Aspects of German Culture".
You see that we read your
books not a little over here.

I am at present
away from my books, and
enjoying my vacation. I am
unable therefore to undertake
an immediate answer to your
request for particular sug-
gestions about questions in Kant.
But I hope to be able to send
you after a while a few questions
on points that have troubled me,
in Kant or in your commentary.
It may be of service to you, as to
most instructors, to know the
difficulties of your readers.
On the whole I have found your
book as clear and satisfactory

what you say of my article on Belief, that
was a mere sketch, written for popular use, and
did not permit me to make citations. Otherwise
I should have said, what I ought to say now, that
my statement was greatly influenced by the very
fine article of Averroes on Philosophie als Denken
der Weltgen. d. Prime. d. Planet. Kropfen, which
you mention in your letter. — I have seen already your
articles in the Westgibschers. f. W. 12h., as
well as the article from the Mittheil. Monatl.,
which you are now so kind as to send
me.

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You will doubtless have seen by this

Joseph Royce.

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all their use of mere phrases,
the Hegelians are doing us no
little good by educating the
public mind for philosophy
and by their learned and
critical treatment of the
history of thought, e.g. in the
historical articles of the 9th Edition of the
Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The "Concord Summer
School" I have never attended.
I know by hearsay that it is
a strange union of mysticism,
learning, and critical thought.

Harris, Morris, and Watson,
are I believe (with Pres. Porter
of Yale College) the men of
most significance among
those who have taken part

the period between Kant and Hegel. If you
wish to know more of this undertaking than
I am just now able to tell you, a letter to
Morris (George S.) at the above address, would doubt-
less ~~give~~ you the information. Part. XVIII, 44

The other work that I had in mind is the last
American effort in pure Metaphysics, by
Prof. Bourne, of Boston University. The book is
interesting as an effort to recast the type for
the benefit of our own nation. The author's

of the Scottish Philosophy.

The Journ. of Sp. Phil., is, as you know, the representative, on the whole, of the modern American Hegelianism. Other views are admitted, but the editor, W. T. Harris, is Hegelian. The work of these modern disciples of Hegel is however, on the whole, rather singular. Leaving out the great Scottish apostle and hero of the modern Anglo-American Hegelians, (viz. J. H. Stirling), the most of the followers in both countries (e.g. James Caird, Adamson, Wallace, the late Prof. Green,

common to so many modern thinkers,
the phenomenon which somewhat is forever
re-discovering and which I for my best
am inclined to accept as a common place
of modern critical philosophy, - this really
very simple doctrine is made to seem grand
and Hegelian by means of a few references to
the absolute Self, and to the self-constructing pro-
cess of the absolute thought, and to the negation
of the negation, references which go a great way,
as you know, towards the making of a system.

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to do any little thing that
may help in the very least
your laborious ~~undertaking~~
of writing your great
Kant - commentary. The first
installment of this work has
been already of much use to
me, and I anticipate that
when completed and indexed
the book will be all that a
Kant - student can desire.

Your acquaintance
with Kant is so much more
exhaustive than my own,
that I felt especial satis-

little to tell you beyond what you
already know. The efforts of the "Concord
Summer School of Philosophy" during the
year 1881, and the papers read at Saratoga,
~~before~~ ^{before} the company collected by Prof. Mearns of
Hamilton College, constitute, I suppose, nearly
all our Kantian literature for the time. Yet I
must not forget to call attention to the dis-
cussions ^{from Kant to Hegel} in the Princeton Review, which
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Prose

{ George Eliot
{ Tennyson

— before a nice hand —

{ Art. on Astronomy

'Mind and Reality' ?

'~~Memories~~'

