Allan Marquand.

Johns Hopkins University
Note of Transmittal

[1] Notebook -

Allan Marquand - The record book of the Old Metaphysical Club at the Johns Hopkins organized by Mr. Pierce in "1879 and continued to 1885"

Notebook transferred from The Office of The Alumni Records by permission of [Mrs.] Augusta Horn, and deposited in manuscripts by [Mrs.] E. C. Goodall, October 22, 1971.

[From the file of the Philosophy Dept.]

Signed: [Mrs.] E. C. Goodall

*Note: Book sent to Bindery, Nov. 9, 1971
Note to Dr. Maurice Mandelbaum, Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy, JHU

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Baltimore, Md. 21218
Jan 22 94.

My dear Mr. Ball,

Mr. Hall wished me to say that in looking over a pile of his note books he had come across a record book of the old Metapsychical Club at the Johns Hopkins organized by Mr. Tucke in 1879 and continued to 1885, when it was merged in our Psychological Seminary, of which no records were kept. I forward the book to you today, by Ex. prepaid.

I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Feb 28, 1879,

At a meeting held on Thursday evening Oct 28, 1879, at 8 PM, forward the ladies organized the metaphysical club of the Christian Science Church. The officers acting as chairman and secretary were present. The following were elected: President: Mr. Clarke, Secretary: Miss Allan, Treasurer: Mr. Smith. A committee of three was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Smith and Miss Allan, to draw up a constitution for the use of the club.

The club then resolved to the following:

1. The club to include in its metaphysical library, especially as illustrated by the Sopher Philosopher.
2nd Meeting.

The Second meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 187, Cheapside, on Sunday evening, 12th November, 1887. The Prince was the Chairman.

The Committee appointed to draw up a Constitution, as requested in the previous meeting, presented a draft, which was adopted.

Constitution:

Art. I. Name.
This Association shall be known as the Metaphysical Club of the Johns Hopkins University.

Art. II. Object.
The Object of this Association shall be the preparation of discussion and the study of the metaphysics of psychology, ethics, and the principles of things.

Art. III. Membership.
This Club shall consist of all
members of the University that are pursuing courses of study in any of the subjects mentioned in Art II, or of such other persons as may be selected by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting.

Art IV. Officers. Sec. 1.
The officers of the Club shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Executive Committee, chosen from the club at the first meeting of each academic year.

Sec. 2.
The duties of the President shall be those ordinarily incident to his office.

Sec. 3.
The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the club, to receive all letters that come into its possession, and to give notice of its meetings.

Sec. 4.
It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, Secretary, and two other members chosen by the club, to arrange the programme of the meetings, assigning subjects for investigation, accepting or rejecting contributed articles, ordering due notice of its regulations and decisions through the Secretary.

Art V. Meetings.
The regular meetings of the Club shall be held at stated intervals, according to the By-laws of the club.

Sec. 1.
For the reading and discussion of such matters as the Executive Committee may accept.

Art VI. Amendment.
This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.
Art. I. Meetings.

Sec. 1. The regular meetings of this Club shall be held in the house's delegation room at eight o'clock on the second Tuesday evening of each month during the academic year.

Sec. 2. The opening business at every regular meeting shall be as follows:

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Reading of a discussion of recent papers. The delivery of which shall not exceed forty-five (45) minutes.
3. Papers deferred from previous meetings.
4. Reading of a discussion of current communications. The delivery of which shall not exceed twenty (20) minutes.
5. Reviews of books and magazines.
6. Transacting business.
7. Adjournment.

Art. II. Preserving Papers.

All papers which may be presented to the Club shall be preserved in its archives.

Art. III. Amendments.

The bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

The changes made in the draft as submitted by the committee relate first to the frequency of meetings. The change being made from bi-monthly to monthly meetings. A second change relating to the preservation of papers, instead of all papers read before the Club shall be called the "Presbyterian", the amended form, "All papers which may be presented to the Club".

These amendments were proposed by W. B. Graham.

The Club then listened to the following...
Practical papers.
1. Mr. Charles C. Rice. Questions concerning some families claimed for man.

Communications.
7. Mr. B. W. Gilman. Translation of De Brito's "Photographie et Meditation, de Cognitio, veritatis et Dei."

7. Mr. Glenn. The determinate form of the cephal.

The Club were elected as members.
Mr. C. C. Gilman
Prof. C. S. Morris
Mr. David Stewart

Mr. 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.
Mr. B. W. Gilman, Sec.
3rd Meeting

The Third Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 117 W. Howard St. on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1879, at 8:30 p.m.

2. The principal paper of the evening was by Mr. Diller. He read a paper on the Neurotic Nerve and its analogies in the forming of beliefs.

Reflex action was considered to be the transformation of a sensory excitation into a motor impulse. The factors of sensory surface, apparent sense, deafferentation, reflex nerve, in active tissue with less muscle, separately and their relations to each other. The fundamental characteristics of simple reflex action were shown by experiments upon the non-muscle preparation of a frog. Several experiments were made upon frogs, some of which were partially, others wholly deprived of their brains, in order to show the complicated conditioned and purposeful though involuntary nature of these reflex actions.

The distinctive features of reflex action, automatic and non-automatic action were also noted.

Attention was called to Wundt's theory regarding reflex action, especially...
A discussion on the subject of belief, where the speaker outlined the nature of belief in the context of scientific understanding. They discussed the role of the sensory and cognitive processes in forming beliefs.

A paper was presented by Mr. John Smith on the topic of the relationship between belief and knowledge.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 PM.

The next meeting of the Metaphysical Club is scheduled for Wednesday, Jan 13th, at 8 PM.

Mr. John Smith presented a paper on the subject of belief and its relationship with knowledge.
Moral Insanity as a Cause of Crime.

This paper, based upon Professor Psycholopy Naturelle, called attention to various forms of insanity & mania which result in crime & urged a more scientific & humane treatment of the morally insane.

11. Mr. Pratt gave an interesting review of Grant Allen's Psychological Aesthetics.

The club adjourned at 10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Allan Marquand
Sec'y

5th Meeting.

The 5th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 187 D Howard St on Tuesday Feb. 10 - 1876 at 8 p.m.

Mr. E. Poore in the Chair - 14 persons present.

4. The Principal paper was by Mr. W. Pratt on Helmholtz's Theory of the Development of Intensive Scales.

After calling attention to a few of the scales in common use, the answer was given by Helmholtz, that the question (1) Why are scales with a determinate degree universally used? is (2) Why are certain degrees preferred to others? were discussed in length.

The answer to the first was objected to, the early development of rhythm suggested as a more satisfactory reason for the practice. This view was supported by former considerations, only observations on the nervous mechanism, based on recent researches. (a) The axiom of progressive waves in nature. (b) The further development of the sense of force in the brain, as a form of force in the brain, as a form of force, divided into four parts: (c) The remote doctrines of parents, & of the relationship; (d) The physiological doctrine that the ear is...
essentially a very abnormal structure of these partial times to the nature of the music established by them. (c) Resting upon these, the mental tendency to large scales containing only times nearly akin to each other; the operation of which tendency is best dealt with in terms of (d) the smallest interval that can be used between consecutive notes, or (e) the degree of uniformity of the intervals. The interaction of these elements in the evolution of musical scales was explained.

A legitimate extension of this rationalisation of the act of taste, leads to the development of a larger number of theoretical scales, that are as yet unknown in practical use. The actual forms are often inferior in the most superficial correlation with the theoretical, a smaller explanation is needed of the reason of the latter by the former.

Helmholtz's failure to recognise the probability of some harmonic influence in the scales given the most barbarous people was also noted. In conclusion a joint meeting was made of the current dispute as to what shall be adopted as the standard scale.

12. (2) A paper on the Evolution of Scales, and Storm Systems was read by Mr. E. C. Harriss. This gave an account of the investigations of Messrs. Romace and Schafer on the contraction of inductive tissues in the Medusa jelly fishes. It was claimed that they had demonstrated certain progressive stages in the development of nervous tissue in the Medusa; that their results afforded new valuable inductive evidence in favour of the inductive theory formulated by Mr. Herbert Spencer. Concerning the development of the nervous system from undifferentiated protoplasm.

A paper on Schreider's Logarithm by Mr. W. T. Strongham was deferred to the next meeting.

After electing new members Mr. W. T. Strongham and Mr. W. M. Martin, the club adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Allan Marquand
Sec. 2.
6th Meeting

The sixth meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 187 M. Howard St. on Sunday evening, March 30th, 1870. Mr. C. Feure in the chair. 16 persons present.

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5. The President proposed the adoption of the rules of the club, as amended. The rules were adopted.

6. The President then called for the adoption of the following resolution: that the club be dissolved.

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10. Mr. W. B. Martin gave a review of his recent work on 'The Interpretation of Logic.'

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14. Mr. W. B. Martin gave a review of his recent work on 'The Interpretation of Logic.'
The 7th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 67, Mount Street on Tuesday evening, April 13th, 1870.

On motion, the Secretary, Prof. Scofield Morris was elected President of the Club. He then took the Chair. 12 persons present.

6. The Principal Paper was by Prof. Scofield Morris, entitled, "Leslie Stephen on Castration."

This paper was an excursus upon the following doctrine of the Stephens. "An uncaused phenomenon is unthinkable; yet consciousness testifies that such actions, so far as they are voluntary, are uncaused. In fact, such a contradiction must be taken as an indication that the only rational state of mind is scepticism."

After criticizing Mr. Stephens' loose use of terms, Prof. Morris maintained that "whether the terms cause be taken
in its strict scientific (i.e. metaphysical) or its primary philosophical, and in its substance, popular sense, it is not true,
that consciousness testifies that our
actions so far as they are voluntary are
causless. Consciousness, it was
maintained, testifies neither that our
actions are causless nor that they are
causless — or if it has any
testimony, it is in favor
the view that they are causless.

The contradiction alleged by Mr. Stephen
it was held, vanishes in the light of
when the two accurate conceptions of
cause, which are common to philosophy.
Such a contradiction can exist only
when meaning is given to this term a
meaning which is greater scientific
den mere philosophical.

15. Mr. E. H. Mitchell, in a letter on
Depreciation in St. Louis, from
Mr. E. M. Mitchell, in the Kegel Club.

16. Mr. W. J. Seabrook, presented a
communication on several in Mental Physiology.

This paper sought an explanation for
the fact observed by many eminent
physicians, that emotional
thought are more exciting cerebral
centers than other functions of the brain.

This was accounted for in two ways.

1) The sensitive thought is more complex
than that of other modes of thought.
The 8th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 107 W. Howard St on Tuesday evening May 11, 1880.

Prof. E. O. M. in the Chair. Present:...

The principal paper was by Mr. Allan Marquand on 'The Logic of the Sophisticus'.

This paper considered the Logic of Sophisticus or its development by Xenophon, 200 years later.

(1) In treating the views of Sophisticus, notice was taken of his teaching that words are signs of things (not your ideas, thoughts, but knowledge) springs from sensation, that sensation and feeling are testify to truth. It was pointed out that he laid...
The basis for a philosophy is human reason as a fundamental principle that phenomena are signs of the unknown, by this having distinguished 2 modes of investigation (the proaxia of the theorax, 1867).

Contrast with this the rhetorical analysis of the States.

2.

Lewy showed, starting from the foundations of epistemology, constructed a logic which paid special attention to the problem of induction. The method of resemblance which he describes somewhat better than mere induction for enumerations, exemplifies the theorem of 'analogy' as well as many instances of phenomena. In the hands of others, Euclidean logic became

M. Benjamin S. Gilman presented a paper on Operations in Statistical Number in which he formulated given by M. Charles S. Prince in his lectures on Logic for the multiplication of two statistical numbers were extended to the multiplication of any number of such numbers, and further formulae for subtraction and division were added.

18. Mr. W. S. Pratt presented a translation by H. Dr. Rudolf Osnabrunck of Berg's "Was ist nach Kant schön?"
What was delivered before a Society of
ladies & gentlemen in 1872.

Prof Geo. H. Morse began a review of
Prof. Munster’s Logic (vol. 2) to the
hour for adjournment having
arrived, the paper was finished.

The Secretary then presented a paper
on "Purpose in Thought" received
from Prof. Josiah Royce, former
teacher of the Ethics and Professor
of Literature at the University of California.

The paper was received with thanks to
a special meeting appointed at
which the paper should be read.

Respectfully submitted

Allan Waynward
Sec.

9th Meeting.

The 9th Special Meeting of the Metaphysical
Club was called for Tuesday evening
May 20, 1890.

Prof. Geo. H. Morse in the chair. 4 persons present.

8. The Secretary then read a paper from
Prof. Josiah Royce of the University of California.
The subject being "Purpose in Thought."

There are three forms of studying human thought. The first is the way of
psychological analysis, the second is
logical analysis. These are both more
closely related to the analysis of thought considered as an activity having some definite
purpose. This was called the teleological
analysis. Thought is formed the special
subject of the paper. Asking then
"What is the purpose of truly theoretical thought."

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Sec.


Mr. Royce first considered the attempted answer that "the mind of a thinker is the correspondence with a reality external to the self." This answer was found inadequate since thinkers can only grasp its own content; so that even if in agreement with a realist absolute, external to itself, thought could be unable to know the fact. The next answer was that "the mind of a thinker is the attainment of a correspondence that it is in agreement with a reality external to itself." It was found not to cover the cases in which thought aims to apply its experience to a reality in which thinkers are not to be referred to that reality. As a better answer the following was considered: "The mind of a thinker is to get the war over, to refer itself, so as to be able to predict future experience and to know in general the laws of

sequence in experience." At a particular case of the purpose of thought then defined the Royce considered the axiom "uniformity." This axiom was stated in two parts to get a just statement of its nature and secondly by defining some means of understanding how its claims might be adequately realized without doing violence to the facts of consciousness.

The effort to find in the axiom of uniformity an expression of the unity or necessary continuity of self consciousness was first examined. According to this view we postulate that the world will always be some means uniform because we conceive of the world as a subject of our own experience, and cannot conceive of experience as being other than ours or in ourselves, or not identical with our present selves; so that we conceive of experience as an expression of the nature of this mind. This mind was rejected as insufficient because it does not show why or how we conceive of experience as
following exact and fixed laws, not a
merely containing some indefinites
set of general uniformity. But in
order to come the theory has been stated in
full by Mr. Shadworth Hodgson. The
thesis that reduces the action of
uniformity to a mere consequence
the living activity, after a somewhat
lengthy study this doctrine was set
aside as not adequate to the real
claims of the action of uniformity.
Thus remained apparently only the
sceptical conclusion that the fiction
of uniformity cannot be adequately defended
without sacrificing the honest effort
of data of consciousness. In short,
as thought aims at anticipating
experience it yet does not create
experience, there would seem to be
an internal conflict between the end
of the means of realizing it. Yet

This sceptical result remained to be more
critically examined. We hope their event on
showing that reference as past or future
really is in no sense the construction of
thought itself, which, holding always
safely with the present, constructs for itself
the conception of past or future by its own
activity, and hence is able to make certain
formal assertions about the nature of
these, to its own constructions. From this
point of view past or future reference
appear as fictions outwardly of
the data of present consciousness,
so that these data appear to have a
validity beyond the present moment
in which they are immediately present.
The conception of uniformity, as by
necessity the conception of
experience as a whole, formed in this
set of propositions. And so the
conception of uniformity has a necessary
validity. These considerations led to
the final statement of one great future
19. Mr. Plaët read a paper prepared by a friend, on Wagner's Theory of Music as an Art.

Wagner's musical philosophy rests upon the doctrine of the supersensible. But the essential phenomenal world is known to us only in terms of the internal, real world of consciousness, and that the two are here recognized to have the same essential nature. The aim of Art is to represent this inner essence. Since the Mind is a Medium, it must be conceived as existing in time and space respectively, since Demon accomplishes it's representational task through the inner mental medium of time alone and space and time, as compared with vision, tends to obliterate the distinction between the 5-go or the time 5-go.

Music is the greatest and most deeply satisfying of the fine arts. In practice, however, the art of music is intellectual considerations in associating together all the arts into a unified drama, having for its subject the myth or group the most notable of universal humanity. This is the Minstrel as described in the following:

20. Prof. S. Manners, reported on Mundus Lupus (Cinder Band and Subterranean Life).

Attention was called to three bands, among others, in which the author summed up a physiological and psychic physical investigation
The 10th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 113 W. Monroe St. at 8 o'clock, Thursday, October 12, 1883.

Mr. B. J. Gilman was called to the chair. Six persons present.

9. The principal paper of the evening was by Mr. B. J. Burt, opposing Hume's doctrine of causation.

This was followed by a communication from Mr. Marquand, giving an account of Galton's psychological observations.

20. Mr. B. J. Gilman then presented a critical estimate of an article by Prof. Mr. James, entitled "Flat Men, Flat Thoughts, and the Environment."
The Secretary then presented the resignation of Prof. J. S. Morris as President of the Club, which was accepted.

In accordance with Art. 11, sec. 1, of the Constitution, the following gentlemen were elected Officers:

Mr. Charles S. Price - President
Mr. Allan Marquand - Secretary

Mr. Price
Mr. St. John
Mr. Marquand

Mr. Price as Acting Chairman, 14 persons present.

The 11th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8.

Mr. Charles S. Price in the Chair.

The principal paper was by Mr. R. F. St. John, "Statistics in Scientific Research," with applications to the theory of probabilities.

After defining a statistical number, a proposition that a probability was a special kind of number, Mr. St. John proceeded to establish (among other things) that for the addition or subtraction of statistical numbers, the allotted time expired and the paper was deferred to the next meeting.

22. Mr. G. H. Mitchell then described a method of removing at St. Margaret's...
Mr. Allan Marquand described a machine for producing syllogistic variations.

Assuming that any proposition may be converted, or applying the principle to syllogism of one, two or all the figures of syllogism, seven formal variations may be secured for any syllogistic form. These variations were brought to new altering moments of the machine.

At ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Allan Marquand,
Sec.
Meeting.

The 12th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, 1883, at 713 W. Monument St., in the absence of the President, Mr. Franklin was called to the chair.

Mr. Strong was present.

The Principal Paper was by Dr. J. B. S. Haldane on 'Operations in Statistical Numbers'.

Mr. Strong gave a summary of the portion of the paper read at the previous meeting, and then proceeded to announce formulae for the multiplication of relative numbers. These formulae were then applied to a number of theorems in Probabilities.

Mr. Brinton, in understanding of Reason, having examined the meaning of these terms by Locke & Hume, -

Cambridge, submitted a long letter, after meaning as found in the writings of Hestel.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Prince, regretting his absence on account of illness, but desiring the Club to present a statement of the recent report of the report of the Wesleyan Academy and Philosophical Club, suggesting that a copy of the last University Circular be sent to them. He also announced the receipt of papers from Professor William Schröder, Professor Vas, James McCall and others on various logical and psychological subjects.

At a quarter 'til 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Allen H. Young
Dec. 5.
13th Meeting.

The 13th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held Jan 15th 1897. Mr. Charles S. Prince was in the chair. 16 persons present.

The principal paper of the evening was by Mr. Prince on Wundt's Algebra of Logic.

The essential feature of this algebra was found to be the fact that it has in common with the logical calculus of Schlesinger—while it differs, differing for the worse, it was found to be practically superior to the Algebra of Logic.

Mr. Prince suggested an extension of this algebra by the addition of a new alphabet.

26. Dr. Franklin then read a communication on a point in logical notation.

Combinations of terms in a fixed order are represented by numbers in the usual notation, positive terms being read as unity, negative terms zero. Elimination of terms is effected by referring these numbers to a natural scale.

The hour for adjournment was reached before papers by Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Algeon could be read. On motion of the Secretary, the Executive Committee were empowered to call an extra meeting, if deemed advisable.

Respectfully submitted,

Alphonse Rignaud
Secretary.
The 14th Meeting of the Metaephratic Club was held on February 20th in the chair, Mr. Bradle, in the office. The principal paper by Mr. W. J. Harlow, treated the Physiology of Visions. After treating briefly of the physiology of vision, Mr. Harlow brought forward a number of cases of false sight, explaining them as cases of reflex actions arising from disease or disturbance of the certain centers or regions of the brain. The precise localization of these centers is considered in the present state of the science impossible.

Mr. D. J. Redmayne read a paper on the inhibition of mental action, illustrating from the nervous system how certain forms of mental activity were inhibited by others. The paper dealt chiefly with the reciprocal influence of voluntary and other reflex movements.

29. Mr. Borland then read a paper on /movement, describing after Mendel's law of the actions of persons in the hypnotic state.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

[Date]
15th Meeting.

The 15th meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at J. W. Monumental Hall on March 8, 1881.

In the absence of the President, Prof. W. M. Hartwell was called to the chair.

16 persons present.

The Principal Paper by Prof. J. S. Smith was an account of his Fideist Science of Knowledge.

Starting from the Kantian position that we have no knowledge of things in themselves, Fichte proceeds to investigate the nature of knowledge. The ground work of knowledge he finds in self-consciousness, self-contemplating ego. The fundamental principle of knowledge being ego = ego in form I.

The principles viewed as independent

in this case it is non-ego exists in ego. Ego = ego = non-ego are demonstrable. All theoretical philosophy is a development of these principles.

The world, things, exist not for us, but only in knowledge, i.e., in self or absolutely conceived, in God. Finite beings exist in the external world forms than our knowledge and forms. This knowledge is the world's only as the subject of a spirit like themselves.

29. Prof. Stebbing then described Hooker's View of Philosophy.

Reason, as self-knowing, self-determining activity is posited as the starting point, a terminus of speculative philosophy. By an immediate insight, it knows the conditions of all experience. In this way, we know space, time, matter, and forces, life of God.
Owing to lack of time a paper from Mr. Burt was deferred to the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted

Allan Campbell
Secs.

The 16th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 113 9th St. on April 12, 1881. 16 persons present.

14. The principal paper was by Mr. Burt on Relations between Inductions and Hypotheses.

30, 31, 32) Minor Communications were presented by Mr. Burt on Hegel's Philosophical Anthropology. By Mr. Davis on the Relation between Induction and Hypotheses.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned respectfully submitted

Allan Campbell
17th Meeting.

The 17th Meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 718 W. Monte St. on March 18, 1884. 18 persons were present.

In the absence of Mr. Rice, Mr. Mitchell was called to the chair.

5. The Principal Paper was by Mr. Maynard on Logical Machines.

A description was given of Cuny's Logical Machine, by Mr. Maynard. A logical machine is a machine in which every event can be described by a series of numbers. The machine is capable of performing any operation that can be expressed in a logical statement. The machine is comparable to a computer, in that it can perform operations on data, but it is more limited in its operations than a modern computer.

Mr. Pearson then read a paper on The External World. Affirming the doctrine of phenomenalism and affirming that the external world is the beginning of consciousness, especially for the consciousness of our own consciousness.

This was followed by a paper on The Validity of Induction by Mr. B.J. Storer. Three themes of the subject were referred to and criticized viz: 1. Laplace's Principle of Inverse Probabilities, 2. Mill's Induction, 3. The Uniformity of Nature, & 4. Hume's Argument. The conclusion was that the universe is a computer.

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

William Maynard
Sec'y.
18th Meeting

The 18th meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 113 W. Monument St. on
Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1871, at 8 P.M. Ten
persons being present. Mr. G. F. Bricht, and
Mr. O. H. Smith were appointed Secty.

The principal paper was by Mr. Helmung
on "Theories of Induction." A sketch
of Aristotelian reference to Induction and
its use by Donatus was followed by a
series of some characteristics of Bacon's theory
as exhibited in the Novum Organum.

The thesis of Mr. Helmung that Induction
consists in the superposition of a conception
upon the fact observed was alluded to
as an account of the conditions of discovery,
rather than of proof. An argument was
directed against the position of Mr. Helmung
that an inductive conclusion has a calculable proba-
dibility dependent upon the number of instances.

The theory of Mr. Mill was alluded to,
asserting its desirability at an analysis of the
conditions of inductive proof, in which the
former method has assumed the Kohn-built system
particularly as thrown in the zone of Causation
and further upon the fact that our in-
ductions often have to do with natural
laws where we may expect to find
regular characters. The concluding
part of the paper embraced a descrip-
tion of the theory of Probable Inference
proposed by Mr. E. J. Czicek.

The paper was followed by some
remarks upon the subject from Mr.
Czicek.

The minor communication was
by Prof. H. S. Morse, on English Diet.
and the Philosophy of Religion.

Religious culture — if at all — only in
the form of a relation between God as a
spirit and man as a spirit. This will
therefore be no philosophy, or absolute
Science, of Religion, unless the functions
of human thought are adapted to the
consideration of spiritual objects and relations.
As matter of historic fact, it may be
said that all philosophy hitherto (as op-
posed to agnostic negation of philosophy)
on the one hand, and to pure dogma-
ticism on the other) has consisted wholly
in ancient or modern times in the
demonstration that all knowing is a spiritual activity: that it is a process the subject of which is a spirit and which implies and in the essence of being and object or object cognate with the subject. On the basis of a truly philosophical and objective science of knowledge, therefore, a philosophy of religion seems to be, and is, indeed, possible. It is not possible on any other basis. For the want of such a basis, the movement known in history under the name of English Deism and whose only raison d'etre was the felt need of a philosophy of religion, was crowned with none but negative results.

To principal leaders took the common places of their "philosophy" from Locke, who saw in knowledge nothing but a mechanical relation between a subject and an object, both of which were perfectly unknowable. The final result of this delusive movement was therefore necessary, not knowledge but skepticism. Or else, God was imagined purely as an ef-fem mundane Deus ex machina, a mechanical "First Cause," destined whither and nowhere but mechanical and, e.g., no living, spiritual, and truly religious relations could exist.

At the conclusion of this paper Mr. Peirce mentioned having just received and looked on for the first time a copy of Prof. Scholte's work on logic in regard to which the author had last summer accused him of plagiarism.

In election of officers for the ensuing year was thus held resulting in the choice of Mr. Peirce as Presi-dent, M. D. Libman as Secy. and Mr. M. J. Swift as the ad-ditional member of the Executive Committee. Respectfully submitted

Libman Ivey
The 19th meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at No. 113 W. Monument St. on Tuesday, Jan. 17th at 8 P.M., Dr. B. I. Price occupying the chair.

The principal paper was by Mr. H. Stadley Hall upon "Irish Thought". It was followed by a communication from Mr. W. L. Price upon the life of J. S. Mill, after which the meeting adjourned.

Ralph Stadley Hall

Submitted: B. D. Httman

The 20th meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at No. 113 W. Monument St. on Thursday, Feb 14th at 8 P.M., Dr. B. D. Httman occupying the chair, in the absence of the president. The principal paper was by Mr. C. N. Mitchell upon "A Logical Algebra", the conclusion of which was deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. E. O. Wilson presented a review of certain points in "Mephisto's Habit and Intelligence". This paper was an examination of the evidence brought forward by Mr. Franks in support of the proposition that there are many cases in the organic world where structure has been laid down as a preparation for function before the function.
could be brought into action. If such
structures can be shown to exist.
selection or the removal of the fittest call not
explain them and they can not be accounted
for under the assumption of natural
cause is believed by the
free or agency; this form is believed to be an
organizing intelligence.

Murphy's argument is deficient in two
points: in the first place, the
misunderstanding of our knowledge in regard
to the functions of certain structures in the
lower animals is taken as equivalent to a
demonstration that such structures perform
no functions; and in the second place the
assertion that the function or functions
resulting from the combination or
transformation of functions are not equal.
It is absurd to maintain that a whole
structure which forms a superficial organ
within another nucleus, have been found in
real life to be of vital importance to the
organism. On the other hand, there are
some cases of structures which once
functionally active but have now lost
their usefulness.

Taking into consideration

Biological evidence introduced by the authors
of Habit + Intelligence we find that some
of it is derived from known facts. The
statement for example that the abdomen
of the Zoa and the chorda of the Ascidian
larvae are structurally identical with certain
limbs of the ant that the author cannot have studied.
the case of these structures in the
living Zoa or Appendicularia. In this case as in considering the metamorphoses of Ascidia,
Dr. Crompton has emphasized the facts
that the finned fishes of the embryo
has been determined not in accordance with
the form but with all past condition of life and that uniform
of conditions at present are not
uniform in past times. The case of

Structures in cephalopods. Finches
thought forward by the author as part
of a developing agency in evolution are
an exciting instance open to a quite dif
fundament of the theory of evolution and the validity
due must therefore be deemed questionable.

Dr. B. E. Smith summarizes
a review of Bonnie Metaphysics.
The value of this text lies mainly in the fact that it directs attention to the philosophers Haber and Loeb who are practical versions in this country, but whose systems represent the main and universal phase of German Idealism, important phase of German philosophy, and not German Idealism as exemplified by the thinkers, and not German Idealism as the source from which the philosophy of the future must draw its inspiration. In adopting this view of the inadequacy of metaphysics of psychology, Prof. Cline, like the Hege (in Arts, Jan. 88), is unjust to the latter. Psychology cannot induce determinism, the logical validity of a central logical concept, but in many cases it supplies the data necessary to its determination.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chief Stenographer

Bl. Schirmer

21st meeting

The 21st meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 113 W. Monument St. on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 6 o'clock with Mr. Peace in the Chair, and Rev. James W. Prentiss as President.

The principal paper was by Mr. Mitchell in continuation of that given at last meeting upon a logical algebra.

This paper considered a system of proportions in which a universe of time was treated in conjunction with the universe of class terms and gave the algebra of such proportions.
A paper was also read by Mr. A. D. Smith upon Freud's Theory of Volition. Freud's doctrine that will is identical with psychical "Spontaneity" as such is not admissible. It identifies two essentially distinct forms of psychical activity, viz.: habitual upon external stimuli which are wholly determined by forces lying outside of consciousness and acts which are at least partially determined by the consciousness of an aim or such (motiv). The term volition can be applied only to the latter. Nor can it be granted that volition both inner and outer is identical with "apperception" or attention. It is on the contrary to be assumed that attention which is truly voluntary is the effect of volitions rather than volition itself. The ultimate psychical
"spontaneity" is to be found not in "apprehension" but in feeling (pleasure and pain) which is the ground of attention and when guided by the knowledge gained through that attention — of volition. Kant's conception of volition does not as Kants affirms conflict with the principle of the continuous development of consciousness.

The meeting then adjourned

Respectfully submitted

Rufus F. Hudson

22nd meeting

The 22nd meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 9113 W. Monument St on Sunday, April 25th at 8 P.M. Mr. Olms was in the chair, eight persons being present.

The principal paper was by Mr. Olms on Propositions and the Syllogism.

In this paper terms were regarded as of two kinds: those containing, noting a definite set of attributes and those denoting a definite quality. The various kinds of propositions involving such terms were considered. Verbal propositions of definition and of division; and Real Propositions of Conscience, Resemblance and
Possession: The syllogistic of the Real propositions was stated to consist of 12 forms of argument of two kinds, the particular and the universal. A complex propositional system based upon simple propositions of coexistence was developed, consisting of 37 varieties of 18 types, and a notation was made use of to express them.

The syllogistic of these complex propositions was exhibited as consisting of 34 forms of complex argument.

The paper was followed by remarks by Mr. Peirce on a similar subject. The meeting then adjourned respectfully submitted.

23rd Meeting

The 23rd meeting of the Metaphysical Club was held at 113 W. Monument St. on Thursday, Oct. May 184 at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Peirce in the chair, five persons being present.

The principal paper was by Mr. Whorf upon Consciousness and Reality.

This paper referred to the attempts to explain both consciousness and the physical world on mechanical principles; and particularly to the mind-stuff theory of Prof. Clifford, as chiefly significant in that it is an indirect reduction of the mechanical to the psychical.

Other themes...
more purely physical have been advanced; and on the other hand, the thing, leading to the difficulties of dualism, of forces acting on matter from without, has been advanced.

But since consciousness does not belong to the physical order; it cannot therefore be a product of physical forces however delicate, and the two kinds of reality remain.

Reason however demands one ultimate reality, which consequently can only be obtained by considering the physical world as a construction of and dependent for its reality upon, consciousness.

The second paper was by Mr. B. J. Gilman, on Propositions called spurious, and consisted of an analysis by means of the algebra of relatives of the meaning of the two proportions

\[ 1 < a + n \beta, \quad \text{Any } a \text{ is } \text{not } \text{same } t \]

\[ 1 < 2 n \beta, \quad \text{Some } a \text{ is not } \text{same } t \]

These proportions express the logical existence of the two. The latter is Hamilton's proportion rejected as spurious by T. M. Ryan, while the former has the same form as another of Hamilton's interpreted by him as if it were 0 read backwards. It has not that meaning here owing to the distributive force attributed to any.

The first, on unusual spurious is true of any two terms if it is plural while it asserts, if there is but one \( t \), that it is not \( a \); and further that if \( a \)

does not exist neither does \( a \).

The latter, or particular spurious
assists the evidence of both a and b and is true of any two terms if either is plural; while if both are singular it assists that they are not identical.

The meeting then adjourned until the next regular meeting at the beginning of the fall term.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

24th Meeting

A preliminary meeting of the Club was held on Tuesday evening Oct. 17 at Hopkins Hall. Owing to the absence of the President little was done. Prof. Geo. H. Morris took the chair and explained to those present the objects of the society and the methods of its work.

Upon motion of Mr. Gathell, Mr. Jeffreys was asked to consult with the President and make arrangements for the next meeting of the Club.

Upon which, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, J [Signature]
25th Meeting
Tuesday, Nov. 14th ’82.

Mr. Pence in the chair. Seven members present.

The president made some opening remarks, explaining the object of the club, and mentioning as suitable subjects for treatment the data of ethics and apuric's preparations.

Mr. McDonald read a paper on Samuel Bemis, a member of the Baltimore bar, who wrote on philosophical subjects.

Officers were then elected for the ensuing year. President, Prof. G. S. Morris. Secy. J. M. Cottrell. Third member of the executive committee, Dr. Faxon.

After some discussion the meeting adjourned.

Cottrell [signature]

26th Meeting
Tuesday Dec. 13th ’82.

Prof. Morris in the chair. Twenty-three gentlemen present.

Prof. Morris read the principal paper, subject: University and Philosophy. Mr. Dreyer then read a paper on "Knowledge and the Relativity of Feeling." Abstracts of these papers will be published in the next number of the University circulars. Mr. Cottrell read a review of the Philosophical Journals. Remarks were made by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ishman.

Cottrell Secy.
21st Meeting
Tuesday, Jan. 16th 1883.

At the invitation of Prof. Gilman the club met at his house. Prof. Morris in the chair. Seventeen members present.

Mr. Jastrow read the principal paper; subject, "The Logical Relations". Prof. Morris gave some accounts of the life and writings of Henry James. Remarks on each of the above subjects were made by Mr. Pierce. Mr. Dewey spoke on the writings of J. H. Gram.

Cattell

26th Meeting
Tuesday, Feb. 13th 1883

Dr. Hall was chosen president in place of Prof. Morris, who had resigned. Twenty-one members present.

Dr. Hall read the principal paper; subject, "A Study of reaction time and attention in the hypnotic state". Mr. Cattell spoke on "Mr. Croll's Galtonian Study of Man". Remarks on this subject were made by Mr. Pierce and Dr. Hall.

Cattell
29th Meeting
Tuesday, March 15th.

Dr. Hall in the chair. Twenty-two members present.
Prof. Martin read the principal paper; subject: "The
Endowment of Light in the Lower Organisms." Dr. Badewick
read a paper on "Reptile and Reptile Action in the Prog.
Remarks were made by Mr. Pears.

Cassell, Secy.

30th Meeting
Tuesday, April 10th.

Dr. Hall in the chair. Eight members present.
Mr. Grey, who was to have read the principal paper
could not be present. Mr. Grey read a paper on "Negil and
the Theory of Categories." Mr. Pears reported a Note on Mech.
nical Logic. Remarks were made by Dr. Hall and Mr. Pears.

Cassell, Secy.
31st Meeting
Tuesday, May 31, 1883.

Dr. Hall in the chair. Twenty-two members present.

Papers read:
Rhythm in the Classic Languages. Prof. Goldschmidt.

Riddles. Logic of Chemistry. Prof. Ramson.

Carroll Sec.

32nd Meeting
Tuesday, October 9, 1883.

The principal paper was read by Prof. Morris. Subject: Theory of the Continuum of Life. Remarks were made by Dr. Rennie, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Bruce. Dr. Morris preferred postponing his paper on "Riddles: the Theory of Probability" to a future meeting.

Mr. Justice reported on Francis Galton's "Inquiries into Human Faculty." Remarks were made by Dr. Rennie and Mr. Franklin.

Prof. Morris was elected President, Mr. Justice Secretary, and Mr. Bruce third member of the Lectures Committee for the ensuing year.

Eleven members were present. Prof. Morris in the chair.

Joseph Justice. Sec.
- 33rd Meeting -

January 13th.

Prof. Morris in the chair. Twenty-five members present.

Mr. Dewey read the principal paper on the "Psychology of Consciousness." Remarks were made by Mr. Peirce.

At Mr. Peirce's request, Mr. Franklin proceeded with his paper on "Mr. Grant White on the Synarchy of Nature." Remarks were made by Prof. Morris and Mr. Jerritt.

Mr. Peirce then read his "Reply to Prof. Morris on Life," in which the contrast between Materialism and Spiritualism was a chief point, and led to a discussion in which Mr. Peirce, Prof. Morris, Dr. Whipple, and Mr. Dewey took part.

The President expressed a hope that the discussion might be continued at a future meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10.20 P.M.

Joseph Jacobson, Secretary

- 34th Meeting -

January 11th.

Prof. Morris in the chair. Thirteen members present.

Mr. Peirce read the principal paper on "Theatralism, Spiritualism and the Scientific Spirit." Mr. Peirce, Mr. Morris, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jerritt took part in the discussion.

Mr. Peirce read a paper on the "Design Argument," which was seconded by Mr. Peirce. Mr. Dewey offered some remarks on the subject of living and dead matter.

Joseph Jacobson, Secretary.
35th Meeting.

Jan. 9.

There being no quorum present, the meeting adjourned to meet at such a time as in the opinion of the President would be most convenient.

Adjourned Meeting.

187 N. Howard St.

Jan. 17.

President Morris in the chair. 9 members present.

Principal paper was read by Dr. Peirce. Subject: Changes in the Theory of the Sun. Dr. Alonzo, Prof. Peirce, Prof. Haldane, and Dr. Jackson spoke in the discussion. Prof. Morris took part.

J. A. G. 1874.

36th Meeting.

Feb. 12.

Dr. G. S. Hall in the chair. 8 members present.

The principal papers were read by Dr. B. The subject: "The Nature of Man, as seen in Man's and Women's Minds." Mr. H. H. Bonnell read a paper on the "Origin of Mankind," which was much discussed.

It was understood that Prof. Morris had resigned his place, and Dr. J. S. Hall was elected in his place.

J. A. G. 1874.
The 37th Meeting

March 17th. S. D. Hoar in the chair. 16 members present.

Papers read: The solar magnetic pole by Wm. J. Harvey.

The Committee on a new committee were directed to report.

The next paper was performed, with the anniversary.

The president then read the minutes of the last meeting.

The next paper was read, performed, and adjourned.

Jas. Jacobs

Jas. Jacobs.

The 38th Meeting

April 22. Pratice, Read in the chair. 11 members present.

Mr. L. F. Weir, Washington, author of Dynamic Sociology, in behalf of the club, made a paper on "Music as a Social Factor." Mr. Harris presented a paper on "Syllogism." Both these papers were subject of discussion.

Mr. Harris, after the Committee reported the Massachusetts Co-operative Club, told that the proceedings had to be destroyed until the actors of other societies in the Union had been made known.

Jas. Jacobs.
Nov. 18, '84.

A meeting was held at the usual place and time, which was called to order by Prof. Hull. The facilitor acted as secretary. Prof. Hull in behalf of the committee which he had appointed, desired to suggest that the objects of those interested in philosophical matters would best be furthered by this organizing the Metaphysical Clubs, and beginning as new organization the soon as one as such a way as circumstances would permit. On motion of the facilitor, this suggestion was placed to vote and carried.

Prof. Hull then made a few remarks. He called attention to the fact that for the first time the members of the Philosophical Department met in their own rooms. This might be taken as a favorable symptom of the very general interest in Psychology now prevalent. This interest is made evident by the new methods and results constantly appearing upon the lecture of those specially devoted to the work, and from the many demands made by colleges and high schools for instructors competent of giving good representations of these new movements. One of the best ways in which one student can help another is to give him an account of the contents of books he has read, a good show of the work when a philosophical organization should be, indeed, organized in keeping the students in full information of the best work done elsewhere.
It was gratifying to hear that a few gentlemen had already consented to hold themselves responsible in certain departments of the literature and be prepared to report when occasion offered. The topics already provided for were (1) experimental methods and apparatus; (2) psychology; (3) the social sciences; (4) the brain functions and anatomy; (5) the allied sciences; (6) the history of science, philosophy, and religion.

Other topics to be recommended to each a society on:
1. An informal and inexact discussion on matters brought forward.
2. Original papers and essays.
3. A quarterly book, in some manner for the deposition of questions not answerable by the usual methods.

A standing Committee on the books of the Philosophical Society. It was agreed that the first be devoted to an extensive subject of subject. The second, third, and fourth, respectively, to:
- The origin of the human brain and its development;
- The origin of the animal brain and its development;
- The origin of the organic brain and its development.
Mr. W. Monument St.

DEC. 16, 1884.

20 members present, Prof. Hill in the Chair. Mr. Jenkins, Secretary.

The following papers were read:

Mr. de Sheparde explained a number from which he was accustomed to read, and several numbers, of which the accompanying note was a brief sketch. He suggested that the line at various stages might be connected with the changes in the lengths of the written version by previous thinkers.

Mr. Newton spoke upon a manifestation of cold where in Kentucky in 1820. His symptoms were a violent feeling forward and backward of the body.

Hereafter, a case of this condition was a Colden college which was stopped by threats of cold water drinking.

Mr. Green gave an account of the various methods of teaching history, owing in part to the Phonetic system.

Mr. Bruce read a paper on the use of the Critics that natural selection was a process, not continuous, with the doctrine of design, but more akin to the action of chance.

An interesting discussion ensued in which Prof. Winsor, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Hill were part.

The Society asked that this paper be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Economic gave a highly interesting account of the hidden difficulties development of poor boys attending school in a Nebraska county town, where he worked.

The first boy came from an old English, whose family circumstances were carefully transmitted from father to son.

He was very thoughtful and thorough, and seemed to be under a religious influence. The second boy was a native of the county, and seemed to be a poor boy, but he was very prominent in the literary circle. The old conditions were dropped and new rules were formed.

The second seemed to have a purpose for poetry, a third boy enjoyed in casualty, connecting with the phrasing of the language and poetry. At length, a fourth, the time of the old conditions passed to bring about the contents of a forgotten town story.

Mr. Borden gave an account of a new form of measuring heat, gradually made by Phillips, which gives results different from those formerly obtained. He was asked on the backwardness of the autumnal height in the course of the days.

Prof. Hill approved his sketch of Bryant's Annual Review section, showing off the idea that mere numbers, not the meaning of a good description, would do good service by telling them how to the laboratory. He also noted these extended in forming a Winter academy which he much liked for Tuesday evening 1888.

J. F. Jenkins.
Monday March 3, 1855.

106 W. Monument St.

Prof. Hall in the chair. 14 members present.

The order of exercises was as follows:

1. The Boyce Education
   Mr. Bevern

2. The reagent contains the bee's first use of the ether's extract, which led to prof. boyce's method for medicating his own brain to a time when such a control cannot be safely but to war.

3. Prof. Hall, Dr. Story, Mr. Story, and the professor took part in the demonstration.

4. Clinical Study of the clot Diseases
   Mr. Noyes

Mr. Noyes paid attention to the functions of such clot near Babcock. Recommmending an organized unit at the Sperry Force as the report plan.

5. Final Items
   Dr. Swift

Remarks were made by Dr. Story.

1. Two Angels physical studies
   Prof. Hall

The first study referred to was by Noyes (in the angels physical unit). Mr. The report of Mr. Babcock says the thing be Babcock. A paper by Dr. Story is the logical explanation of his work with that study.

2. The Boston Programme for the Boyce Conference
   Prof. Hall.