

Philosophie I Iii Piper Taschenbuch

It is the aim of this work to examine the pivotal role of Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717 – 1768) as a judge of classical sculpture and as a major contributor to German art criticism. John Harry North seeks to identify the key features of his treatment of classical beauty, particularly in his famous descriptions of large-scale classical sculpture. Five case studies are offered to demonstrate the academic classicism that formed the core of his philosophy of art. North aims to establish Winckelmann 's place in the development of the German language. His prose contributed to a literary style that was suitable for the expression of an emotional response to visual experiences. His use of rhetoric in

the assessment of classical art, however, make his judgements propagandist rather than analytical. The published works of Winckelmann, his draft essays and his collected private correspondence are advanced as criteria in the evaluation of his impact on the development of German classicism that culminated in the Weimar group of poets and writers. His Grecophile enthusiasm, however, led him to introduce stylistic categories in the development of classical marble sculpture that are no longer regarded as truly reflecting the evolution of Greco-Roman art. Thus his historicity and his classification of styles remain in doubt. Winckelmann proposed that the training of modern artists should concentrate on the observation and imitation of classical models instead of looking to nature as the source of inspiration. This plan succeeded to some extent in the generation that followed his

untimely death. Throughout the succeeding century, artists and their sponsors did favour classical models and developed stylistic classicism in European freestanding sculpture, in painting and in architecture.

Since the politicization of anthropology in the 1970s, most anthropologists have been reluctant to approach the topic of universals—that is, phenomena that occur regularly in all known human societies. In this volume, Christoph Antweiler reasserts the importance of these cross-cultural commonalities for anthropological research and for life and co-existence beyond the academy. The question presented here is how anthropology can help us approach humanity in its entirety, understanding the world less as a globe, with an emphasis on differences, but as a planet, from a vantage point open to commonalities.

Die zweisprachige wissenschaftliche Fachzeitschrift enthält ausschließlich Originalbeiträge und ist prinzipiell für alle Richtungen der Religionsphilosophie und der philosophischen Theologie offen. Mit Erscheinen des Bandes 18 wird das Jahrbuch eingestellt.

Staunen, Humor, Mut und Skepsis

Book Two: The Philosopher

Anmerkungen an das Christentum der

Frühzeit - Band II

Recht und Staat als Objektivationen des Geistes in der Geschichte

Methodologies of the Frankfurt School

100 Years of Misreadings and the

Normative Turn in Political Philosophy

Exploring the Future of Christian

Monasticisms

The nature of life consists in a

constructive becoming (see *Analecta*

Husserliana vol. 70). Though caught up

in its relatively stable, stationary intervals manifesting the steps of its accomplishments that our attention is fixed. In this selection of studies we proceed, in contrast, to envisage life in the Aristotelian perspective in which *energia*, forces, and dynamisms of life at work are at the fore. Startling questions emerge: 'what distinction could be drawn between the prompting forces of life and its formation? Or, is this distinction a result of our transcendental faculties?' The answers to these questions reveal themselves, as Tymieniecka proposes, at the phenomenologically *ontopoietic* level of life's origination where transcendentality surges. The institution of monasticism in the Christian Church is in general decline,

at least in so-called "first world" nations. Though there are many reasons for this, monastic leaders are confronted by the reality of fewer communities, monks, and nuns nonetheless. At the same time, many younger Christians are rediscovering the rich heritage of the monastic tradition. Though they themselves might not be called to join a traditional monastery, they are eager to appropriate monastic practices in their own lives. This had led to a movement known as the "new monasticism" or "secular monasticism." Despite lacking a unified vision and any central organization, these new/secular monastics are attempting, in their own ways, to carry on the tradition and practices of Christian monasticism. As

well, there is a movement within historical Christian monasteries to pour new wine into old wineskins.

Traditional forms of monasticism are also generally flourishing in developing nations, breathing new life into monasticism. This volume looks at the current monastic landscape to assess where monasticism stands and to imagine ways in which it will grow in the future, leading not only to a renewed Christian monasticism but to new monasticisms.

The Blackwell Guide to Feminist Philosophy is a definitive introduction to the field, consisting of 15 newly-contributed essays that apply philosophical methods and approaches to feminist concerns. Offers a key view of the project of centering women's

experience. Includes topics such as feminism and pragmatism, lesbian philosophy, feminist epistemology, and women in the history of philosophy.

A Historical and Philosophical
Analysis of Gene-Darwinism and
Universal Darwinism

Kleine Geschichte der Philosophie
University of California Union Catalog
of Monographs Cataloged by the Nine
Campuses from 1963 Through 1967:
Authors & titles

The Collaborative Bibliography of
Women in Philosophy

Was ist Philosophie?

Jahrbuch für Religionsphilosophie

Nietzsche, Philosophy and the Arts

Eine prägnante, verständlich

geschriebene Einführung in die

Philosophie des Abendlandes, die Lust

macht, die großen Denker und die Vielfalt ihres Denkens zu entdecken. Eindeutig und treffsicher werden die zentralen Gedanken der 55 bedeutendsten Philosophen von Thales bis Richard Rorty vermittelt. Daß Philosophie für alle da ist, davon ist der Autor Volker Spierling fest überzeugt. This book gives a short presentation of the triad philosophy–physics–technology against the background of the common origin in ancient times. This is the first English edition of this book, previously published in German. The emergence of the book has been described in the foreword of the first German edition. This edition is updated and extended, whereby new physical research results and technological innovations were

included: - The physics of space and time after the experimental detection of gravitational waves (Nobel Prize for Physics 2017). - The New International System of Units (SI) for Physics and Technology which is completely based on natural constants and entered into force on World Metrology Day, 20 May 2019. - Actual overview of basic technologies: Material, Energy, Information. - Technologies for the “Digital World” of information and communication. - Mechatronic and Cyber-physical systems for Industry 4.0. The significance of technology for the world in the 21st century is discussed in the final section of the book.

Not so long ago, it seemed the intellectual positions on globalization

were clear, with advocates and opponents making their respective cases in decidedly contrasting terms. Recently, however, the fronts have shifted dramatically. The aim of this publication is to contribute philosophical depth to the debates on globalization conducted within various academic fields – principally by working out its normative dimensions. The interdisciplinary nature of this book’s contributors also serves to scientifically ground the ethical-philosophical discourse on global responsibility. Though by no means exhaustive, the expansive scope of the works herein encompasses such other topics as the altering consciousness of space and time, and the phenomenon of globalization as a discourse, as an

ideology and as a symbolic form.
Contemporary German Legal
Philosophy
The Blackwell Guide to Feminist
Philosophy
Manifesto of the Critical Theory of
Society and Religion (3 Vols.)
Mit seinen Berührungen zur
Philosophie der Antike
International Bibliography of Austrian
Philosophy / Internationale
Bibliographie Zur Sterreichischen
Philosophie
Brösel
The Bloomsbury Companion to Arendt
**Die Vielfalt miteinander
vernetzter Kulturen auf unserem
begrenzten Planeten erfordert
gemeinsame Orientierungen. Die
Humanwissenschaften müssen**

**fundamentale Fragen angehen:
Wie sieht ein Humanismus aus,
der eigene Sichten und
Erfahrungen Europas und
Amerikas nicht vorschnell
universalisiert? Wie können wir
Globalität als Ganzes denken,
ohne Einheit und Differenz
gegeneinander auszuspielen?
Braucht eine Weltgemeinschaft
gemeinsame Werte, oder reichen
Regeln für einen humanen
Umgang? Wie kann der
allgegenwärtige Ethnozentrismus
zivilisiert werden? Wie lässt sich
verhindern, dass »Kultur« in
Identitätskämpfen als Waffe
missbraucht wird? Ein
realistischer Kosmopolitismus**

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muss die Menschheit als Einheit verstehen, ohne Kulturen in globale Schablonen zu pressen. Hierfür können wir sowohl auf geteilte Charakteristika aller Menschen als auch auf Gemeinsamkeiten aller Kulturen bauen. Dieses Buch bietet ein anthropologisch informiertes Fundament zu heute drängenden Problemen interkulturellen Umgangs.

How to Critique Authoritarian Populism surveys methodologies of the early Frankfurt School in dialectics, psychoanalysis, human subjects research, and media discourse studies, and shows how their techniques can be used to

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**address the rise of
authoritarianism today.**

**Henning's Philosophy after Marx
recapitulates the history of Marx-
interpretations as a history of
misinterpretation. Illustrating
how Marx's original theories are
more sustainable than their
critiques from sociology,
economics or philosophy, the work
culminates in a criticism of recent
critical theories.**

zwölf Radiovorträge

**International Bibliography of
Austrian**

Philosophy/internationale

**Bibliographie Zur Sterreichischen
Philosophie**

Philosophy of Educational

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Knowledge

**Philosophisch-theologischer
Turnaround der Begriffe und
Ideen**

**How to Critique Authoritarian
Populism**

A Philosophy of Hope

Human Universals Revisited

This book is based on a congress evaluating Jaspers' basic psychopathological concepts and their anthropological roots in light of modern research paradigms. It provides a definition of delusion, his concept of "limit situation" so much challenged by trauma research, and his methodological debate. We are approaching the anniversary of Jaspers seminal work *General Psychopathology* in

1913. The Centre of Psychosocial Medicine of the University with its Psychiatric Hospital where Jaspers wrote this influential volume as a 29 year old clinical assistant hosted a number of international experts familiar with his psychiatric and philosophical work. This fruitful interdisciplinary discussion seems particularly important in light of the renewed interest in Jaspers' work, which will presumably increase towards the anniversary year 2013. This volume is unique in bringing together the knowledge of leading international scholars and combining three dimensions of investigation that are necessary to understand Jaspers in light of contemporary questions: history (section I), methodology (section II) and application (section III).

Jürgen Habermas seeks to defend the Enlightenment and with it an "unrestricted", uncurtailed conception of reason against the post-modern critique of reason on the one hand, and against so-called scientism (which would include critical rationalism and the greater part of analytical philosophy) on the other. His objection to the former is that it is self-contradictory and politically defeatist; his objection to the latter is that, thanks to a standard of rationality derived from the natural sciences or from Weber's concept of purposive rationality, it leaves normative questions to irrational decisions. Habermas wants to offer an alternative, trying to develop a theory of communicative action that can clarify the normative

foundations of a critical theory of society as well as provide a fruitful theoretical framework for empirical social research. This study is a comprehensive and detailed analysis and sustained critique of Habermas' philosophical system since his pragmatist turn in the seventies. It clearly and precisely depicts Habermas' long chain of arguments leading from an analysis of speech acts to a discourse theory of law and the democratic constitutional state. Along the way the study examines, among other things, Habermas' theory of communicative action, transcendental and universal pragmatics and the argument from "performative contradictions", discourse ethics, the consensus theory of truth, Habermas' ideas on

developmental psychology, communicative pathologies and social evolution, his theory of social order, the analysis of the tensions between system and lifeworld, his theory of modernity, and his theory of deliberative democracy. For all Habermas students this study will prove indispensable.

Es war ursprünglich geplant, dem im Frühjahr 2001 erschienen Buch „Annäherungen an die Philosophie in der Antike“, weitere Nachfolgebände mit den Titeln „Annäherungen an das Mittelalter“ und „Annäherungen an die Philosophie im Mittelalter“ folgen zu lassen. Es stellte sich jedoch bei den konzeptionellen Überlegungen zu diesen Arbeiten sehr bald heraus, dass die in der Epoche Mittelalter insgesamt und in so

vielfältiger Weise aufgetretenen politischen und gesellschaftlichen Geschehnisse nicht abgehandelt werden können, ohne zugleich auch das dieser Epoche vorgängige „Ereignis Christentum“ in gebührender Form zu würdigen. Denn das gesamte Geschehen im Mittelalter wurde direkt und indirekt vom Christentum beeinflusst. Die Ereignisse des Mittelalters sind also nicht darstellbar, ohne auch von der Entwicklung des Christentums Wissen zu haben. Es hieß also im Vorfeld zu den Arbeiten über das Mittelalter zu beschreiben, wie die Entstehung und Entwicklung des frühen Christentums von der Spätantike bis zum Mittelalter verlaufen ist. Es galt darzustellen, zu welchen religiösen, gesellschaftlichen und

philosophischen Entfaltungen es in dieser vormittelalterlichen Zeit kam. Und es galt zu untersuchen, ob und auf welche Weise es Berührungen oder Verbindungen zwischen dem jungen Christentum und der Philosophie gegeben hat. Das Ergebnis dieser Untersuchungen wird hier nun im Band II in der Reihe Annäherungen mit dem Titel „Annäherungen an das Christentum der Frühzeit“ vorgestellt. Der Band III in der Reihe Annäherungen wird in Kürze mit dem Titel “Annäherungen an das Mittelalter” vorgestellt.

One Century of Karl Jaspers'

General Psychopathology

Philosophy after Marx

1988-1990

eine Grundlegung von Jurisprudenz
und Staatslehre als

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Geisteswissenschaften
Karl Jaspers' Philosophy and
Psychopathology
The Routledge Handbook of
Philosophy and Europe
Karl Jaspers

"Although Charles Darwin predicted that his theory 'would give zest to [...] metaphysics,' even he would be astonished at the variety of paths his theory has in fact taken. This holds with regard to both gene-Darwinism, a purified Darwinian approach biologizing the social sciences, and process-Darwinism found in the

disciplines of psychology, philosophy of science, and economics. Although Darwinism is often linked to highly confirmed biological theories, some of its interpretations seem to profit from tautological claims as well, where scientific reputation cloaks ideological usage. This book discusses central tenets of Darwinism historically as well as systematically, for example the history of different Darwinian paradigms, the units-of-selection debate, and the philosophical problem of

induction as basis of metaphysical Darwinism. Crucially the book addresses the Darwinian claim that evolution is governed by an immutable and unrelentingly cruel law of natural selection. Paradoxically, Darwins theory is a static, non-evolutionary theory of evolution. The current book sketches the historical background and provides suggestions that may help to replace this approach by the idea of an evolution of evolutionary mechanisms (see Escher's 'Drawing Hands' on the cover). This

view even suggests a tendency to overcome the blindness of the knowledge acquisition of primordial Darwinian processes and allows for some freedom from external environments. This book first develops a radically Darwinian approach, then criticises this approach from within. Even Darwinism has a tendency to transcend itself. Although the book addresses several empirical issues, it does not challenge particular findings. Instead it builds on many insights of Darwinism and provides a proposal for

interpreting known empirical evidence in a different light. It should help pave the way for further developing an understanding of nature that transcends Darwinian metaphysics"--Publisher's description.

For two reasons, we are particularly proud to include Wolfgang Brezinka's Philosophy of Educational Knowledge in this series of books on Philosophy of Education. The first is the philosophical interest of the work itself-its remarkable scholarship and

the importance of the philosophical positions will be obvious to all readers. The second is that it brings to the English-speaking world a wonderful example of educational philosophy as now being practiced in the German-speaking world. All too often philosophers in the Anglo-American tradition have not seen the sort of perspective on educational thinking that infuses this work. And since this book has been widely read in its original version, it has had a considerable impact upon philosophy of educational

research and science in the German-speaking countries. An understanding of this may help in the development of evenmore cooperativerelations amongstudentsofeducationin all countries. C. 1. B. Macmillan D. C. Phillips

PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDmON '1 am not unmindful how little can be done... in a mere treatise on Logic, or howvague and unsatisfactory all precepts of Method must necessarily appear, when not practically exemplified in the establishment of a body of

doctrine. Doubtless, the most effectual mode of showing how the sciences... maybe constructed, would be to construct them".

JOHNSTUARTMILL (1843)¹

Parents have a duty to educate their children, teachers to educate their pupils. For this reason there is widespread interest in education. Knowledge of education has long been offered under names like "pedagogics", "pedagogy" or "educational theory". Originally this meant practical knowledge based on common sense.

Since the Enlightenment, however, attempts have been made to acquire scientific knowledge of education.

This book traces the work of German philosopher Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) from his origins as a young psychiatrist up to his maturity as an existentialist philosopher. The critique of Jaspers's thought follows his attempts to grant meaning to the human search for self-understanding. It reveals the difficulties and frustrations entailed in this search. The book reveals to the reader

Jaspers's handling of these difficulties through constituting a philosophical relation toward the Being existing beyond the individual: other people, the world, and transcendence. In this book, the author conducts an ongoing dialog with existing research into Jaspers's work, and proposes her own new reading. As well as critiquing the existing interpretations, the author uncovers the challenges Jaspers's character has presented the readers. Unlike most scholars, who

generally ignored Jaspers's early writings, dealing with psychiatry and psychology, this book suggests a philosophical reading of these writings. This exposes the unity of the world from which Jaspers created, first as a psychiatrist and later as a philosopher. This reading shows Jaspers's work as an ambitious attempt to formulate an original perception of the two basic themes that have interested philosophy and human thought throughout the ages: Selfhood and Being.

Sombart's Understanding of

Technical Change in the
History of Economics
The Wholly Other,
Liberation, Happiness and
the Rescue of the Hopeless
Inclusive Humanism
Doing Humanities in
Nineteenth-Century
Germany
Josef Pieper and the
Contemporary Debate on
Hope
Philosophische
Kompetenzen für Therapie,
Beratung und
Organisationsentwicklung
Einführung in die
Philosophie

Comparative Literature: Sharing

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Knowledges for Preserving Cultural Diversity theme is a component of *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences and Humanities* in the global *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)*, which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. *The Theme on Comparative Literature: Sharing Knowledge's for Preserving Cultural Diversity* provides six different topics: 1. Language, literature and human sustainability; 2. Relationships among literature and other artistic activities and discourses ; 3. Comparative literature and other fields of knowledge; 4. Comparative literature, criticism and media ; 5. Comparative literature in the age of global change; 6. *Translatio studii* and cross-cultural movements or *Weltverkehr*. These three volumes are

*aimed at a wide spectrum of audiences:
University and College Students,*

Educators and Research Personnel.

*This collection of essays examines
Nietzsche's aesthetic account of the
origins and ends of philosophy.*

Contemporary German Legal

*Philosophy makes the major schools of
thought in German legal scholarship
since World War II available to an
English-speaking audience.*

*Life Energies, Forces and the Shaping of
Life: Vital, Existential*

Ein Lesebuch

Philosophy and History

A Prelude to German Classicism

Assessing Induced Technology

*Anthropological Basics for a Realistic
Cosmopolitanism*

Hannah Arendt's (1906-1975) writings, both in public magazines and in her important books, are still widely studied today. She made original contributions in political thinking that still astound readers and critics alike. The subject of several films and numerous books, colloquia, and newspaper articles, Arendt remains a touchstone in innumerable debates about the use of violence in politics, the responsibility one has under dictatorships and totalitarianism, and how to combat the repetition of the horrors of the past. The Bloomsbury Companion to Arendt offers the definitive guide to her writings and ideas, her influences and commentators, as well as the

reasons for her lasting significance, with 66 original essays taking up in accessible terms the myriad ways in which one can take up her work and her continuing importance. These essays, written by an international set of her best readers and commentators, provides a comprehensive coverage of her life and the contexts in which her works were written. Special sections take up chapters on each of her key writings, the reception of her work, and key ways she interpreted those who influenced her. If one has come to Arendt from one of her essays on freedom, or from yet another bombastic account of her writings on Adolph Eichmann, or

as as student or professor working in the field of Arendt studies, this book provides the ideal tool for thinking with and rediscovering one of the most important intellectuals of the past century. But just as importantly, contributors advance the study of Arendt into neglected areas, such as on science and ecology, to demonstrate her importance not just to debates in which she was well known, but those touched off only after her death. Arendt's approaches as well as her concrete claims about the political have much to offer given the current ecological and refugee crises, among others. In sum, then, the Companion provides a tool for thinking with

Arendt, but also for showing just where those thinking with her can take her work today.

Doing Humanities in Nineteenth-Century Germany, edited by Efraim Podoksik, examines the ways in which the humanities were practised by German thinkers and scholars in the long nineteenth century and the relevance of those practices for the humanities today.

Philosophie - wertvolle Ressource für Therapie, Beratung und Coaching.

Winckelmann's "Philosophy of Art"

Book I

**The World is Triangular
From Darwinian Metaphysics
Towards Understanding the
Evolution of Evolutionary**

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Mechanisms

Trames

Philosophy of Globalization

Our Common Denominator

"Schumacher looks at hope as a virtue, one opposed by vices such as despair and presumption, particularly as they are treated in existentialism and Marxism. He also explores Pieper's treatment of hope in relation to the ideas of death and immortality, and in the philosophy of history. Using the idea of hope to examine such themes as dignity, ethics, the good, and the just, Schumacher provides a valuable, wide-ranging introduction to a shaper of contemporary

Christian thought against a richly drawn intellectual background."--BOOK JACKET.
Ein philosophisches und theologisches Sachbuch über Tugenden und Begriffe, das mit dem Stilmittel einer U-Bahnfahrt vorgestellt wird. Eine Absicht besteht darin, die durch die Globalisierung verloren gegangenen Werte und Denkmuster wieder zu entdecken. In der griechischen Philosophie und in den Lehren von Thomas von Aquin finden wir Beispiele, die heute noch aktuell sind. Die Naturphilosophie und die einfache Quantenphysik reflektieren Ursprünge, die die Grundlagen unseres Handelns beeinflussen.

Bilder aus dem Alten Testament werden mit dem Synonym Sieres auf sprachliche Unschärfen geprüft und der Trinität zugeführt. Auf diese Weise erscheinen die Philosophie und die Theologie in einem helleren Licht.

The Manifesto develops further the Critical Theory of Religion intrinsic to the Critical Theory of Society of the Frankfurt School into a new paradigm of the Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy and Theology of Religion. Its central theme is the theodicy problem in the context of late capitalist society and its globalization.

große Denker von der Antike
bis zur Gegenwart

Comparative Literature:

Sharing Knowledges for

Preserving Cultural

Diversity - Volume III

A Critical Introduction

Ludwig Boltzmann: His Later

Life and Philosophy,

1900-1906

An Introduction to the

Foundations of Science of

Education, Philosophy of

Education and Practical

Pedagogics

From Selfhood to Being

The Philosophy of Jürgen

Habermas

2013 sees the centenary of Jaspers'

foundation of psychopathology as a

science in its own right. In 1913 Karl

Jaspers published his psychiatric opus

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philosophie-i-iii-piper-taschenbuch

magnum - the Allgemeine Psychopathologie (General Psychopathology). Jaspers was working at a time much like our own - with rapid expansion in the neurosciences, and responding to the philosophical challenges that this raised. The idea inspiring his book was very simple: to bring order into the chaos of abnormal psychic phenomena by rigorous description, definition and classification, and to empower psychiatry with a valid and reliable method to assess and make sense of abnormal human subjectivity. After almost one century, many of the concepts challenged by Jaspers are still at issue, and Jaspers' investigation is even now the ground for analyses and discussions. With a new edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) imminent, many of the issues

concerning methodology and diagnosis are still the subject of much discussion and debate. This volume brings together leading psychiatrists and philosophers to discuss and evaluate the impact of this volume, its relevance today, and the legacy it left. "Jaspers' General Psychopathology is not an easy text to read. Especially nowadays, in the Internet era, it may appear in several parts obscure, convoluted, or repetitive. This is why the present volume has the potential to be not only attractive to scholars, but also extremely useful for young psychiatrists and busy clinicians. It may represent for them a 'guide' to the reading of that ponderous text, helping them to extract the key messages that are likely to resonate with, and at the same time enrich, their clinical practice and theoretical reflection." - From the

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Introduction by Mario Maj
Understood historically, culturally, politically, geographically, or philosophically, the idea of Europe and notion of European identity conjure up as much controversy as consensus. The mapping of the relation between ideas of Europe and their philosophical articulation and contestation has never benefitted from clear boundaries, and if it is to retain its relevance to the challenges now facing the world, it must become an evolving conceptual landscape of critical reflection. The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy and Europe provides an outstanding reference work for the exploration of Europe in its manifold conceptions, narratives, institutions, and values. Comprising twenty-seven chapters by a group of international contributors, the Handbook is divided into three parts:

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Europe of the philosophers Concepts and controversies Debates and horizons. Essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy, politics, and European studies, the Handbook will also be of interest to those in related disciplines such as sociology, religion, and European history and history of ideas.

After his failure to replace metaphysics by a linguistic approach, Ludwig Boltzmann came to identify the philosophy of science with methodology which, in turn, he considered to be part of science itself, and thus not part of philosophy at all. His definition of philosophy as metaphysics meant that, from his point of view, all philosophers were metaphysicians, himself included. Boltzmann the philosopher was advised on the improvement of his *Weltanschauung* by Franz Brentano; to

such effect that, by the summer of 1905, Boltzmann appeared to be close to a form of critical realism. However, the stronger this realism became, the more inconsistent it seemed to be with his 'Mach plus pictures' methodology of science. During this period, he planned to write a book, first on metaphysics and then later on what he called 'A priori probability' and what he considered to be its shortcomings. Apparently, the book was never completed. All know Boltzmann the great physicist. Much less widely known is that he was an original philosopher: one who had a great impact on early 20th Century Viennese philosophy, beginning with Wittgenstein and the Vienna Circle and extending even to Popper and Feyerabend. Blackmore's delving into Boltzmann's correspondence, coupled with his

unparalleled knowledge of Boltzmann's final years, allows him to present Boltzmann in an entirely new light to readers in the English language. For physicists, philosophers and historians.