AN ESSAY ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF GEOMETRY, PP. 1-199

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An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry, pp. 1-199 by Bertrand A. W. Russell

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BY

BERTRAND A W RUSSELL, M.A.

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PREFACE.

THE present work is based on a dissertation submitted at the Fellowship Examination of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1895. Section B of the third chapter is in the main a reprint, with some serious alterations, of an article in Mind (New Series, No. 17). The substance of the book has been given in the form of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

My chief obligation is to Professor Klein. Throughout the first chapter, I have found his "Lectures on non-Euclidean Geometry" an invaluable guide: I have accepted from him the division of Metageometry into three periods, and have found my historical work much lightened by his references to previous writers. In Logic, I have learnt' most from Mr Bradley, aid next to him, from Sigwart and Dr Bosanquet. On several important points, I have derived useful suggestions from Professor James's "Principles of Psychology."

My thanks are due to Mr G. F. Stout and Mr A. N. Whitehead for kindly reading my proofs, and helping me by many useful criticisms. To Mr Whitehead I ove, also, the inestimable assistance of constant criticism and suggestion throughout the course of construction, especially as regards the philosophical importance of projective Geometry.

HARLEMERS. May, 1897.

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JOHN MCTAGGART ELLIS MCTAGGART

TO WHOSE DISCOURSE AND FRIENDSHIP IS OWING THE EXISTENCE OF THIS BOOK.

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2.	A mental state is subjective, for Psychology, when its imme-	
	diate cause does not lie in the outer world 2	
3.	A piece of knowledge is à priori, for Epistemology, when	
	without it knowledge would be impossible 2	
4	The subjective and the à priori belong respectively to	
	Psychology and to Epistemology. The latter alone will be	
	intestigated in this case,	
5.	My test of the <i>à priori</i> will be purely logical : what knowledge	
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6		
0.	But since the necessary is hypothetical, we must include, in	
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7.	This may be the essential postulate of our science, or the	
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8.	Which, however, are both at bottom the same ground 5	
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10.	Metageometry began by rejecting the axiom of parallels .
11,	Its history may be divided into three periods : the synthetic,
	the metrical and the projective
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