
The volume under review gives a headword (lemma) index for Immanuel Kant’s published lectures on logic, the so-called “Jäsche-Logik” (1800) named after the editor of these notes, Gottlob Benjamin Jäsche, who had been authorized by Kant himself. It is a textbook edition based on volume 2 of the *Kant-Index* (1986), but printed without the word concordance, i.e. short quotes which show the words in their contexts. This makes it possible to sell it at almost a tenth of the price of the regular *Kant-Index* (€ 331).

The introduction gives brief information on the significance of the indexed work. The *Jäsche-Logik* has an historical value for understanding Kant’s logic and epistemology, but it should always be compared with Georg Friedrich Meier’s *Auszug aus der Vernunftlehre* (1752), the compendium Kant had used himself, Kant’s reflections on logic, and other notes from Kant’s logic lectures. The introduction discusses the method used to produce the headword index, it explains index and concordance, informs us about the text base, gives special indices and lists of misprints, and some statistical information (e.g., top 100 of used words). It compares the *Jäsche-Logik* with Meier’s *Auszug* with respect to the number of occurrences of important headwords, and notes parallels between the *Jäsche-Logik* and Kant’s reflections on logic, which were published posthumously.

The main index contains an alphabetical list of headwords used in Kant’s logic, including specific tokens of the headwords (*Wortformen*), information on the attributes of these words, the total number of their occurrences, their relative frequency, and the list of places where the words can be found (volume, page, line) in the standard edition of Kant’s works, the so-called “Akademie-Ausgabe”.

This volume is part of a large-scale project of indices concerning the philosophy of the German enlightenment with 42 volumes planned of which 11 have been published so far. They concern Johann Heinrich Lambert’s logic and metaphysics, the body of Kant’s logic containing Meier’s *Auszug* and all known notes of Kant’s lectures on logic, some writings of Christian Wolff and his school and Kant’s writings on ethics.

No doubt, the *Kant-Index* is a solid and useful tool for philologically exact research on Kant. The editor is right (p. vii) that the index (especially when supplemented by the concordance) gives a complete survey of the contents of the texts covered, that it grants surprising insights into the development of

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Kant’s language and terminology and that it allows, especially with respect to Kant’s logic, important conclusions about the sources and the development of concepts (ibid.). It is only a side-effect that we now know that definite articles are the most frequently used words in the Jäsche-Logik (4845 items, 12.049 %) and that “Begriff” is the first philosophical term in this ranking (rank 16, 350 items, .870 %).

Nevertheless, the potential user might feel some misgivings about the conception of the series of indices. The editor suggests that users of the textbook edition looking for occurrences of frequently used headwords like “Urteil” or “Verstand” should go to the next university library for consulting the Kant-Index’s concordance in order to avoid looking up all references. This suggestion seems to be out of date. The usual Kant scholar will start his CD-ROM with the complete Akademie-Ausgabe. Its modern retrieval facilities will not only give the concordance of the terms, but additionally the complete surrounding text. What these users are looking for are electronic full texts combined with headword indices as retrieval tools, not only for the writings published in the Akademie-Ausgabe, but also for surrounding texts.

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