

**Annotated Bibliography for:
Two Tables from an Aristotelian Perspective
For Logic and Epistemology Taught by Dr. Yates, Summer 2018**

Eddington, Arthur. *Nature of the Physical World*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1929. A meditation on the physical world as understood by modern science. Its first pages introduce the subject by means of reflecting on the incompatibility of common sense and science through the thought experiment of considering a table from these two view-points.

Gallager, K.T. *The Philosophy of Knowledge*. New York: Fordham University Press, 1986. An epistemology text which leads the reader through several of the major problems of the field, beginning with cartesian solipsism and culminating in the role of existential insights in the field. This text spends time considering the relation between scientific language and conception of reality in comparison to common sense.

Kreeft, Peter. *Socratic Logic: A Logic Text Using Socratic Method, Platonic Questions, and Aristotelian Principles*, 3rd ed. St. Augustine Press, 2008. This textbook guides students through a classical study of logic, but also attempts to bridge logic with other fields within philosophy, particularly metaphysics. Kreeft's attention to fallacies was particularly useful.

"Philosophy of Chemistry." In *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. (May 7, 2018) at <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/chemistry/>. This historic examination of the philosophy of chemistry clarifies both the Aristotelian conception of elements and of substance. It also shows where some of the conflict lies between classical substance theory and a modern conception of substance as matter simply (or the elements of the periodic table).

Scaltsas, Theodore. *Substances and Universals in Aristotle's Metaphysics*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1994. A survey of early substance theory in Plato and Aristotle which attempts to comment upon applications to modern science.

Sokolowski, Robert. "Matter, Elements, and Substance in Aristotle." *Journal of the History of Philosophy*, 8, no.3 (1970). In this article, Robert Sokolowski clarifies Aristotle's nuanced view of substance and the role which matter and elements play in such a theory. The elements he concludes are substance only in a secondary sense, for they are not independent beings in the same manner that primary substances are.

Tiles, Mary. "Mathematics: The Language of Science." *The Monist* 67, no. 1 (1984): 3-17, at Jstor, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27902839>. An analysis of Hillary Putnam and Harvey Field's conception of the role of mathematics and mathematical language in science which concludes that mathematics is inseparable from the field and plays the role of

allowing men to form new judgments. This text clarifies that the objects of science are not themselves numbers or equations as such.