Annotated Bibliography
of the Published Works of
Josiah Royce

The present bibliography is primarily a listing of what Royce himself published. Although I have tried to provide a complete list, it is probable that much has escaped unnoticed, particularly newspaper pieces, which could have been published with hardly a trace, and which would be recoverable only by a stroke of luck. Secondarily, the bibliography lists items, including letters, published or reprinted after Royce's death. No systematic effort to locate these has been made, however, and only those that I chanced to come upon are included. Reprintings in textbooks and anthologies have been completely ignored.

Where the same item appears in several places, observed differences have been noted, but the several texts have not been compared systematically. Some of the information provided about the writings is, most likely, trivial. The inclusion of trivia, however, seems unavoidable, because it is difficult to anticipate what will prove useful in the future.

A compilation of this sort is especially dependent upon the help of others. Librarians and archivists, too numerous to mention, have answered inquiries and provided access to their materials. Several student assistants and my wife have spent dull hours turning the pages of crumbling magazines. Father Frank M. Oppenheim and Professor John Clendenning, both Roycean scholars, have been especially helpful. Professor James Willard Oliver of the University of South Carolina often provided encouragement, while the committee on research of the University of South Carolina provided financial assistance. I hope that this common effort has ad-
Advance the study of Royce and that it will serve as a basis for further work.

Throughout, cross-references to items in the bibliography will be made in italics as follows:

1. Student writings, S followed by the entry number (S-3, S-5);
2. Writings in the main body, date of publication followed by the entry number (1885-1, 1916-5);
3. Posthumous publications, P and the entry number (P-4, P-8);
4. Published letters, L and the entry number (L-6, L-14).

A list of unpublished letters referred to, with their locations, is appended at the end of the bibliography.

List of Abbreviations

FE Fugitive Essays, P-1.
HGC The Hope of the Great Community, 1916-5.
IJE International Journal of Ethics.
Poole's Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.
RAP The Religious Aspect of Philosophy, 1885-1.
RLE Royce's Logical Essays, P-5.
Royce Papers Collection of Royce manuscripts and other materials in the Harvard University Archives.
RPJR The Religious Philosophy of Josiah Royce, P-4.
SGE Studies of Good and Evil, 1898-8.
SPJR The Social Philosophy of Josiah Royce, P-8.

Royce Bibliographies

Rand, Benjamin. “A Bibliography of the Writings of Josiah Royce.” In Philosophical Review, 25 (1916): 515-22 (Papers in Honor of Josiah Royce, pp. 287-94; this offprint is the same text as that in the Philosophical Review, but with different page numbers and separately bound).


The bibliographies by Humbach and Devaux are especially useful for writings about Royce. Humbach provides the most extensive list available of reviews of Royce's books.

Cotton includes a partial list of the unpublished Royce manuscripts in the Harvard University Archives. A much earlier list is that of Jacob Loewenberg, "A Bibliography of the Unpublished Writings of Josiah Royce," Philosophical Review, 26 (1917): 578-82. Both of these, however, are incomplete and often unreliable. The Harvard University Archives has a manuscript "Index to the Josiah Royce Papers," completed in 1958 by Victoria Hernandez, Boyd Cruise, and Frank M. Oppenheim, S. J.

Student Publications

Included here are those items which Royce wrote before his graduation from the University of California and which appeared in student publications. Many of these items were published unsigned. Most of these are attributed to Royce on the basis of his own claims. Probably in the summer of 1875, Royce compiled a notebook called "General Index of Notes, MSS., &c." In this notebook, he claims authorship for many unsigned pieces. In compiling it, he had on hand copies of the Berkeleyan. Items appearing in them were numbered to correspond to their numbering in the notebook. The notebook and some of the numbered copies can be found among the Royce Papers in a box labelled "Miscellaneous." Items listed in this notebook will be identified by the word "Index" following the entry.


This is the student paper of the Lincoln Grammar School in San Francisco, from which Royce graduated in June of 1869. The piece
is signed with the initials “J.R.” It is attributed to Royce on the grounds that a copy of this paper was given to the Harvard Univer­city Archives by the Royce family. Presumably, Royce himself preserved it as a souvenir of his school days. Most similar souvenirs contain items by Royce. The attribution is made somewhat uncertain by the fact that his “General Index” does not mention it, although it does mention earlier writings, and that a James F. Ryan was attend­ing the school at the same time. If it is by him, it would be the earliest known published writing by Royce, although still earlier efforts survive in manuscript. The essay reaches the conclusion that, except where commanded by God, assassination is always harmful.


The *Neoleam Review* was published by the Neolean Literary Society, a student society of the University of California. The item is signed “X. Z.” The essay claims that nature is most powerful when it works silently, and that the same is true of human undertakings. It further asserts that we should learn from this in evaluating our own efforts and those of others.


Initialed “J.R., ’75.” Attempts to explain why some languages have a masculine and a feminine gender for inanimate objects. This is attributed to the tendency of primitive man to personify inanimate objects.

All of the items which follow appeared in the *Berkeleyan*, the student newspaper of the University of California. Royce is listed as one of the editors on five issues, from February 1875 through June 1875. The listing is chronological.


Initialed “J.R., ’75.” A polemical essay on the removal of the jealousies and conflicts which arise between members of different societies and classes.


Initialed “J.R., ’75.” Continues the discussion of the previous item.


Prize oration delivered on March 23, 1874. The topic is one of a number of stock topics available for orations to college students of the day.


14. "Draper's Religion and Science." 2 (February, 1875): 9. Index. Comments on John William Draper, History of the Conflict between Religion and Science. Royce claims that past ages should not be criticized. They were what they were due to "inflexible laws of social change."


   Unsigned. Not all of this item is by Royce. The third paragraph, 
   pp. 11–12, is not.

   For description see 1875–5.

   Unsigned. Describes various sunsets visible in that area.

   Index.
   Unsigned. Comments on an essay of that name by an unnamed 
   author. Claims that science must educate the public about its 
   discoveries.

25. "T. Hardy's 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'" 2 (April, 1875): 
   9–10. Index.
   Unsigned. States some general principles in terms of which novels 
   should be evaluated.
   Immediately following this essay, this note appears: "Josh's poem 
   on Chinese lanterns is crowded out." Could this be a reference to 
   some lost artistic effort by Royce?

   Unsigned. Strongly critical of Poe.

   Unsigned.

   A resolution thanking Daniel C. Gilman for his services to the 
   University of California, adopted on the occasion of his resignation. 
   Royce signed, along with two others, as a member of a committee 
   on resolutions.

   Signed. On a painting by Rosenthal, exhibited in San Francisco.

   Unsigned. Advocates that a chess club be established at the university.

   Unsigned. On controversies between college papers.

   Signed. Criticizes the selection of student speakers for the commencement exercises.

   Unsigned. In part, comments on an item in the Harvard Advocate 
   on the teaching of philosophy at Harvard.

    Unsigned. On Lewes' Problems of Life and Mind.

    Unsigned. Attributed to Royce because it refers to an earlier essay on Draper (S-14) in a way that suggests that they are by the same author. The attribution is uncertain because the item is not mentioned in the General Index.

    Unsigned.

    Unsigned. References to earlier notes of this kind suggest that they are by the same author.

Publications, 1875–1917

Entries are arranged by year of publication. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically.

1875

    In part, a discussion of Aristotle's Poetics. Royce left California for New York, and then Europe, on about June 30, 1875. This and item 1875-3 were written before that date. See Royce's letters to Daniel C. Gilman of June 14, 1875, and July 11, 1875.

2. “The Intention of the Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus, Being an Investigation in the Department of Greek Theology.” Bulletin of the University of California, no. 16 (June, 1875), pp. 113–37.
    Bachelor of Arts thesis, dated April 29, 1875. It was customary to "read" theses during commencement week. Royce's was read about June 4, 1875.

    Discusses the question whether human life develops in a harmonious way, or through a series of sudden changes. Contains references to Hegel which are biographically significant.

4. “On a Passage in Sophocles.” Oakland Daily Transcript, June 10, 1875, p. 3. Same text also appeared in the Alameda County Gazette, June 12, 1875.
    The Classical Oration delivered during commencement ceremonies at the University of California, on June 9, 1875.

Oration for the "President's Prize in Oratory," delivered on February 26, 1875, apparently the winning entry. The topic was a common one. The same number of the *Berkeleyan* contains another oration with the same title.

1878


Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Joseph C. Rowell, Royce's contemporary and archivist of the University of California Library, in that library's copy of the *Berkeleyan*. I owe this information to Frank M. Oppenheim, S.J. A copy of this item can be found among the Royce Papers.


Doctoral dissertation, presented to the John Hopkins University, dated April 2, 1878. The handwritten original is in the possession of the Johns Hopkins University library. The Harvard University Archives have a typewritten copy, donated to Harvard by Walter Rothman.


A study of Kant's influence on Schiller read to the Johns Hopkins Philological Association, in December of 1877. According to his letter to William Torrey Harris, dated January 4, 1878 (L-7), he was planning a similar study of Novalis. In his letter to Harris of October 23, 1878 (L-8), Royce wrote that the phrase "sobriatur ambulando," on p. 383, should be "solvitur ambulando." The *FE* text is correct.

1880


In *FE* it is described as a condensed version of a lecture to the Historico-Political Club, on March 1, 1878, titled "Spinoza's Theory of Religious Liberty in the State." The incomplete text of this lecture can be found in vol. 55 of the Royce Papers. According to Herbert B. Adams, Royce communicated, on March 11, 1878, to the Historical and Political Science Association of Johns Hopkins University an essay titled "The Tractatus Theologico-Politicus of

   On the laws which govern those social changes which are due to human efforts.

   Views Shelley as the "poet of the age of the Revolution."

1881

   Views Kant as the synthesizer of the rationalist and empiricist approaches in the philosophy of nature.

   A plea for a return to the study of the ethical aspect of human life. The argument proceeds by means of a discussion of "literary transcendentalism." Vol. 79 of the Royce Papers contains an unfinished revision of this essay.

   In FE this is described as a revision of an earlier essay titled "The Work of the Truth-Seeker." Royce argues that extensive doubting is a necessary preliminary to the search for truth.


5. "Kant's Relation to Modern Philosophic Progress." Journal of Speculative Philosophy, 15 (1881): 360-81. About eight pages, with extensive changes, were incorporated into RAP.
   Read for Royce at the Kant Centennial at Saratoga on July 6, 1881. Develops a program for the future course of philosophy. Royce refers to this essay in the World and the Individual, vol. 2, p. vi, as a further stage in his inquiry into the idealistic theory of knowledge, which he began in his doctoral dissertation.

7. “Pessimism and Modern Thought,” Berkeley Quarterly, 2 (1881): 292-316. Reprinted in FE. Most of this essay was incorporated into RAP.

Maintains that the goal of human striving is union with the “great whole of conscious life.”


Royce worked on this book in the summer of 1879, according to his letter to James of January 8, 1880, (L-17). In the preface, p. 4, Royce mentions as his sources Sigwart, Lange, Boole, Jevons, and Venn. Royce did not consider the Primer a contribution to logic. “Of logic as a philosophic science they [these pages] tell nothing.”

It is only an attempt to apply the resources of elementary logic to the study of English. In an unpublished essay, “Logic as an English Study,” about 1881 (vol. 61, Royce Papers), he argues that logic should be made a part of training in English to teach the student “deliberatness in assertion.” The student should obtain “an understanding of the exact meaning of the complex forms of language.”

1882

1. “How Beliefs are Made.” The Californian, 5 (1882): 122-29. Reprinted in FE. Most of this paper was incorporated into RAP.

Defends the thesis that our own activity is constantly affecting the character of our experience.

2. “Mind and Reality.” Mind, 7 (1882): 30-54. Most of this paper was incorporated into RAP.


1883


Defends academic freedom on moral grounds.


Review of S. Stricker, Studien über die bewegungs Vorstellungen.


A poem.

1884


Several later editions of these readers are known: Indianapolis, Ind.: Indiana School Book Co., [*1889]; revised under the direction of the Indiana State Board of Education by Annie Klingensmith, Indianapolis, Ind.: Indiana School Book Co., [*1903]. At least the First Reader was, apparently, also published in 1894. These editions, however, do not belong properly to the Royce bibliography.

In a letter to George P. Brett (president of the Macmillan Company, and Royce's publisher at the time) dated February 24, 1904, Royce explains his connection with these readers: He undertook the work in 1882 while an instructor in English, was paid, and has had no connection with them since then. Because the publisher owned the copyright, he himself has "never been consulted as to any later revision of the series" and has "no responsibility whatever for its present form." He claims that his name should not have appeared in the revised editions. In an undated letter to Brett, Royce further notes that he intended to print in a statement about the Indiana Readers, but was unable to do so. Royce's letter to Brett are in the Macmillan Company papers in the New York Public Library. The undated letter can be found in the 1904 file.

Since the readers are compilations, Royce's contribution must have been in the form of editorial advice. In the letter of February 24, he observes that his suggestions often were rejected.


1885


In the preface, Royce declares that the book incorporates fragments of essays published separately. The manuscript, vols. 1-4 of the Royce Papers, substantiates this. Portions of the text are not written out by hand, but consist of clippings from various periodicals. These fragments are the following:
a. Pages 110-16 are from "Pessimism and Modern Thought," 1881-7 (pp. 162-76 in FE).
b. Pages 227-28 are from "Doubting and Working," 1881-3 (p. 342 in FE).
d. Pages 300-304 are from "Mind and Reality," 1882-2 (Mind, 7:42-44).
e. Pages 305-6 are from "How Beliefs are Made," 1882-1 (pp. 345-46 in FE). This excerpt consists of three separate passages.
In using these clippings, Royce made various changes. Generally, these affect the language rather than the meaning. The passages from “Kant’s Relation to Modern Philosophic Progress,” however, constitute an important exception. These passages suffered very extensive alterations. Their tendency is to change this essay from an attack upon ontology to a criticism of “certain ontologies.”

According to the Harvard Advocate, 35 (1883): 13, Royce lectured at Harvard on the “Religious Aspect of Philosophy” in March of 1883. In the preface, p. xiii, he remarks that the book grew out of lectures on religious questions to Harvard students, although “only a small portion of the manuscript of these lectures” is reproduced in the book. Possibly he is referring to the March 1883 lectures. On May 24, 1883, Royce wrote to Horace E. Scudder, of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, asking that Scudder return a manuscript. Apparently Royce had submitted a manuscript to the publisher, but it was rejected. Most likely, this was an early draft of the Religious Aspect of Philosophy, which Royce then revised and submitted again. On January 14, 1884, Royce wrote to George B. Coale that his book on religious philosophy “gets shape more and more everyday.” Shortly thereafter, according to the Johns Hopkins University Circulars, no. 29 (1884), p. 64, on January 31 and February 5, 1884, Royce lectured at Johns Hopkins on the “Religious Aspect of Philosophy.” On May 11, 1884, Royce wrote to Daniel C. Gilman that his book was almost finished and that he had submitted the manuscript to the publisher for examination. Writing to Coale on November 1, 1884, Royce declared that his book was completed. The preface of the book is dated January 11, 1885.

In later years, Royce often referred to the Religious Aspect of Philosophy, particularly the chapter on “The Possibility of Error.” In the World and the Individual, vol. 1, p. viii, Royce wrote that his views on certain questions have never varied from those expressed there. In the first of his “Three Lectures on Truth,” dating from about 1911–12, p. 17, vol. 85 of the Royce Papers, Royce wrote that his own philosophical idealism is based upon views stated in this early work. According to Royce, this “first book” contains a “theory of truth” which he has adhered to ever since.


Unsigned. Attributed to Royce in Poole’s.

Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Haskell.


1886


Review of Francis E. Abbot, *Scientific Theism*. Abbot’s strongly worded reply to this review can be found in the preface to the third edition of *Scientific Theism* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1888).


Unsigned. Attributed to Royce in Poole’s. In a letter to Henry L. Oak, one of Bancroft’s writers, dated May 31, 1886, Royce writes: “I hope that my forthcoming review of Hittell’s vol. II, and of your latest...”

Reviews of other volumes: Bancroft’s vols. 2, 3, see 1886–8; vol. 5, see 1887–8; vol. 6, 1889–9. I have found no signs of reviews of Bancroft’s vol. 1 and his vol. 7. For Hittell’s vol. 1 see 1886–8; vols. 3, 4, see 1898–9. Hittell’s *History of California* consists of four volumes.


Royce came to write *California* almost by chance. Houghton, Mifflin and Company had engaged a Mr. Crane for the California volume of its series, edited by Horace E. Scudder. But Crane died, and eventually Scudder, who was corresponding with Royce about the *Religious Aspect of Philosophy*, turned to Royce. This is the account given by Royce in a letter to Bernard Moses dated September 7, 1883. The same letter makes it probable that Royce accepted...
Scudder's offer in September of that year. The manuscript was completed and sent to the publisher by late December of 1885, according to Royce's letter to George B. Coale, dated December 30, 1885.

Royce's motives for accepting the offer are stated in the letter to Moses: "I am tempted, first by the money, then by the affection that I should feel for the task when once I had accepted it, and then by the good that would be done me if I undertook to examine the moral and general significance of just that set of concrete facts, to give my leisure hours to preparing such a book."

Writing to George B. Coale on January 14, 1884, Royce emphasizes the last mentioned motive. "A study of the political life of a growing state is, I find, of great use to a man like me, whose airy studies take him often so far from concrete fact."

The process of writing *California* is well documented in Royce's preface and in a number of letters. Noteworthy here are Royce's letters to Henry L. Oak, one of H. H. Bancroft's collaborators, primarily responsible for Bancroft's volumes on California, in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. Typed copies of some of them are in possession of the Bancroft Library of the University of California. Cleland, in his introduction to the Knopf edition of *California*, quotes extensively from them. Also helpful are Royce's letters to Horace E. Scudder and William Carey Jones in the Bancroft Library and to George B. Coale in the Johns Hopkins University library.

At the time he accepted Scudder's offer, Royce seems to have had no special competence in the history of California. His commitment led him to undertake extensive study of documentary sources. In the summer of 1884 he studied in the library of H. H. Bancroft; early in April of 1885, he examined State and War Department archives in Washington. At least twice, he interviewed Frémont, once before December 9, 1884, and again around July of 1885.

An extended account of the July interview can be found in Royce's letter to Oak of August 8, 1885. According to Cleland, in his introduction to *California*, p. xx, note, copies of several of Royce's letters to Mrs. Frémont and other related materials are in the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

Royce also asked his mother to write an account of the Royce family's journey to California in the gold rush of 1849. This account was edited by Ralph H. Gabriel and published (Sarah Royce, *A Frontier Lady: Recollections of the Gold Rush and Early California* [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1931]).

The writing of *California* involved Royce in a controversy concerning the role of Frémont in the conquest of California. Many of Royce's historical writings develop his side of the controversy. They were written to substantiate the claims made in *California*.

Writings particularly devoted to the Frémont controversy are 1890–3, 1890–4, 1891–6, 1891–10. Items dealing with California his-
On September 10, 1885, Royce read a paper titled "The Secret History of the Acquisition of California" at the second annual meeting of the American Historical Association at Saratoga. This is described as a chapter of his forthcoming book. A very short abstract can be found in the *Papers of the American Historical Association, 1* (1885-86): 475. In November of 1885 he lectured on the history of California to Harvard students. These are mentioned in the *Harvard Advocate*, vol. 40 (1885-86), first lecture, November 2, "The Beginning of American Occupation of California," p. 63; second lecture, November 9, "Mining Life in California," p. 64; third lecture, November 16, "Popular Government and Lynch Law in the Mines," p. 79. Probably there were other lectures. The *Boston Evening Transcript*, November 23, 1885, p. 6, states: "Royce will continue his lectures on early California history during this week." The listed titles of these lectures do not correspond to chapter titles in *California*.

4. "Committee on Apparitions and Haunted Houses: Request for Information." *Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research, 1* (July, 1886): 129-31. This item was also printed separately, and this could have been the original form of publication.

In the *Proceedings*, it appears as "Circular No. 6" of the ASPR. It was issued by the committee, but is numbered in the series of ASPR circulars. It is signed by Royce as chairman, and by Morton Prince, T. W. Higginson, J. C. Ropes, F. E. Abbot, Roland Thaxter, and Woodward Hudson, as members of the committee.

Other items in the *Proceedings* by Royce are 1886-7, 1887-6, 1887-7, 1889-1, 1889-2, 1889-4, 1889-7, 1889-11.


Correction of a note on p. 429 of *California, 1886-3*. There, he had written that J. S. Hittell dates Meiggs' flight in September 1854. Actually, Hittell dates it correctly, in October 1854. The original note stands in the 1914 reprinting; it is reproduced without comment in the Knopf edition, p. 338, note 46.


Notice of Eduard Von Hartmann, *Philosophische fragen der gegenwart*.


Signed by Royce as chairman of the committee. Probably, this is the report given by him at the fourth meeting of the Society, on January 11, 1886, in Boston. For his other writings in the *Proceedings* see 1886-4.


Unsigned. Attribution based on style and Royce’s letters to Henry L. Oak. In a letter dated November 12, 1885, Royce wrote that he had been asked to review Bancroft’s vol. 3 for the *Nation*. In his letter of January 30, 1886, he refers to a *Nation* review which is “sure to come.”

For a list of similar reviews see 1886–2.

1887


Unsigned. Attributed to Royce in Poole’s and by Haskell. For a list of similar reviews see 1886–2.


In vol. 1 (copyright 1886, issued in 1888, but dated 1887), Royce is listed as a contributor of “Articles on California Pioneers.” All entries are unsigned and, as far as I know, no author lists exist. In the absence of relevant letters and manuscripts, it seems impossible to determine with any assurance what Royce contributed.

Comparison with Royce’s *California* suggests that the following entries could be by Royce:


The entries for Sammuel Brannan, p. 359, and William T. Coleman, pp. 686–87, also could be by Royce. Both these men are frequently mentioned in *California*, but there are no definite similarities between the two texts. There are many other entries for persons who can be described as California pioneers. Most of them are simply too brief and factual to allow for comparisons.


According to Royce’s letter to George B. Coale of December 30, 1886, most of this novel was written during the summer of 1886.
When the manuscript was sent to the publisher, it was titled *Just Before Nightfall*. Royce described it as follows: "There are two bloody fights, three heroes, two heroines, several villains, and almost no morals in the book." See his letter to Horace E. Scudder, dated September 25, 1886.

   The letter is addressed to McChesney and is dated April 6, 1887. It was read at the meeting. While surviving records of courses taken do not substantiate this, Royce has said that Sill was one of his teachers at the University of California. When Royce was teaching English there, he was under Sill's supervision.

   Unsigned. Attributed to Royce in Poole's and by Haskell.

   Signed by Royce as chairman of the committee. Probably this report was made at the fifth meeting of the Society, on June 15, 1886, in Boston. Royce suggests that the committee change its name to "Committee on Apparitions and Presentiments."
   For a list of his writings in the *Proceedings* see 1886-4.

   In May of 1887 the Executive Council of the ASPR issued a "Request for Cooperation." Here, the various committees of the ASPR asked the public for help. The request of the Committee on Apparitions and Haunted Houses is signed by Royce as chairman.
   For a list of his writings in the *Proceedings* see 1886-4.

   Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Haskell.

   Reprinted in *SGE*.
   Occasioned by Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

1888

Proposes the hypothesis that some reported cases of telepathy can be explained as hallucinations of memory.

1889


   Unsigned. Supplies additional information on the cases reported in 1889-2 and 1889-11. For other writings by him in the Proceedings see 1886-4.


   Unsigned. Appendix to 1889-11. Mostly texts of documents received by the committee. Possibly, the arrangement of the material is more the work of Richard Hodgson than of Royce.

   For other writings by him in the Proceedings see 1886-4.


   Review of Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of California, vol. 6 (vol. 18 of Bancroft's History of the Pacific States of North America; vol. 23 of Bancroft's Works).

   Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Haskell. This review refers back to 1887-1. For a list of similar reviews see 1886-2.


   Comments on 1889-2. Signed simply "Josiah Royce." For other writings by him in the Proceedings see 1886-4.


   One of a number of papers on the teaching of ethics in American colleges.


   Read as "The Fundamental Problem of Recent Philosophy" before the Yale Philosophical Club. Writing to Howison on July 13, 1889, Royce noted that he was invited on "very short notice" and prepared the lecture in haste. It was dictated to a stenographer, corrected, and read as it stood. In 1889-5, p. 141, he described this as the "substance" of his course on the "Philosophy of Nature" at Harvard.


   Signed. For other writings by him in the Proceedings see 1886-4.
   An “extemporaneous address” to the convention of Ethical Societies, in Philadelphia, on January 25, 1889. Royce spoke in support of the plan of the Ethical Culture societies to establish a school of philosophy.

   Speculations about the social and political future of Australia and New Zealand, based upon his travels in early 1888. Somewhat autobiographical.
   See also *1889-10* and *1891-7*.

   See *1889-9*.

   Signed. According to the minutes, Royce reported on behalf of the committee at the annual meeting, in Boston, on January 10, 1888. However, the report refers to documents dated as late as December, 1888, so that the date of the report is doubtful.
   For other writings by him in the *Proceedings* see *1886-4*.

1890

   Review of Francis Ellingwood Abbot, *The Way Out of Agnosticism*. This review gave rise to the controversy between Abbot and Royce. The Abbot Papers in the Harvard University Archives contain some materials relating to this affair:
   a. Abbot’s reply to Royce titled “Dr. Royce’s ‘Professional Warning.’” This copy has a note initialed F.E.A., to the effect that the underscoring was made by Royce.
   b. A first proof and a final proof of Royce’s reply to Abbot titled “The ‘American’ and the Hegelian ‘Theory of Universals.’” This was intended for the *IJE*, but was not published.
   d. Francis Ellingwood Abbot, *A Public Remonstrance Addressed to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University: Is not Harvard Responsible for the Conduct of her Professors, as Well as of her
Students? A pamphlet, dated Boston, February 1, 1892. Another copy is in the New York Public Library.

c. Various letters and memoranda. Among these: numerous letters to Abbot, by various correspondents, supporting him; letter to Abbot from Royce's lawyer, J. B. Warner, dated July 14, 1891; correspondence between Abbott and Felix Adler, editor of the IJE.

d. At least two letters from Royce to Abbot, both written, however, before the controversy.

The Boston Evening Transcript, October 29, 1891, pp. 1-2, published an account of the affair, including an interview with Royce. See also 1891-2.


Peirce also expressed his views in a letter to Abbot, in the Houghton Library at Harvard. Royce's letter to Peirce, dated November 18, 1891, explaining his own position, was published in part, see L-32.

The original is in Houghton.

Royce also reviewed an earlier book by Abbot, see 1886-1.

2. Editorial contributions to George Hamlin Fitch, "How California Came into the Union," Century, n.s., 18 (1890): 775-92. This essay is accompanied by a number of notes signed "Editor."

In 1890-92, the Century published a series of papers on the history of California. Besides providing two of these papers (1890-4, 1891-10), Royce gave some editorial advice. He suggested changes in the text and provided notes. To what extent Royce is responsible for the series seems impossible to determine. To much of the needed material is, most likely, no longer extant. Other items in this series for which Royce is to some extent responsible are 1891-3, 1891-4, 1891-5.

In a letter to Robert U. Johnson, dated June 4, 1890, Royce suggested several omissions and provided notes. The documents published in 1890-4, apparently, were originally included among these notes. Royce's letter to Johnson of June 12, 1890 suggests that Johnson returned the Fitch manuscript to Royce with the request that the documents be published as a separate item. Clearly, the notes published with this essay are much briefer than what Royce must have sent to Johnson originally. It seems impossible to determine the extent to which Royce's notes survive in the printed version.


An attempt to estimate Fremont's public character, written shortly after Fremont's death. For a list of other writings on Fremont see 1886-3.

Two letters: to Royce from Clements R. Markham, and to Markham from Admiral Lord Alcester. The latter was written to substantiate several claims made in Royce's California about the naval capture of California. For other writings on the history of California see 1886-3.


6. Professor Josiah Royce before the Harvard Club of Minnesota. St-Paul: Press of Wm. E. Banning, Jr., 1890. A pamphlet. A copy can be found in the Harvard University Archives. Reprinted in the Boston Advertiser, October 8, 1890.

   Speech to Harvard alumni on the growth of graduate study and the introduction of the three year college course at Harvard.


1891


   Comment on "The Moral Aspect of 'Tips' and 'Gratuities,'" by Christine Ladd Franklin, which appeared on pp. 494-97 of the same issue.

2. "Correction from Professor Royce." Boston Evening Transcript, October, 30 1891, p. 4.

   Letter to the editor correcting the published account of the interview on the Abbot affair which appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript, listed in 1890-1. He spoke about "matters which seem to both of us to be of importance," whereas the published account had it "of no importance." The copy of this issue which I have seen, had it correctly. Possibly, there are several editions.


   In a letter to Robert U. Johnson, dated August 29, 1890, Royce urged that the dispatch be published and said that the State Department had furnished him with a certified copy. In a letter to Johnson, dated October 19, 1890, Royce wrote that he will send his copy of the dispatch if Johnson should want it. The same letter, however, makes it clear that the Century was initiating its own search for documents in Washington. Thus, it could have obtained this on its own.

   For a general note on such contributions see 1890-2.

That Royce was the editor is made clear by his letter to Robert U. Johnson, dated September 21, 1891, in the Bancroft Library of the University of California and the following four documents in the Century Collection in the New York Public Library:

a. Royce’s letter to Johnson dated October 6, 1891;
b. Miss Sherman’s letter to Johnson dated October 1, 1891, with marginal comments in Royce’s hand;
c. comments by Miss Sherman about Royce’s manuscript, with marginal notes in Royce’s hand;
d. Royce’s letter to Johnson, dated October 7, 1891. In the letter of September 21, Royce suggests that one letter (from Woolo to Sherman) be omitted, and no such letter appears in the published text.

5. Editorial contributions to William T. Coleman, “San Francisco Vigilance Committees.” Century, n.s., 21 (1891-92): 133–50. This essay is accompanied by several notes signed “Editor.”

In a letter to Robert U. Johnson, dated September 21, 1891, Royce wrote that he is returning the proofs of Coleman’s article with several notes. For a general note on such contributions see 1890–2.

Letter to the editor, dated May 10, 1891. Presents a new document on Frémont’s role in the conquest of California. It constitutes Royce’s reply to Frémont’s own account, published in the Century, n.s., 19 (1891): 917–28. The document is the dispatch from George Bancroft to John Drake Sloat, dated October 17, 1845. According to Royce’s letter to Horace E. Scudder of April 7, 1891, this was to be his last word in the Frémont controversy. For other writings on Frémont see 1886–3.


Based on Royce’s travels in Australia in the first half of 1888. In part, speculations about the future course of Australian politics. See also 1889–9 and 1889–10.


Written at the invitation of the editor for the first number.

9. “Memorandum of April 13, 1891.” In Francis E. Abbot, Professor Royce’s Libel, see 1890–1.

Memorandum on the Abbot affair.


At the request of the editor, Royce summarizes certain documents
concerning John B. Montgomery and his relations with Frémont. Frémont's letter to Montgomery of June 16, 1846 is printed entire. For other writings on Frémont see 1886-3.

   Review of William James, Principles of Psychology.

   Comments on current issues of the Monist, Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie, and Philosophische Studien.

   Comments on the more dominant features of current ethical discussion.

   Address delivered to the annual meeting of the Institute, in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, on July 6-9, 1891.


   These two papers are based on the same lectures as is the Spirit of Modern Philosophy, 1892-7; see Royce's letters to Horace E. Scudder of September 18, 1890, and November 2, 1890. "Hegel," except for several introductory pages on modern philosophy in general, with slight changes, appears in the Spirit of Modern Philosophy, pp. 194-216; "Schopenhauer," with slight changes, on pp. 241-64.

1892

   In SGE, p. 140, Royce claims to "set forth in brief some of the evidence for an idealistic interpretation of the nature of reality." He also maintains that the argument here is essentially identical with that in the Religious Aspect of Philosophy, 1885-1, and the Spirit of the Modern Philosophy, 1892-7.
   Report on the work of the Harvard philosophy department, part of a series of such departmental reports. Most of this one is devoted to the coming of Hugo Münsterberg to take charge of the work in experimental psychology.
   For other such reports see 1893-5, 1895-4, 1896-4.

   This report notices the following works:
   a. Francis Howe Johnson, What is Reality? (pp. 379-80).
   b. J. Machbridge Sterrett, Studies in Hegel's Philosophy of Religion (pp. 380-81).
   c. James Thompson Bixby, The Crisis in Morals (pp. 381-83).
   d.-g. Conduct as a Fine Art, which contains Nicholas Paine Gilman, The Laws of Daily Conduct and Edward Payson Jackson, Character Building; C. C. Everett, Ethics for Young People; Julius H. Seeley, Duty: A Book for Schools; Benjamin B. Conegy's, ed., A Primer of Ethics (pp. 383-85).
   Royce was a member of the editorial committee of the International Journal of Ethics. Frequently, his address was given as the address to which books for review should be sent. This report and others like it, likely, are the results of such editorial commitments.
   For other such reports see 1892-4, 1893-6, 1893-7.

   This report notices the following works:
   a. Anonymous, Calmine (a novel) (pp. 514-17).
   b. Marietta Kies, The Ethical Principle and its Application In State Relations (p. 517).
   c. James Edward Le Rossignol, The Ethical Philosophy of Samuel Clarke (p. 517).
   d. E. Colbert, Humanity in its Origin and Early Growth (pp. 517-18).
   e. A Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Organizations of Boston etc. (p. 518).
   For a list of other such reports see 1892-3.


   This is a review of the English translation by Margaret K. Smith.


The book grew out of a variety of lectures given mostly to popular audiences over a period of several years. In the preface, p. v, Royce makes it clear that roughly the same lectures were repeated on a number of different occasions. The Critic (n.s., 13 [1890]: 136) carried an announcement of one series of these lectures. They were to begin on March 15, 1890, and were to be given in the homes of various women. Probably, this was not the first time these lectures were delivered. In a letter to Horace E. Scudder, dated November 2, 1890, Royce wrote that he planned to repeat several of the lectures in Cambridge in November.

Writing to Scudder on January 25, 1891, Royce stated that he was undecided about the title. He was considering several possibilities —"Representative Modern Thinkers and Problems: A Series of Lectures Introductory to Philosophy"; "A Study in Modern Philosophy, Being a Series of Popular Lectures"; and, an "appeal to hum­bug," "The Way of Salvation, Being Philosophy for the Fair in Face and Mind." The title finally chosen was used by Royce as early as 1877 in an essay of that name in vol. 55 of the Royce Papers.

In the January 25 letter to Scudder, Royce wrote that he wanted to present the manuscript by June for publication in October. His preface is dated January 1, 1892.

Royce always insisted upon the popular character of the work. In the preface to the World and the Individual, vol. 1 p. viii, Royce wrote that in the Spirit of Modern Philosophy he had stated his views in a "shape intended for a popular audience." He also makes it clear that the work is not simply a historical study, but is an attempt to show how his own idealism grows out of the history of recent philosophy. Both these aspects are especially emphasized in the preface and in the text of the Spirit of Modern Philosophy.

The book contains two appendices which are different in character from the rest of the work. These are titled: "On Kant's Transcendental Deduction of the Categories," and "The Hegelian Theory of Universals."

1893


Note on p. 89, SGE: "The paper was suggested by one written by Professor Georg Simmel, of Berlin." That paper is titled "Moral Deficiencies as Determining Intellectual Function" (IJE, 3 [1892–93]: 490–507). Royce is trying to discover the proper place of the knowledge of evil in man's moral and intellectual life.
2. "Mental Defect and Disorder from the Teacher's Point of View."


The tenth lecture of a course of twelve given at Harvard on "Topics in Psychology of Interest to Teachers" in the early months of 1893. Vols. 63-66 of the Royce Papers contain manuscripts of ten of these lectures and proof sheets of the twelfth. They are described as given at Harvard from February to May 1893. The titles of the lectures are as follows:

(1) "What is a General Idea?"
(2) "General Ideas and the Theory of Habits"
(3) "The Constituents of a General Idea: The Relations of Intelect, Feeling and Will"
(4) "General Ideas as Products of Imitation: The Psychology of Suggestion and the Lessons of Hypnotic Research"
(5) "The Psychology of Imitation; The Place of Authority in Education; The Psychology of our Belief in the External World; And the Educational Significance of This Portion of Psychology"
(6) "Apperception, Attention, and the Theory of an Orderly Acquisition of General Ideas"
(7) "Some Imperfections of General Ideas. 'Unconscious' and 'Segmented' Processes and Ideas"
(8) "The Psychological Theory of Self-Consciousness from the Teacher's Point of View"
(9) "On a Due Regard for the Varieties of Individual Temperament"
(10) MS missing
(11) "On Some Special Devices for Mental Training"
(12) Proof sheets of 1893-3.

The lectures were reported extensively in the _Journal of Education_ (Boston) (37 [1893]: 201, 217, 233, 249, 281, 313, 329, 345, 361, 367 [issue of June 15, 1893]; 38 [1893]: 49, 65). These reports summarize each lecture and list some of the bibliographic material referred to by the lecturer. In the first eight reports, authorship is indicated in the following way: "By Professor Josiah Royce [Reported for the Journal]," in the others, simply by "Professor Josiah Royce." It is possible that they were prepared by Royce himself, but I have seen no manuscripts which would support this conjecture. The titles of the reports, usually in an abbreviated form, correspond to those of the manuscript.

Royce used at least the same lecture titles on several other occasions. On February 20, 1893, he lectured at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The Psychology of General Ideas from the Teacher's Point of View." From October 14 to November 11, 1893, he gave a series of five lectures at the Brooklyn Institute with the general title "Topics in Psychology of Interest to Teachers." The lecture titles were as follows:
(1) “The Psychology of Imitation from the Teacher’s Point of View”
(2) Concluded
(3) “Apperception and the Theory of Orderly Acquisition of Ideas”
(4) “Psychology and the Training of Self-Consciousness”
(5) “On a due Regard for Varieties of Individual Temperament.”

   The twelfth and last lecture of “Topics in Psychology of Interest to Teachers.” For a description of the series see 1893-2.


   Report on the Harvard Department of Philosophy for the 1893-94 academic year.
   For a list of other such reports see 1892-2.

   This report notices the following works:
   a. Matoon Monroe Curtis, Philosophy and Physical Science (pp. 274-75).
   b. Joseph Le Conte, The Relation of Philosophy to Psychology and to Physiology (p. 275).
   c-d. Herbert Nichols, The Origin of Pleasure and Pain; Henry Rutgers Marshall, Pleasure-Pain and Sensation (pp. 275-76).
   e. Ferdinand Courtney French, The Concept of Law in Ethics, (pp. 276-77).
   f-g. James Gibson Hume, The Value of a Study of Ethics; James Gibson Hume, Political Economy and Ethics (pp. 277-78).
   i. William Dewitt Hyde, Practical Ethics (pp. 278-79).
   For a list of other such reports see 1892-3.

   This report notices the following books:
   b. C. M. Williams, A Review of the Systems of Ethics Founded on the Theory of Evolution (pp. 533-39). For author’s reply see “Principle of Classification of Recent Ethical Writers” (JJE, 55 [1893-94]: 238-39). At the bottom of p. 239, there is a comment of several lines on the preceding by Royce.
c. William Mackintire Salter, *First Steps in Philosophy (Physical and Ethical)* (pp. 539-41). Contains a statement of Royce's views on causality. For a list of other such reports see 1892-3.


All the contributions were written especially for this volume, published to raise funds for the clubhouse. Each essay of each copy is signed in pen and ink by the author. Two hundred and fifty-one copies were printed.


Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Haskell.

1894


Read for Royce by William T. Harris on July 26, 1893, to the Department of Rational Psychology of the Congress.

The question was assigned to him. Since, in Royces’ view, it has been answered already in the negative, he will rather attempt to show “why and to what extent” psychology should study man’s physical life.


Paper read at the second annual meeting of the Association held on December 27-28, 1893, in New York.

Royce treats Bunyan as an example of a certain kind of mental disorder.
   Lecture to the Philosophical Club of Princeton College given on February 2, 1894. Vol. 62 of the Royce Papers contains the manuscript of "The Two-Fold Nature of Knowledge: Imitative and Reflective." It is said to be an altered version of the paper read on August 24, 1893, at the Philosophical Congress at the World's Columbian Exposition. The manuscript has the following note: "MS later mutilated for the paper in the Philos'l Rev. on 'External World & Soc'l Consc.'" This is confirmed by numerous missing pages. It is possible that these missing pages appear in the *Philosophical Review* text. This manuscript, except for the sections with missing pages, was published by Peter Fuss, "The Two-Fold Nature of Knowledge: Imitative and Reflective, An Unpublished Manuscript of Josiah Royce," 1895.

   In part, a request for information. Included is a series of questions and an invitation to the public to send their replies to Royce. For another essay on imitation see 1895.

   Read before the Boston Browning Society on November 26, 1893. On Browning's *Paracelsus*.

   For further comments on Bradley see the *Conception of God, 1895–1, 1897–1*, pp. 144, 146, 302; and, especially, the Supplementary Essay of the *World and the Individual*.


   A sketch of the mental characteristics of those who should not study philosophy.

1895

1. *The Conception of God*. An address before the Philosophical Union by Josiah Royce, with comments thereon by Sidney Edward Mezes, Josiah Le Conte, and George Holmes Howison. Berkeley: Executive
Council of the Union, 1895, 84 pp. Philosophical Union of the University of California, Bulletin no. 15.
Text of a discussion held in the summer of 1895 at Berkeley. For further comments see 1897-3.


   Read at the third annual meeting of the American Psychological Association at Princeton, on December 27, 1894. Royce reported on experiments he had been conducting since October 1, 1894, under the "guidance" of H. Münsterberg, dealing with the classification of imitative functions. *Science* refers to this as "A Preliminary Report and Observations on a Research into the Psychology of Imitation." An abstract which appeared in the *Psychological Review* (2 [1895]: 161) is titled "A Preliminary Report on a Research into the Psychology of Imitation."
   For another essay on imitation see 1894-4.


Annotated Bibliography


   A "considerably enlarged" version of a paper read to the Philosophical Club of Brown University, on May 23, 1895. In the *Philosophical Review*, this paper is said to continue the "argument" of 1894-3.

   Read to the Medico-Psychological Association of Boston on March 21, 1895.


1896

   Read before the Boston Browning Society in late March of 1896.


   The *Outlines of Psychology, 1903-3*, is an expansion and reworking of this essay. In its preface, p. v, Royce notes that the present volume was a "popular guide" to hygiene, nursing, and "related topics." His own contribution was an introductory sketch of elementary principles and practical applications of psychology.

   A report on the Harvard department of philosophy. Royce announces his course in "Advanced Logic" and states that he will begin inquiries about setting up a new course of studies to lead to the doctorate in the "Anthropological and Sociological" sciences.
   For a list of other such reports see 1892-2.

1897


   Emphasizes Spinoza's pantheism.


   Extract from a private letter. For another extract from the same letter see L-2. There are no indications that Royce consented to publication.


   Contents:
   (1) "Introduction by the Editor" [Howison]
   (2) "The Conception of God: An Address Before the Philosophical Union," by Royce
   (3) "Worth and Goodness as Marks of the Absolute: A Criticism of Professor Royce's Argument," by Mezes
   (4) "God, And Connected Problems, In the Light of Evolution: With Remarks on Professor Royce's Views," by Le Conte
   (5) "The City of God, And the True God as its Head: Comments on All the Foregoing Theories," by Howison

   Parts 1 and 6 were written especially for the second edition. Royce's supplementary discussion is by far the longest contribution, occupying nearly two thirds of the volume. Royce's contributions survive in manuscript, vols. 5 and 6 of the Royce Papers. The manuscript of the supplementary discussion, particularly pp. 65, 65a, 149, of vol. 6, has marginal notes by Howison. Vol. 7 of the Royce Papers contains two undated essays which, with modifications, were used in the supplementary discussion: (1) "The Place of the Will in the Conception of the Absolute" (incomplete); (2) "The Principle of Individualisation." The second item, possibly, is a lecture.

   For Royce's reaction to Howison's introduction see his letter to Howison of October 5, 1897. Howison commented on the discussion in "The Real Issue in 'The Conception of God,'" *Philosophical Review*, 7 (1898): 518-22. Royce indicated the relation of the sup-
plementary discussion to the *World and the Individual* in the preface to the *World and the Individual*, vol. 1, p. x.

For the first edition of the *Conception of God* see 1895–1.


For the most part, a description of Kant’s character.


Maintains the view that men are, on the whole, unconscious of the sources of their individuality. In the introduction to the *SGE*, p. xi, Royce suggests that this is due to the “Limitation of Span” which is characteristic of the human type of consciousness.


Letter to the editor on the firing of president Andrews of Brown University.


A paper, dealing with the problem of evil, read to a ministerial convention.


1898


Letter to the editor, dated June 10, 1898. Royce denies that he is in any way connected with the “New School of Methods” at Hingham. He had consented to give one lecture, but withdrew.

Presented to the National Council of Education on July 6, 1898.

In the minutes of the meeting this paper is titled "The Relation of Psychology in its Various Aspects to Education."


Read at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association at Ithaca, N.Y., on December 28, 1897.


For a list of other similar reviews see 1886-2.


An address before the National Educational Association given on July 11, in Washington, D.C. It is possible that this was originally the eighth lecture of a series of ten titled "Social Factors in the Development of the Individual Mind." Vols. 69 and 70 of the Royce Papers contain the manuscript of the lectures. Lecture 8, "The Social Basis of Conscience," is missing. The series was given for the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, at Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University, beginning on January 15, 1898. A printed syllabus of the lectures was distributed by the club.


Contents:

1) "Introduction." Explains the general purpose of the collection and comments upon each paper.


(5) "The Knowledge of Good and Evil," 1893-1.
(6) "Natural Law, Ethics, and Evolution," 1895-3.
(7) "The Implications of Self-Consciousness," 1892-1.
(10) "Originality and Consciousness," 1897-5.
(11) "Meister Eckhart." Previously unpublished. Read to the Plymouth School of Ethics in the summer of 1894.

1899


The Gifford lectures delivered at the University of Aberdeen. The first series was given between January 11 and February 1, 1899; the second, in January 1900. Royce was appointed Gifford lecturer before June 1897. The appointment was announced in the Critic, n.s., 27 (June, 1897): 397. In the Royce Papers, Box F, there are two drafts of "Plan for Gifford Lectures." The first is undated. While it refers to the "Historical Concepts of Being," in other respects it resembles the Religious Aspect of Philosophy. For example, Royce was planning a discussion of the "Doctrine of Total Relativity" and the "Possibility of Error." The second draft is dated October 1897.

Of the first series, only one manuscript version is extant (vols. 8-14 of the Royce Papers). According to Royce's remark in the preface to the first series, p. vii, the first series did not require extensive revisions before publication. He notes there, however, that lecture 7 on "The Internal and External Meaning of Ideas" has been enlarged considerably. When sending the manuscript to the publisher, Royce commented in his covering letter to George P. Brett, president of Macmillan Company, dated August 22, 1899: "Should I . . . fail to complete the second course . . . this first course can perfectly well stand upon its legs, as a treatise on general metaphysics."
The supplementary essay, titled "The One, the Many, and the Infinite," published in the first volume, was not a part of the lectures. The completed manuscript was sent to the publisher on September 1, 1899. In the covering letter to George P. Brett, dated September 1, 1899, Royce wrote that the essay is "one of the most serious and important things" that he has ever written or will ever write.

In the preface to the second series (p. v) Royce explained the delay in publishing it as due to revisions which he has had to make. "This revision amounts, in a large portion of the lectures, to a rewriting, and has come to include statements and arguments that I have not previously put into shape at all." This remark is substantiated by the surviving manuscripts. There are three versions of the second series in manuscript form: first draft, vols. 15-18 of the Royce Papers; revised draft, vols. 19-21; final draft, vols. 22-25. All three are undated, and there are no indications whether the first draft is the text presented at Aberdeen.

The first draft contains only nine lectures. Lectures 1, 2, and 10, respectively called "The Recognition of Facts," "The Linkage of Facts," and "The Union of God and Man," of the published text do not appear in the first draft. Lecture 7, "The Place of the Self in Being," numbered 6 in the first draft, underwent extensive revisions before publication. All of these, but especially lecture 2, are dependent upon the supplementary essay of the first series. On the other hand, lectures 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, numbered as in the published text, show no extensive changes between the first draft and the published text. Respectively, they correspond to lectures 7, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 9 of the first draft. The two lectures of the first draft which do not appear in the published text are lecture 1, "Retrospect and Outlook," and lecture 3, "The Social Origins of the Conception of Natural Law."

The revised draft is much more like the published text. It consists of nine lectures arranged in the same way as they are in the published text. All, except for the first two, are typed. The original numbering of the typed lectures, corresponding to their numbering in the first draft, is crossed out, but still visible. There still is no lecture 10.

The final draft consists of ten lectures. The first nine, except for scattered pages, are typed out. Lecture 10, the lecture not found in the earlier drafts, is written out by hand.

The completed manuscript of the second series was sent to the publisher on August 22, 1901. The preface to the second series is dated September 29, 1901.

In the preface to the first series (p. viii) Royce insists that the view of "the true relations between our finite ideas and the ultimate nature of things" is the same as that of the Religious Aspect of Philosophy, 1881-1; the Spirit of Modern Philosophy, 1892-7; the Conception of God, 1891-1, 1897-3; and "The Implications of Self-Consciousness," 1892-1. In the last mentioned paper, he uses the device of presenting his own idealism as the outcome of the criticism of other conceptions of being.
In the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2, p. ix, Royce stated that the World and the Individual contains the most elaborate statement of his metaphysical views. In the Problem of Christianity, 1913-6, vol. 1, p. x, Royce again singled out the World and the Individual. As late as the spring of 1916, Royce was lecturing on this work to his Harvard students. The Johns Hopkins University library has a student's notes for that year titled "Notes of Lectures in Philosophy 9." The second half of the course is called "The Logical Approach to Metaphysics: The World and the Individual." The notebook bears the note: "These reports were made by Ralph W. Brown ... and placed in the hands of the lecturer himself."

1900

   Alma Mater was published by Aberdeen University. At Aberdeen, the desirability of building a central athletic facility was under discussion, and Royce was invited to comment on the role of gymnasiums in American Universities.

   The Ingersoll Lecture for 1899, delivered at Harvard. Vol. 61 of the Royce Papers contains a manuscript titled "The Conception of Immortality" with the note that it was read at Bryn Mawr and also to the "Free Religious Assoc'n 1889." Some parts of this essay were used for the Ingersoll lecture. For other expressions of his views on immortality see the Religious Aspect of Philosophy, 1885-1, p. 478, and "Immortality," 1907-1. An undated letter to Howison, written probably in 1886, states his early views especially clearly.

   An "illustrated lecture" given at a special meeting of the National Geographical Society on May 2, 1898.

   An exposition of the Science of Thought by Charles Carroll Everett, written shortly after Everett's death.

   Communicated to the Society on January 31, 1899, at its invitation, when Royce was Gifford lecturer at Aberdeen.

   Communicated to the Society on January 30, 1900, when Royce was Gifford lecturer at Aberdeen. Deals with the capacity of the United States to assimilate alien populations. Contains some autobiographical passages.

1901

   Royce contributed the following entries:
   e. "Analogy of Experience," I: 42. A note of five lines.
   i. "Greek Terminology (considered in relation to Greek philosophy)," I: 422-30.
   m. "Individuality," I: 539. A note of several lines.

   Written shortly after Fiske's death. Royce addressed the Ethical Society on November 10, 1901, in Philadelphia, and the Brooklyn Institute on December 11, 1901, on John Fiske. This address, in vol. 72 of the Royce Papers, is only slightly dependent upon the printed essay. For further comments on Fiske see 1903-1.

Annotated Bibliography

Written shortly after Le Conte's death. Contains many recollections of college days, when Royce attended Le Conte's classes.

1902

   Summarizes several discussions of infinity. He used this concept for metaphysical purposes in the "Supplementary Essay" of the World and the Individual.

   Address delivered on June 30, 1902, to the first University Meeting of the summer session of 1902, at the University of California, in Berkeley.

3. "Provincialism: A Plea for Stronger Local Sentiment to Restrain National Heedlessness," Boston Evening Transcript, June 14, 1902, p. 32. Reprinted as a pamphlet, Provincialism: An Address to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the State University of Iowa (Iowa City: State University of Iowa, 30 pp.). Reprinted with extensive additions as "Provincialism" in Race Questions, 1908-3; this text reprinted in SPJR.
   Address at the Commencement of the Iowa Alpha chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in Iowa City on June 10, 1902. The student paper, the Daily Iowan (1 June 12, 1902: 1), carried an account under the headline "Phi Beta Kappa Address; Provincialism. The Cure for Mob Spirit; Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard Discusses International Problems in Scholarly Manner." For another essay on the same topic see 1909-3

   Presidential address to the American Psychological Association, probably, given in Chicago on January 1, 1902.

5. Speech at Alumni Banquet. In Johns Hopkins University Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the University and Inauguration of Ira Remsen L.L.D. as President of the University, pp. 112-18. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1902.
   Royce served as chairman of the banquet. On pp. 120, 128, 132, and 144 are printed his remarks thanking the speaker who has just concluded and introducing the next one. His closing remarks appear on pp. 146-47. The banquet was held on February 22, 1902.

1903

   The introduction is dated August 19, 1902. Royce, as the editor,
provided a number of notes. These are scattered throughout the text and are enclosed in brackets. The major ones are listed in the index (4: 387), where they are given the title "Notes mainly relative to advance in science since the writing of Cosmic Philosophy."

For additional writings on Fiske see 1901-2.


Royce expresses his pleasure at the success of the fund drive for Emerson Hall at Harvard. The excerpt is quoted by Münsterberg in his address.


Based upon "Outlines of Psychology," 1896-3. In a letter to George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, dated October 27, 1901, Royce agreed to revise his earlier piece into a book of some 50,000 words. The preface is dated March 30, 1903.


Discusses developments in Catholic philosophy initiated by Leo XIII's *Aeterni Patris*.


Dudleian lecture for 1901-1902 at Harvard, given on March 10, 1902.


1904


Presidential address to the American Philosophical Association, meeting at Princeton, on December 29-31, 1903.


   Contents:
   (1) "Herbert Spencer and his Contribution to the Concept of Evolution," 1904-2. On p. 53 of the book, there is a footnote not found in the *International Quarterly*.
   (2) "Herbert Spencer's Educational Theories."
   (3) "Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer," by James Collier.


   The introduction is in English. Apparently, a different edition was at least planned with the introduction in French, translated by Jean Prévél.


   Unsigned. Attributed to Royce by Haskell. Written to commemorate the centenary of Kant's death.


   Address to the Division of Normative Science, given on September 20, 1904. Vol. 72 of the Royce Papers contains an essay titled "Symmetrical and Unsymmetrical Relations in the Exact Sciences," probably written in 1905. This is an elaboration of certain points in the St. Louis paper on the "fundamental relations involved in the exact sciences."


   Translated into German by Chr. Ufer.

*1905*


Read at a special session to commemorate the centenary of the death of Kant of the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association, held at Philadelphia, December 28–30, 1904.


Paper presented to the Society on April 29, 1905, under the title "The Fundamental Relations of Logical and Geometrical Theory." This paper is an extension of A. B. Kempe, "On the Relation Between the Logical Theory of Classes and the Geometrical Theory of Points," *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, 21 (1890): 147–82. Royce discussed this paper from a different point of view in the *World and the Individual*, 2: 77ff. For the place of this paper in Royce's planned book on logic see 1913–3. Vol. 75 of the Royce Papers contains a manuscript titled "A Study Towards a Generalization of the O-Relation." This is said to be a supplement to the present paper. The manuscript is undated, and one page is missing.

1906


Paper delivered at the Franklin Bicentenary Celebration, in Philadelphia, on April 18, 1906. It is sometimes referred to as "The Present Position of the Problem of the First Principles of Scientific Theory."


Paper delivered to the Chicago Ethical Society in 1905.


1907


Address to an association of clergymen, given in March of 1906. For other writings on immortality see 1900–2.

1908

Described as a "restatement," at the request of the editor, of an earlier essay on physical training, probably, 1908-5.


This work grew out of numerous lectures given during 1906 and 1907. Those given at the University of Illinois have been published, see P-6 and P-7. In the form published, the lectures were given at the Lowell Institute in Boston in November and December of 1907. The *Boston Evening Transcript* carried summaries of them: lecture 1, November 19, 1907, p. 4; 2, November 22, p. 5; 3, November 26, p. 12; 4, November 29, p. 11; 5, December 3, p. 4; 6, December 6, p. 12; 7, December 10, p. 10; 8, December 13, p. 12. I have seen nothing showing that these were prepared by Royce; but this is possible, as did happen in the case of the *Problem of Christianity*, 1913-6.

This is Royce's major work in ethics. He makes it clear, however, that he also has a practical aim, "to win hearts for loyalty." As for his metaphysics, he insists that this has remained unchanged since the *World and the Individual*. The preface is dated March 1, 1908.


Contents:
(1) "Preface," dated October 16, 1908.
(2) "Race Questions and Prejudices," 1906-2.
(3) "Provincialism," 1902-3.
(4) "On Certain Limitations of the Thoughtful Public in America," Previously unpublished. Originally given as the Founder's Day address at Vassar College, on April 28, 1899. Probably, it was used by him as a stock lecture.
(6) "Some Relations of Physical Training to the Present Problems of Moral Education in America," n.d., see 1908-5.


An address before the Boston Physical Education Association.
1908–1 refers to this as recent; it is therefore likely that it was published in late 1908.


1909


   Address to the congress which was held at Heidelberg, September 1–5, 1908.


   For another essay on the same topic see 1902–3.


   Apparently, *Psychotherapy* was first published in 1908 and then reprinted in 1909. Royce’s essay appears only in the second version.


   Vol. 75 of the Royce Papers contains the first four pages of the manuscript. It is described, by the archivist, as the Phi Beta Kappa address at Vassar College, given on March 8, 1907. This date seems incorrect. In Clark S. Northup, “A Phi Beta Kappa Bibliography,”
The Phi Beta Kappa Key, 3 (1916-19): 305, this is said to be the Vassar Phi Beta Kappa oration for 1909. It is described in this way in Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations. In the Harvard Theological Review it is described as three addresses given at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, on March 18, 25, and April 1, 1909. This description is confirmed by the Harvard University Gazette (4, 1908-1909: 149), where it is further described as part of eight conferences on "The Fundamental Principles of Christianity," given by Francis G. Peabody, Royce, and John W. Plattner. In William James 1911-4, p. 99n., it is described as "Prepared for a series of addresses to the Young Men's Christian Association of Harvard University in 1909."

1910

   Other contributions to this encyclopaedia are 1912-1, 1916-6, 1917-1, 1917-3.

   The Seekers is a record of the meetings of a group of young women in New York City who gathered to discuss religious and literary
   questions. Sampter, the leader of the group, was apparently a chance
   social acquaintance of Royce. Royce was impressed by the "practical
   idealism" shown in the discussions. See Bertha Baut-Strauss, White
   Fire: The Life and Works of Jessie Sampter (New York: The Re-

   Reprinted in William James, 1911-4.
   Commencement address given on June 22, 1910, at Simmons Col-
   lege in Boston.

4. "Minute on the Life and Services of Professor William James,"
   Unsigned. According to Frank M. Oppenheim's examination of the
   records of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, this minute
   was prepared by George Herbert Palmer, Royce, and B. Wendell.
   The minute was placed on the records of the Faculty on October 18,
   1910.

   Address to the American Philosophical Association, on December
   29, 1909, in New Haven.


Remarks at a dinner in honor of William James, held on January 18, 1910. Contains some autobiographical remarks on his first contacts with James.

1911


A letter to the editor proposing an intellectual contest between Yale and Harvard. Written in reply to a question by the editor concerning Yale-Harvard relations.


Speech at a banquet in honor of George Herbert Palmer, held on February 25, 1911.


Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered at Harvard University on June 29, 1911. After the death of William James, Royce received many requests to write about him. He refused all of them. See Royce’s letter to Robert U. Johnson September 16, 1910. This address was delivered within a year of James’ death.


Contents:

(1) "Preface," dated October 5, 1911.
(2) "William James and the Philosophy of Life," 1911-3.
(3) "Loyalty and Insight," 1910-3.
(4) "What is Vital in Christianity?" 1909-5.
(6) "Immortality," 1907-1.

1912

Annotated Bibliography

The RLE omits the list of literature. The heading "1. Introduction" was introduced by the editor. Because of this, the sections are numbered differently in the two texts.

   Royce's introduction is dated April 13, 1912.

   This is Royce's reaction to a report and discussion of the American Philosophical Association. A committee was formed to select a topic and work out a framework for discussion for the annual meeting to be held at Harvard, December 27-29, 1911. The report of the committee appears in the Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods, 8 (1911): 701-706; an account of the meeting is given in the same journal, 9 (1912): 101-10. Royce was present at the meeting but does not seem to have taken part in the discussion of the topic. The new realists were heavily represented both on the committee and in the discussions of the meeting. Royce's paper was sent to the editor, F. J. E. Woodbridge, on January 5, 1912. In the covering letter to Woodbridge and another letter to him dated January 20, 1912, Royce explains his reasons for writing the paper.


   The contents of both the German and the English versions of the Logik are as follows:
   (1) "Introduction," A. Ruge
   (2) "The Principles of Logic," W. Windelband
   (3) "The Principles of Logic," J. Royce
   (4) "The Principles of Logic," L. Couturat
   (5) "The Task of Logic," B. Croce
   (6) "The Problems of Logic," F. Enriques
   (7) "The Transformation of the Concept of Consciousness in
Modern Epistemology and its Bearing on Logic," N. Losskij. I have no information about plans for other volumes of the Encyclopädie. As far as I know, no other volumes were published.

On the title page of the Widener Library copy (Phil. 562.18.3) of the German version, there is a note in Royce's hand stating that this essay was written in English in September 1910 and was then sent to Ruge and translated into German by Edmund Schweitzer. On p. 61 of the same copy there is another note by Royce. "By the terms of Royce's contract with Ruge, made in 1909, the German publisher has the copyright of this essay, of which, at the date of this publication (in 1912), no English edition exists. The general idea of Logic as the 'Theory of Order,' as here sketched, has been previously suggested in various of Royce's essays (Cf. World & Indiv; Vol. II, Lectures I & II), but is here more fully outlined than in any previous discussion of Logic by J. R. This paper is thus a programme of a future possible Logic; and, as a programme has a place in a fairly extensive plan. The issues discussed have, in J. R.'s opinion, an importance that is greater than the length of the paper indicates."

Vol. 30 of the Royce Papers contains the manuscript of "The Principles of Logic." This appears to be the text published in English. While there are no notes to this effect in the English edition, the text published there is not a retranslation from the German.


The Bross lectures delivered at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, November 13 to 19, 1911. According to his letter to Mrs. Bristol of December 3, 1911, Royce intended to repeat these lectures at the Andover Seminary. Because of his illness, he did not repeat them. According to the Smith College Monthly (17 [1909-10]: 488), Royce lectured at Smith College in March and April of 1910, in the series "Modern Philosophy of Life," under the title "Sources of Religious Insight." The connection between these and the Bross lectures is unknown.

On pp. 9-10 of the Sources of Religious Insight, Royce observes that here he will not discuss Christianity at any length, because at some future time he will "attempt an application of some of the principles that underlie the present lectures to the special problems which Christianity offers to the student of religion." In a letter to George P. Brett dated January 7, 1912, Royce discusses plans for publishing his study of Christianity and notes that the Bross lectures ignore Christianity because of these plans.
1913

   An excerpt from the *Problem of Christianity*, 1913-6, vol. 1, lect. 6.

   An excerpt from the *Problem of Christianity*, 1913-6, vol. 1, lect. 7.
   This is not by Royce, but is an unsigned summary of "The Christian Doctrine of Life," with extensive quotations.

   The list of corrections was prepared by Royce and was printed exactly as he prepared it. It was sent together with a letter to F. J. E. Woodbridge dated November 9, 1913. The letter notes that he is also sending a corrected copy of the *journal* and that this lists some minor errors not in the list. I have no information as to whether this copy is still extant.
   According to Royce’s letter to Woodbridge of September 16, 1913, this paper was to be the first of a series of seven papers, and these were to be part of a book on the "relations between logic and geometry." The seven articles were to be as follows:
   (1) "An Extension of the Algebra of Logic."
   (2) "Kempe’s Theory of the Analogies Between the Logical and the Geometrical Relations." A summary of the 1905 paper.
   "The Relation of the Principles of Logic to the Foundations of Geometry."
   (3) "The Logical Continuum."
   (4) "A New Type of Logical Entities." Royce comments here: "This I suppose to be both a novel and an important contribution."
   (5) "The Transformations of the Logical Continuum, and the Invertible Pair Operation."
   (6) "The Philosophical Significance of the Logical Continuum."
   (7) "What is Vital in Logic?" "Summary & controversial appendix to the whole series."
   Royce proposed to complete the series by Christmas. The Royce Papers contain a considerable number of notes and more or less complete essays on logic. At present, it is impossible to say how much of this material was to be used for this series.

Besides the direct study of Fox, the essay contains extended discussions of mysticism in general.


Attempts to show how primitive mental processes, particularly tabu and divination, have contributed to the development of more rigorous thinking.


Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston and on the Hibbert Foundation at Manchester College, Oxford. Only the first eight were given in Boston, in November and December of 1912. The *Boston Evening Transcript* published summaries of these lectures: lecture 1, November 19, 1912, p. 13; 2, November 22, p. 15; 3, November 26, p. 16; 4, November 29, p. 13; 5, December 3, p. 2; 6, December 6, p. 7; 7, December 10, p. 11; 8, December 13, p. 12. These summaries were prepared from summaries provided by Royce himself. Vol. 39 of the Royce Papers contains summaries written out in Royce’s hand. The *Boston Evening Transcript* summaries follow the manuscripts very closely, the bulk of them being outright quotation. All sixteen lectures were delivered at Oxford. According to the *Oxford University Gazette* (43 [1912–13]: 351, 466), the dates of delivery were January 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30, February 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, March 3, 6.

Royce was planning a study of Christianity while writing *The Sources of Religious Insight*, 1912–5. In the preface (vol. 1 p. x) Royce wrote that “in spirit” the *Problem of Christianity* is in “essential harmony” with the “bases of the philosophical idealism” developed in *World and the Individual* and other works. He makes essentially the same claim in his letter to Mary Whiton Calkins, 1916–2.


An excerpt from the *Problem of Christianity*, 1913–6, vol. 1, lecture 5.


An address. Royce argues that studies of the psychology of reasoning by some pragmatists suffer because they ignore the discoveries of recent logic.

Paper read before the Pathological Club of the Harvard Medical School, probably in 1913.

1914


An address to a group of Harvard professors, mostly scientists, called together by Royce to decide whether it would be useful to them to gather regularly to discuss common problems.


He had intended to discuss the idea of interpretation, but the war broke out, and he abandoned his original plan. According to the preface (p. iv), the address was prepared in August of 1914. Royce always stressed the dependence of his scheme of international insurance on the triadic structure of interpretation. Other writings on insurance are 1914-4 and 1915-5.


An address given at the beginning of the academic year.
1915


Part of an address prepared for a group of philosophy teachers gathered in honor of Maurice de Wulf.


Address to the organizational meeting of the American Association of University Professors in New York on January 1, 1915 (*School and Society* dates it in 1914, but this is incorrect). It led to the formation of Committee D of the AAUP, on "Limits of Standardization of Institutions, etc.," according to the *Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors*, 2 (April, 1916): 21. In the course of the address, Royce distributed a pamphlet on the case. Most likely, this was 1914-3.


Dated "Memorial Day," 1915. The author had been a student of his; however, he repudiates the suggestion that the book represents his views.


For other writings on insurance see 1914-5.

1916


For information about the origins and authorship of this essay see W. F. Kernan, "The Peirce Manuscripts and Josiah Royce--A


   Address delivered at the Tremont Temple in Boston, on January 30, 1916. The *Boston Evening Transcript* text and the pamphlet show minor differences. The *HGC* text follows that of the pamphlet. The *Boston Evening Transcript* text follows the manuscript in vol. 51 of the Royce Papers. The publisher of the pamphlet is not noted, but on the back cover there is an announcement by the "Citizens League for America and the Allies." Royce is listed as a member.

   For other writings on the war see 1915-1.


   Contents:
   
   (1) "Prefatory Note," by Katharine Royce.
   (2) "Josiah Royce," a poem by Laura Simmons.
   (3) "The Duties of Americans in the Present War," 1916-3.
   (4) "The Destruction of the Lusitania," 1915-1.

   According to Katharine Royce, Royce died while this book was in the press.


Annotated Bibliography 1219
RLE omits the list of literature. For other contributions see 1910-1.

   For other contributions see 1910-1.

   Address at the Lusitania Memorial Meeting at the Tremont Temple in Boston, on May 7, 1916. For other writings on the war see 1915-1.

   A summary of Royce's address based on notes made by members of the audience. The address was given at a banquet given in Royce's honor at the meeting of the American Philosophical Association in Philadelphia. For the most part, autobiographical.

1917

   RLE omits the list of literature. For other contributions see 1910-1.

   Published, probably due to Kernan's initiative, after Royce's death. Royce claims that Nietzsche is most noteworthy for developing a novel form of "ethical Titanism."

   RLE omits the list of literature. In the Encyclopaedia, portions of the text are printed in smaller type, suggesting that these are illustrative. RLE uses only one kind of type. For other contributions see 1910-1.

Posthumous Publications

1. Fugitive Essays. Edited by Jacob Loewenberg. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1920, 429 pp. Another edition was published by Harvard University Press at the same time. This edition bears the half-title, Semicentennial Publications of the University of California, 1868-
1918. It has an additional title page; otherwise, the two are identical. The same text reprinted (Freeport, N. Y.: Books for Libraries Press, 1968).

Contents:

2. Lectures on Modern Idealism. Edited by Jacob Loewenberg. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919, xii, 266 pp. Another edition was published by Yale University Press at the same time. This edition bears the half-title, Semicentennial Publications of the University of California, 1868-1918. It has an additional title page; otherwise, the two are identical. The same text, except for the preliminary matter, was reprinted with a foreword by John E. Smith (New Haven: Yale University Press [1964] xvi, 266 pp.).

Text of the lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in late January 1906 under the title "Aspects of Post-Kantian Idealism."


Costello served as secretary for the seminar. His task was to record the discussions and provide summaries of each session. Generally, the reports of the discussions are very condensed. The seminar for that year is usually called the "Seminary in Comparative Methodology."

Contents:
(2) “The Possibility of Error,” chapter 11 of *RAP*, with some omissions.
(3) “Individuality and Freedom,” lecture 10 of the *World and the Individual*, vol. 1, with some omissions.
(6) “Loyalty and Religion,” chapter 8 of the *Philosophy of Loyalty*, 1908-2, with some omissions.
(7) “The Idea of the Universal Community,” lecture 2 of the *Problem of Christianity*, vol. 1, 1913-6, with some omissions.


Contents:
(1) Facsimile of a letter from Daniel Coit Gilman to William Torrey Harris, dated July 18, 1878, introducing Royce to Harris.
(2) Facsimile of Royce's letter to William Torrey Harris, dated January 4, 1878.
(3) Facsimile of a postcard from Royce to Harris, dated October 23, 1878.
(4) “Editor's Preface,” by Daniel S. Robinson.
(5) “Recent Logical Inquiries and Their Psychological Bearings,” 1902-4.
(8) “Error and Truth,” 1912-1, with some changes.
(10) “Individual,” 1901-1.
Annotated Bibliography 1223

(12) "Negation," 1917-1.
(13) "Order," 1917-3.
(14) "On Definitions and Debates," 1912-3.
(15) "Introductory Note to Enrique's Problems of Science," 1914-1.
(17) "Introduction to Poincare's Foundations of Science," 1905-1, with some omissions.
(18) "Benno Erdmann's Logic," 1892-5.


Contents:
(1) "Introduction: 'From Provincialism to the Great Community,'" by Stuart Gerry Brown.
(2) "Race Questions and Prejudices," 1906-2.
(3) "Provincialism," 1902-3.
(4) "The Nature and Need of Loyalty," lecture 1 of the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2.
(5) "Individualism," lecture 2 of the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2.
(6) "Loyalty to Loyalty," lecture 3 of the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2.
(7) "Conscience," lecture 4 of the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2.
(8) "Some American Problems in Their Relation to Loyalty," lecture 5 of the Philosophy of Loyalty, 1908-2, with some omissions.


For a related essay see 1894-3.
Published Letters

Listed here are those letters which appeared after Royce's death. Those which were published before this are included in the main listing.


2. To James Mark Baldwin (excerpts), June 20, 1897. Ibid., pp. 233–35. Other excerpts from this letter were published earlier, see 1897-2.


8. To William Torrey Harris (postcard), October 23, 1878. Ibid., p. 82. Facsimile in *RLE*.

9. To William Torrey Harris, August 23, 1881. Ibid., p. 83.

10. To William Torrey Harris, December 18, 1881. Ibid., p. 84.

11. To William Torrey Harris, February 3, 1882. Ibid., p. 84.

12. To William Torrey Harris, December 4, 1892. Ibid., p. 85.

13. To William Torrey Harris, April 15, 1894. Ibid., pp. 85–86.

14. To William Torrey Harris, April 20, 1894. Ibid., p. 86.

15. To William Torrey Harris, May 13, 1894. Ibid., p. 86.


17. To William James (excerpts), January 8, 1880. Ibid., 1: 783–85.
18. To William James (excerpts), September 19, 1880. Ibid., I: 787–89.
21. To William James (excerpts), October 31, 1882. Ibid., I: 797.
22. To William James (excerpts), May 21, 1888. Ibid., I: 800–802.
23. To William James (excerpts), October 17, 1892. Ibid., I: 803–804.
24. To William James (excerpts), March, 1899. Ibid., 2: 729.
25. To William James, February 7, 1900. Ibid., I: 814.
26. To William James (excerpts), September 12, 1900. Ibid., I: 815–16.
27. To William James (excerpts), [1907]. Ibid., I: 820–21.
28. To Jacob Loewenberg (facsimile), January 31, 1913. In The Letters of Western Authors, No. 8: Josiah Royce, with comment by Benjamin H. Lehman. San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1935.
31. To Henry L. Oak (excerpts), September 17, 1885. Ibid., pp. xxvii–xxviii.
33. To Charles S. Peirce (excerpts), June 20, 1902. Ibid., pp. 301–2.

Location of Unpublished Letters Cited
To George P. Brett. August 22, 1899; September 1, 1899; October 27, 1901; February 24, 1904; undated [1904]; January 7, 1912. In the Macmillan Co., Papers, New York Public Library.
To Mrs. Bristol. December 3, 1911. In the Yale University library.

To George B. Coale. January 14, 1884; November 1, 1884; December 30, 1885; December 30, 1886. In the Johns Hopkins University library.

To Daniel Coit Gilman. June 14, 1875; July 11, 1875; May 11, 1884. In the Johns Hopkins University library.

To George Holmes Howison. Undated [1886]; July 13, 1889; October 5, 1897. In the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

To Robert U. Johnson. June 4, 1890; June 12, 1890; August 29, 1890; October 19, 1890; September 21, 1891. In the Bancroft Library of the University of California. October 6, 1891; October 7, 1891; September 16, 1910. In the Century Collection in the New York Public Library.

To Bernard Moses. September 7, 1883. In the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

To Henry L. Oak. August 8, 1885; November 12, 1885; January 30, 1886; May 31, 1886. In the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. Typewritten copies in the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

To Horace E. Scudder. May 24, 1883; September 25, 1886; November 2, 1890; January 25, 1891; April 7, 1891. In the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

To Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, January 5, 1912; January 20, 1912; September 16, 1913; November 9, 1913. In the Columbia University library.

Additions to the Fordham University Press Edition

1896


On 16 May 1896, Samuel Epes Turner, a neighbor, was accidentally struck and killed by a wagon while riding his bicycle. Royce claims that it is not enough for those responsible to "deplor" the accident. They must resolve that such things not happen again.

1900


Royce gave an address at a dinner to benefit the Ashfield Academy, Ashfield, Mass., organized by Charles Eliot Norton. At the time, the addresses were primarily devoted to attacks on American imperialism. Royce deplored the rise of the mob spirit, stressing the importance of individuality and of small groups taking counsel together.