Pure empiricism fails for $\sigma := \forall x \phi(x)$ (e.g. “all men are mortal”) if parts of the structure $M$ considered are inaccessible, whether by place, time, number, or in another way. Then $M \models \sigma$ simply has no such solution.

This calls for the other way of recognition: **deduction**: If evident, entailing axioms $\Sigma$ can be detected, ideally $M \models \Sigma$ and $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$, then $M \models \sigma$, as desired. Though ostensibly mysterious, it can be that axioms are immediately discernible, whereas consequences are not.

However, the axiomatic method requires conceptual determination: If mortal is universal (to human), “Fosca” (or “MacLeod”) was not human; if mortal is not universal, “Fosca” might be human.

(Received September 25, 2018)