

In the late 1950's historians of logic were dazzled by the bibliography gathered by Bochenski in his Formale Logik, Alber Verlag, München, 1956. I myself was again dazzled by the Logische Literatur collected by the little known German scholar L. Rabus almost hundred years earlier. In the early 1960's I was about to complete, mainly in Swiss libraries, the research showing that the hundreds of items cited by Rabus were not imaginary. It was my goal to improve and correct the references to each item. As I explain in the Vorbemerkung, this project turned out to be superseded, around 1964, by Risse's splendid work. In spite of Risse's accomplishment, Rabus bibliography did not lose all of its value. Moreover, I found it was pertinent to publish a short note on Rabus, who had been in Erlangen, in the Festschrift for another Erlangen teacher and philosopher: R. Zocher. This is the origin of my short note, reproduced below, in Tradition und Kritik, (Zocher Festschrift), Frommann Verlag, Stuttgart, 1967, 39- 42

The "Logische Literatur" of L.Rabus,

VORBEMERKUNG

This note was ready for publication some years ago, but it remained *inedita* until now. In the meantime Risse's splendid *Bibliographia Logica* (Olms Verlag, 1965) has become the best bibliography for the centuries of the *Neuzeit* (1500- 1800). Nevertheless, I think it is still meaningful to publish this note on Rabus' *Logische Literatur* in this *Festschrift* for Professor R. Zocher. For any scholar associated with Erlangen and its University it may be interesting to know that the best bibliography of logic (*Neuzeit*) has been, before Risse's work, the impressive list printed in the year 1868 by Verlag von Andreas Deichert (Druck der Universitäts-Buchdruckerei von E. Th. Jacob in Erlangen) as appendix to Rabus' *Logik und Metaphysik*. And even with respect to Risse's *Bibliographia Logica* one may assert that Rabus has not been completely defeated; there are in fact some authors (such as N. Wallerius and S. Hasenmüller) mentioned by Rabus but not by Risse. In the context of this *Festschrift* I may perhaps mention that I found Rabus' book through a Stuttgart antiquarian in the year 1959. As I realized that top experts in the history of logic were not aware of its existence, it seemed appropriate to do something in order to make it better known. Consequently I. Bochenski mentioned Rabus' "überraschende Literatur" in the second edition of his *Formale Logik* (1962) and Ch. Thiel published an excellent study on Rabus (in *Jahrbuch für fränkische Landesforschung*, 24, 1964, 401- 410). My project was actually to publish a critical edition of the bibliography, revised and completed as concerns *Exemplarnachweis*, plus an introductory note and a study on Rabus. For editorial reasons this project could not be achieved; only Thiel's study on Rabus (mentioned above) and a revised *fragment* of the *Logische Literatur* were published separately (the latter in my "Sobre la restauración de los textos filosóficos ibéricos", in *Documentación Crítica Iberoamericana*, Sevilla, 2, [1965] 423- 445). The introductory note is published in this *festschrift* for the first time.

Ignacio Angelelli
The Univ. of Notre Dame, 1967.

It is curious to observe how the *Logische Literatur* of G.L. Rabus has been so much overlooked. This bibliography is contained in: *Logik und Metaphysik. Erster Teil. Erkenntnislehre, Geschichte der Logik, System der Logik*, published in Erlangen, 1868. It occupies pages 443 to 518 and provides more than 1200 authors. This enormous list is distributed in six chronological sections. Rabus' bibliography is a remarkable and original contribution: almost 1000 authors are recorded from the *Aufkommen des Protestantismus* until the year 1865. In this sense it is a necessary complement to Prantl's unfinished work¹. But, in contrast with Prantl, Rabus offers to the XXth century reader a pure masterpiece of historical research, free from subjective interfering commentaries. The seventh section of the bibliography: *Hilfsmittel zum Studium der Geschichte der Logik* shows the very wide frame in which Rabus conducted his work although it is not clear whether the quoted sources were exhaustively investigated.

Rabus' bibliography from the Renaissance onwards is also a remarkable supplement to I.M. Bochenski's bibliography (*Formale Logik*, first ed. 1956) and offers to contemporary logicians interested in the history of logic, the possibility of exploring a wide *terra incognita*. In fact, until now historical research from the point of view of contemporary logic has concentrated on centuries previous to the Renaissance (see I.M. Bochenski, *Formale Logik*, p. 297 and W. and M. Kneale, *The development of logic*, p. 298).

The accent laid by Rabus on "modern" centuries is an anticipation of what the forthcoming edition of the *Ueberweg* introduces as new fields of historical research in philosophy².

Rabus' bibliography should not be considered as an "accidental" product of an archivist. It was inserted as an essential step within a life-long program on (what Rabus meant by) logic. He does not concern himself with history of logic as such: *Doch war bei allen diesen Studien nicht sein Plan eine Geschichte der Logik zu verfassen, sondern sein Streben ging dahin, mit Hilfe der Geschichtserkenntnis das System der Logik auszubilden*³. On the same page, Rabus observes that *manche neuere Logiker haben, wie sie zum Teil selbst bekennen, zum Teil aus ihren Schriften abnehmen lassen, zunächst ihr Lehrgebäude herzustellen sich beeilt und erst hernach zu den Leistungen anderer Leute sich herabzulassen für gut befunden*. Perhaps Frege was one of these "new logicians"⁴. Of course Frege could easily reply that Rabus did not see *the present*: Frege's complaint of Rabus' criticism may be understood in this way⁵.

Up to now Rabus has been known rather as author of *another book: Logik und System der Wissenschaften*, Erlangen 1895. This is the book referred to by the first edition of I.M. Bochenski's *Formale Logik* (p. 537). B. Croce, in making a meticulous survey of works on the history of logic quotes *this* book but not the one containing the bibliography⁶. E. Husserl, in his critical reviews of logical works of the end of the century⁷ or R. Adamson, in his history of logic⁸, seem to be in the same situation. *Ueberweg's* Logic is an exception⁹; Rabus' book of 1868 and its *Literatur* are mentioned, but without remarks and within a larger list of minor old books on history of logic, so that the reader cannot appreciate its particular value. Cf. also Baldwin's *Dictionary*. As a final remark, it should not be forgotten that "logic" has usually meant many things more than strict formal logic; semantics, methodology, philosophy of logic and even metaphysics or epistemology are subjects discussed in the works mentioned in Rabus' *Logische Literatur*. The general impression is that such non-formal subjects have prevailed over logic proper during the *Neuzeit*, i.e. during the centuries for which Rabus offers the richest known bibliography.

¹ Carl Prantl, *Geschichte der Logik im Abendlande*, 4 vols., Leipzig, 1855- 1870 (Reprint: Akademie Verlag, Berlin, 1957).

² P. Wilpert: *Die Neugestaltung des "Ueberweg"*, in: *Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie*, Band 43, Heft 1 (1961), 85-99. In p. 89 it is said: *Der bisher der Philosophie der Neuzeit gewidmete Band soll geteilt werden. Die dort als Übergangszeit bezeichnete Periode des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts hat zweifellos in der Beurteilung durch die historische Forschung der letzten Jahrzehnte an Bedeutung gewonnen. Das gilt nicht nur für den europäischen Humanismus, sondern ebenso für die Schulen von Padua und Coimbra, für Suarez, den Ramismus, die Schulmetaphysik im Zeitalter der Reformation und Gegenreformation.*

³ G.L. Rabus: *Logik und System der Wissenschaften*. Erlangen 1895. Page IV.

⁴ G.L. Rabus: *Die neuesten Bestrebungen auf dem Gebiete der Logik bei den Deutschen und die Logische Frage*, Erlangen 1880, p. 204. Rabus devotes two pages (130-131) to the work of a "young researcher, G. Frege". The work is of course the *Begriffsschrift* (published less than one year before). In particular Rabus says: *Dazu mag hier ununtersucht bleiben of nicht tatsächlich die Logik, soweit sie ein Bedürfnis hat "die*

Bündigkeit einer Schlusskette auf die sicherste Weise zu prüfen" (this is Begriffsschrift p. 4) Formeln mehr als genug seit lange besitzt.

⁵ G. Frege: *Ueber den Zweck der Begriffsschrift*, in: *Sitzungsberichte der Jenaischen Gesellschaft für Medicin und Naturwissenschaft für das Jahr 1882*, p. 5.

⁶ B. Croce: *Logica come scienza del concetto puro. Quarta edizione riveduta dall'autore*. Bari, Laterza, 1920, page 330.

⁷ E. Husserl: *III. Bericht über deutsche Schriften zur Logik in den Jahren 1895-1899*. In: *Archiv für systematische Philosophie*, 9 (1903), 393-408. Pages 393- 394.

⁸ R. Adamson: *A short history of logic*, ed. by W.R. Sorley, W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London 1911 (Reprint Library, Dubuque, Iowa, 1963).

⁹ F. Ueberweg: *System der Logik und Geschichte der logischen Lehren, Fünfte, verbesserte , vermehrte...Auflage*, Bonn, 1882. See in particular page 55.