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## **REVIEW-ESSAY**

## **IRVING H. ANELLIS**

In [Anellis & Houser 1991] it was noted that, through much of the twentieth century, major works on the history of logic, such as Kneale and Kneale's [Kneale & Kneale 1962] Development of Logic and Bocheński's [Bocheński 1970] Formal Logic, gave scant attention to the work in the algebraic logic or algebra of logic of the second half of the nineteenth century. The proportion of pages devoted to the work of George Boole (1815–1864), Augustus De Morgan (1806–1871), Charles Peirce (1839–1914), William Stanley Jevons (1835–1882), John Venn (1834–1923), and Ernst Schröder (1841–1902), not to mention such less well known of their colleagues as Evgenii Bunitskii (1874–1952), Platon Poretskii (1846–1907), or even Louis Couturat (1868–1914), amount to less than that given to those of their contemporaries whose contributions to logic itself were scant, but whose influence on what we might call philosophy of logic was large, Immanuel Kant (1724– 1804), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), and John Stuart Mill (1806–1873), for example. Thus, for example [Bocheński 1970] devotes a mere ten pages to "the Boolean calculus" and only a dozen more to the logic of relations, which focuses attention primarily on the work of Russell, rather than that of De Morgan, Peirce, and Schröder, while [Kneale & Kneale 1962] devotes a mere thirty pages to Boolean algebra and the logic of relations. [Anellis & Houser 1991] sought an explanation, and suggested there, and in more detail in Anellis 1995b, what might be the reason for this relative neglect. One clue was found in the comments of van Heijenoort [Van Heijenoort 1967b, vi], in which the algebraic logic is in effect regarded as a minor sidelight

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