

Frege's Lectures on Logic.
Carnap's Jena Notes,
1910-1914.

Translated and edited, with introductory essay,
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Based on the German text, edited, with introduction
and annotations, by Gottfried Gabriel

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PREFACE

Gottlob Frege is generally acknowledged to be one of the founders of modern logic, arguably even its main source. Frege presented his pioneering logical system for the first time in *Begriffsschrift* (1879). Later an expanded and modified version appeared in *Grundgesetze der Arithmetik*, Vols. I (1893) and II (1903). Together with his second book, *Grundlagen der Arithmetik* (1884), and a series of important articles, including “Funktion und Begriff” (1891) and “Über Sinn und Bedeutung” (1892), these texts are all well known today, and of continuing influence in philosophy, logic, and related areas. They have, indeed, become classics of analytic philosophy, and of nineteenth- and twentieth-century thought more generally (cf. Beaney 1997).

Until recently, very little was known about Frege’s post-1903 views on logic, including any modifications of his logical system in reaction to Russell’s antinomy, of which he was informed in 1902 when *Grundgesetze*, Vol. II, was in press. Even less was known about the classes Frege regularly taught on logic at the University of Jena. It is true that Rudolf Carnap, in his “Intellectual Autobiography” (1963), had mentioned attending several of these classes during his student years in Jena, 1911-1914, and had described them generally. But it took the rediscovery and reconstruction of Carnap’s lecture notes, in the early 1990s, for more specific and complete information to become available. German transcriptions of parts of these notes, edited by Gottfried Gabriel, were recently published as (Frege 1996).

In the present volume we make available, in English, the full set of notes taken by Carnap in Frege’s logic classes, supplemented by a translation of Gabriel’s introduction and annotations for the German version. Carnap’s lecture notes are from three classes: “Begriffsschrift I” (1910-11) (with two appendices), “Begriffsschrift II” (1913), and “Logik in der Mathematik” (1914). In our own introductory essay we provide additional information about Frege’s work as a lecturer, quoting extensively not only from Carnap’s later recollections, but also from those of other students of Frege’s during the same period; we summarize and analyze the content of Carnap’s lecture notes, with special focus on the precise nature of the logical system contained in

them; and we discuss the influence the lectures had on Carnap, as well as their place in the history of logic more generally.

A large part of the credit for making Carnap's notes from Frege's lectures available in the present form is due to Gottfried Gabriel and his co-workers. When they prepared the German version they faced considerable difficulties, especially of two kinds: typesetting Frege's unusual, two-dimensional notation; and transcribing Carnap's antiquated shorthand notation (for more on both aspects, see Gabriel's introduction). We are much obliged to Professor Gabriel for allowing us to make use of the results of his efforts, including providing us with electronic versions of the typeset texts. We are also grateful to Richard Ries for his editorial assistance, and André Carus for his help with the translations and his enthusiastic support overall. The project was supported financially by NEH Collaborative Research Grant RZ-20729-01.