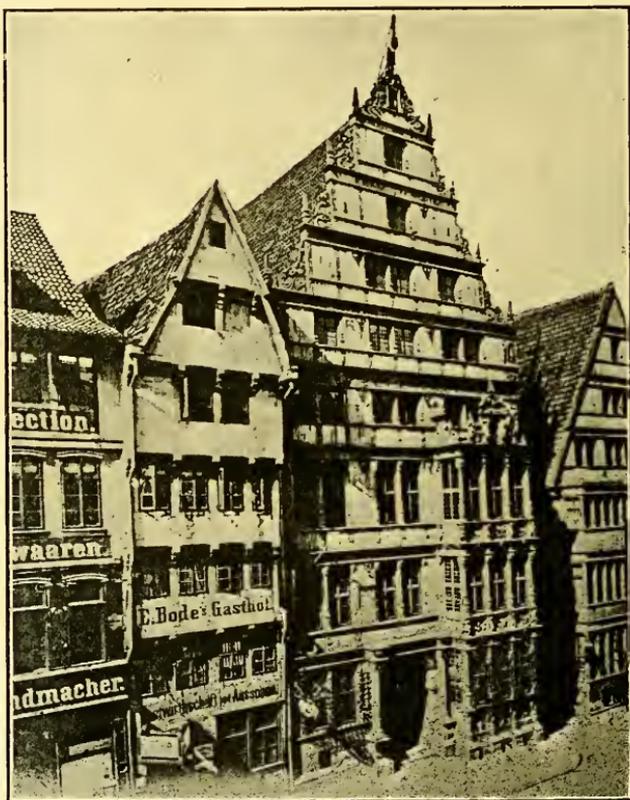


THE LEIBNIZ BICENTENARY.

THE current number of *The Monist* (October, 1916) is devoted to a commemoration of the scientific and philosophical work of Leibniz and its influences on modern thought. It is just two hun-



LEIBNIZ'S HOUSE IN HANOVER.

dred years since Leibniz died, and thus it is fitting, as well as useful, that we should all remember just now rather particularly the mortal Leibniz and his undying work.

In the first article, "Leibniz's Life and Work," C. Deslile Burns gives a brilliant account of Leibniz's life and his public activities, especially in the founding of learned academies.

Philip E. B. Jourdain, in an article on "The Logical Work of Leibniz," gives an account of Couturat's monumental work on the subject, and supplements it with a fuller account of some important parts of Leibniz's own work and the later developments of his "principle of continuity."



JOHANN HEINRICH LAMBERT.

In an article on "Leibniz and Descartes," C. Delisle Burns attempts to estimate: (1) The dependence of Leibniz upon Descartes for his conceptions of method; (2) His relation to Descartes in psychological questions; and (3) His dependence upon the Cartesian mechanism in physical science.

In "The development of Leibniz's Monadism," T. Stearns Eliot deals with the prejudices, traditions, and suggestions which

combined with the central motive in forming Leibniz's philosophical system.

Prof. Florian Cajori, in "Leibniz's 'Image of Creation,'" gives an interesting account of the shape which Leibniz's discovery and advocacy of the binary system of numeration in arithmetic took in his mind.

In "Leibniz's Monads and Bradley's Finite Centers," T. Stearns



BERNARD BOLZANO.

Eliot writes on the analogy between Leibniz's monads and F. H. Bradley's "finite centers."

In "The Manuscripts of Leibniz on his Discovery of the Differential Calculus," J. M. Child gives annotated translations of (1) the famous cancelled postscript, on Leibniz's early studies, to the letter from Leibniz to Jakob Bernoulli of April 1703, and (2) the *Historia et Origo* of about 1714.

This series of translations from Leibniz manuscripts will be

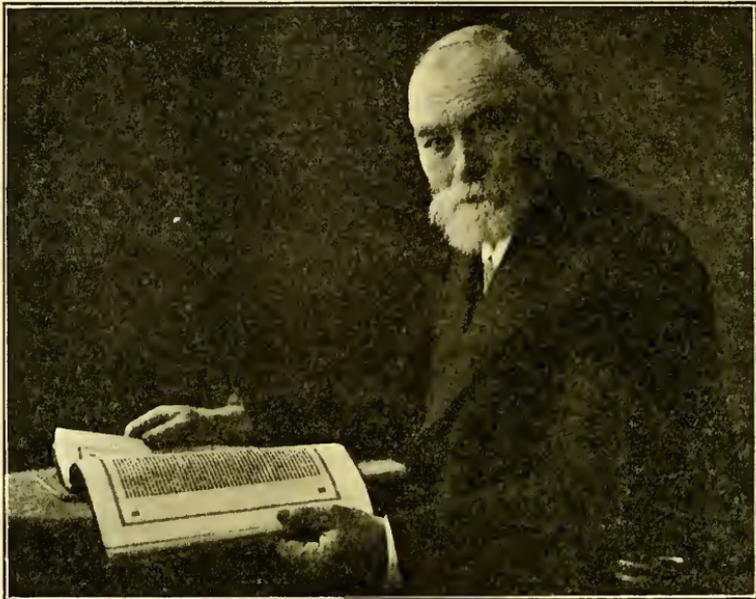
continued in the following number of *The Monist* (January, 1917), which will also contain articles on other mathematicians whose work has followed in the same direction as that of Leibniz. For instance, Miss D. M. Wrinch, in the article "Bernard Bolzano (1781-



HERMANN GRASSMANN.

1848),” will give an account of one of the most profound and original philosophers and mathematicians of the first half of the nineteenth century, who shows exceptionally clearly the influence of Leibniz’s thought.

In the January *Monist*, Mr. A. E. Heath will also present a deeply interesting biography of Hermann Grassmann, the strikingly original mathematician and lovable man who, just seventy years ago realized Leibniz's dream of a geometrical characteristic by an application of the powerful methods invented by him. With this article are connected in idea A. E. Heath's other articles: "The Neglect of the Work of Grassmann" and "The Geometrical Analysis of Grassmann and Its Connection with Leibniz's Characteristic."



*Not friendly to
the G. Frege.*

GOTTLÖB FREGE.

All this material in celebration of the Leibniz bicentenary has been gathered together and edited by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain, a Cambridge scholar who is greatly interested in the realm of mathematics, physics and logic, and has made valuable contributions to the literature of these subjects.

He sends us also most of the portraits published in this number, together with the facts about them. Besides Leibniz, Lambert, Bolzano and Grassmann they include the three chief representatives of Leibniz's thought in modern logic—Frege, Peano and Russell.

The frontispiece is the very characteristic portrait of Leibniz prefixed to the first volume of the first series of Onno Klopp's edition of Leibniz's works. The original is an engraving by Weger of Leibniz and bears the inscription:

"Haec habui quae scivi, et laetus recta peregi:
Quaeque relicta jacent, mentem tamen acta sequuntur."

The first illustration in the text is Leibniz's house in Hanover, from a photograph kindly given to Mr. Jourdain by Miss M. E.



GIUSEPPI PEANO.

Butler. The portrait of Lambert is from a lithograph by Engelmann and Co. which appears as frontispiece to Daniel Huber's *Johann Heinrich Lambert nach seinem Leben und Wirken aus Anlass der zu seinem Andenken begangenen Säcularfeier in drei Abhandlungen dargestellt* (Basel, 1829)—a rare book of which a copy is in the Venn Collection of Books on Logic in the library of

the University of Cambridge, England. Below the portrait in Huber's book are the lines of Lambert:

“Auf unserer Erde werden die organischen Körper unter allen übrigen am häufigsten und leichtesten herfürgebracht. . . Alles wozu in der Welt die Mittel am häufigsten vorrätig sind, muss mit unter die Absicht der Schöpfung gerechnet werden.”

The portrait of Bernard Bolzano is taken from the frontispiece to his *Lebensbeschreibung* (Sulzbach, 1836), an autobiographical



BERTRAND RUSSELL.

sketch. The portrait of Hermann Grassmann is from a photograph in the possession of Dr. Paul Carus.

The portraits of Frege and Peano are from photographs (by Emil Tesch of Jena and M. Fiorino of Turin respectively) given to Mr. Jourdain many years ago by Professors Frege and Peano. Finally, the portrait of Bertrand Russell is from a photographic group (by Stearn of Cambridge, England) of the members of the Cambridge Moral Sciences Club, which was taken in the early summer of 1914.