

**OUTLINES OF THEORETICAL
LOGIC: FOUNDED ON
THE NEW ANALYTIC OF
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON**

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Outlines of Theoretical Logic: Founded on the New Analytic of Sir William Hamilton by C. Mansfield Ingleby

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OF
THEORETICAL LOGIC.

FOUNDED ON THE NEW ANALYTIC OF
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Designed for a Text-book in Schools and Colleges.

BY
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BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

Cambridge:
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1856.

PREFACE.

THE following pages are designed to form the basis of class-instruction in the science of Theoretical Logic. As many modern works of this kind are in circulation, a few words may be expected in explanation of the motives which have induced me to give this treatise to the public. The discoveries of Sir William Hamilton, upon which these outlines are mainly founded, do not date further back than 1840, in which year they were first promulgated. Of the treatises which have been published since that date two only profess to embody those discoveries, and those two are not fitted to form the text-book of a lecture-room. All other treatises are deficient in several of the staple subjects of the science, and the majority intrench upon the domains of Language, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. A good text-book is therefore a desideratum. Accordingly, when I commenced my lectures at the Institute, I was thrown entirely on my own resources for the exposition of several important branches of the science; and it was not long before a request was preferred to me by several of my class to print for

their benefit certain of the notes with which I had furnished them, and which consumed much time in dictation.

The peculiar characteristics of the following treatise are (1) the doctrine of extension and intension, (2) the quantification of the predicate, (3) the solution of opposed propositions, (4) the reduction of the thirty-six moods in each figure to nine essential moods, (5) the evolution of all additional moods caused by the introduction of the sign of partial quantity on the one hand, and by the ultra-total quantification of the middle term on the other, and (6) the doctrine of induction. The treatise is likewise characterised by the exclusion therefrom of the doctrine of modals, and of enthymemes and sorites.

In the treatment of syllogisms I have employed no scheme of pictorial notation, for the simple reason that I am thoroughly convinced of the general uselessness of any such, and therefore strongly deprecate its use. I am acquainted with the schemes of Euler, Ploucquet, Lambert, Hamilton, and Boole, of which I take Lambert's to be the best; but I am far from thinking it desirable to trouble the student with it.

In the course of the following pages I have not scrupled to avail myself of the demonstrations of

others; and where I have found such expressed with a truth, clearness, and precision, which I should despair of approaching, I have transplanted into my own work as much as I found necessary, in all cases (except in the statement of the canons of syllogisms, which are taken from Sir William Hamilton's *Disquisitions*) acknowledging the obligation by annexing the name of the author. But inasmuch as in all such cases I have not unfrequently amended the grammatical construction, I have been unable to indicate the extracts by the usual addition of " ".

I have already stated the immediate design of my work; independently of that, I have sufficient faith in my own labours to entertain the hope that they may not be without influence upon logic as a branch of liberal education in the Universities. This hope will be fully realised, as far as Cambridge is concerned, if I am in the most indirect manner instrumental in giving logic a place in the curriculum of her studies, and thus removing from her a stigma as disgraceful as it is peculiar.

My claims to originality are small: they are confined to the treatment of logical opposition and the principle of the congruity of syllogisms. In stating the thirty-six moods of the syllogism I have not borrowed from any other writer, but have

drawn them up from my own investigation. However, I believe they will be found to agree with those of Sir William Hamilton.

BIRMINGHAM,

July 21st, 1856.

CORRECTIONS.

The following Errata occurred through the negligence entailed on the Author's illness; he trusts they are the only blunders which disfigure this little work.

- P. 56. 4th line from the bottom, for 'argument' read agreement.
 P. 63. 13th line from the top, the word 'All' should be enclosed in []
 P. 64. 8th line from the top, the brackets enclosing the word 'Any' should be transferred to the 'All' of the preceding line.
 P. 72. 7th line from the bottom, the word 'Certain' on the right hand should be enclosed in []
 P. 73. 8th line from the top, the word 'Certain' to be preceded by a []
 — 4th line from the bottom, the word 'Certain' to be enclosed in []

N.B. It would be better in pages 72 and 73 to substitute (Certain) for [Certain] wherever the latter occurs, inasmuch as the [] have been appropriated to distinguish the redundancy of the sign of quantity 'All.'

In page 57, in the 6th and 9th lines from the bottom, the word 'definite' (which is used by Baynes) is equivocal, and should be replaced by the word 'determinate.'