

Female Philosophers in Early Logical Empiricism

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Problem

Anyone who attempts to combine **history with systematics** in ...

- ... research
- ... teaching
- ...

is often led into **male-dominated representations**.

Our aim: to **break free** from this *pattern* in a presentation of **logical empiricism**.

A Di-/Trilemma

Historical studies generally face the following problem:

- ① In the past (and not only in the past), lines of influence have **marginalised relevant groups**.
- ② Studies in the history of ideas aim to trace lines of influence **accurately**.
- ③ Therefore: accurate studies of the history of ideas trace instances of group marginalisation.

A Di-/Trilemma

- ③ Rigorous studies of the history of ideas trace the marginalisation of groups.
- ④ The history of ideas **has an impact**, for example, in the context of canonisation, even in the **present and future** (cf. Leopold, Köller, and Renger 2025).

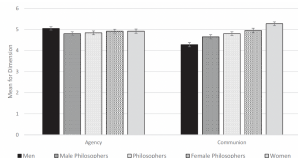


FIGURE 2 | Agency and communion attributions for different groups. Means and standard error for the five groups (Men, Male Philosophers, Philosophers, Female Philosophers, and Women) on the two dimensions of agency and communion in Study 1.

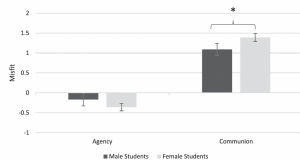


FIGURE 3 | Misfit in perceived agency and communion for Male and Female students. Means and standard errors for the fit of male and female students in the dimension's agency and communion in Study 2. Scores above zero describe a misfit indicating that students rated themselves higher on the respective scales than philosophers. Scores below zero describe a misfit indicating that students rated themselves lower than philosophers. Asterisk indicating a significant difference.

- ⑤ Therefore: **accurate** intellectual history **perpetuates** group marginalisation.

Dilemma: The history of ideas is **inaccurate** or **perpetuates** problems.

A Di-/Trilemma



Trilemma:

Research and teaching is

- ahistorical or
- inaccurate in terms of the history of ideas or
- perpetuating problems in the history of ideas.

Main thesis: The central assumptions of the trilemma can be refuted.

This is argued using the example of [early logical empiricism](#).

Contents

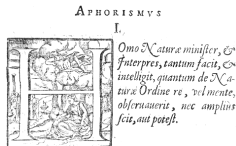
- 1 Early Logical Empiricism
- 2 Steps Towards a More Inclusive Overview
- 3 Reflection and Follow-Up

Early Logical Empiricism

Early Logical Empiricism: Tradition

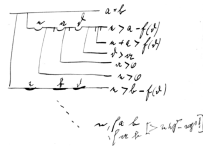
Empiricism

(approx. 17th–19th century)



Analytic Philosophy

(starting with the 19th century)



Logical Empiricism

(starting with the 20th century)

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DES
VEREINES ERNST MACH

WISSENSCHAFTLICHE
WELTAUFFASSUNG

Early Logical Empiricism: Characterisation

Two main principles:

- ① **Two forms of knowledge:** A strict distinction is made between **formal** and **empirical** knowledge.
- ② **Epistemological reductionism:** All non-formal knowledge must be justified empirically.

Early phase (1920s to late 1940s):

- narrow understanding of justification
- and thus also: **thematic restriction** (critique of ethics and metaphysics)

Early Logical Empiricism: Centres

Centres, around 1930 (van der Schaar and Schliesser (5:2) 2017[b]):

- *Vienna Circle* (*Ernst Mach Society*)
- *Berlin Group* (*Berlin Society for Empirical/Scientific Philosophy*)
- *Lviv-Warsaw School* in what was then Poland
- Individual philosophers in the **UK** (Cambridge)
- Individual philosophers in the **US** (Harvard)
- Later also in the Scandinavian countries (especially Sweden)

Harvard: H.M. Sheffer, C.I. Lewis, 1924: A.N. Whitehead; later on Quine, Tarski, Carnap

Early Logical Empiricism: Key Topics

Due to a shift in methodology, the original focus was on:

- *Philosophical Methodology*, *Probability*, and *Confirmation*

Soon, however, the discussion was extended to other topics of great significance for science, its methodology and practice:

- *Scientific reductionism* (Herbert Feigl, Ernest Nagel)
- *Explanation* (Carl G. Hempel and Paul Oppenheim)
- *Causality* (Hans Reichenbach)
- *Scientific realism* (Hilary Putnam)

Early Logical Empiricism: Key Topics



Early Logical Empiricism: Overviews

Stanford Encyclopedia on *Logical Empiricism* (Creath 2023):

Section “some major participants in the movement”:

- contains a list of 28 philosophers
- all male
- Only one female contributor is mentioned: *Susan Stebbing* (as co-supervisor)

Further overview:

- Hardcastle and Richardson (2003): do not cover female contributors (although: *Logical Empiricism in North America* ([LENA](#)))

Steps Towards a More Inclusive Overview

Frameworks for including contributions by women

Ways of including contributions by women:

- 1 Topic + Section on contributions by women

E.g.: *Routledge Handbook of Logical Empiricism* (Janssen-Lauret 2021b)

- 2 Contributions by women are made **the subject of the topic**

E.g.: Publications on the work of female logical empiricists (van der Schaar and Schliesser (5:2) 2017[a])

- 3 Systematically (but possibly more or less “a-historically”) “**weave in**” contributions by women into the topic

my approach to a brief overview of the history of logical empiricism

E.g.: Women in the Vienna Circle (1/4)

The core members of the *Vienna Circle* included: *Olga Hahn*, *Rose Rand* and *Olga Taussky* (all working primarily in the field of mathematical logic)

Else Frenkel (philosophy of psychology) and *Käthe Steinhardt* (epistemology) also frequently attended the Circle's meetings.



E.g.: Women in the Berlin Group (1/5)

Wilma Papst (with a doctoral thesis on Frege's philosophy, 1930) and *Hilda Geiringer* (statistics and probability theory)



E.g.: Women at the Lviv-Warsaw School (1/3)



A negative example: The reception of the *Tractatus*

Detailed 1924–1925, discussion until 1933:

Entwicklung der Thesen des „Wissens-Kreis“	
bearbeitet von Rose Rand, Nov. 1932 bis März 1933.	
blau: ja, rot: nein, grün: sinnlos, : fehlt, ? : unbestimmt, S.: Schlick, W.: Weissmann, C.: Carnap, H.: Neurath, H.: Hahn, K.: Kaufmann.	
Thesen	S. W. C. N. H. K.
1. Die Philosophie will durch Aufstellung von Regeln die Begriffe und Regeln der Wissenschaft klären.	vor Tract. : Tractatus : nach Tract. :
2. Die Philosophie will die Begriffe und Sätze der Wissenschaft und des täglichen Lebens klären, indem sie zwar keine Regeln des Gebrauchs der Worte vorschreibt, doch die Regeln des Gebrauchs eines Wortes ausbreitet und auf die logischen Folgen einer Regel aufmerkzaam macht. Schärfer: Die Philosophie gebietet nicht einen bestimmten Gebrauch eines Wortes, doch verbietet sie es die Folgerungen der angenommenen Regeln zu vermischen oder sich an sie nicht zu halten.	
3. Die Sprache bildet die Wirklichkeit ab.	
4. Die Sprache ist ein System von Sätzen, das untereinander verglichen wird. Von einer Abbildung der Wirklichkeit darf nicht gesprochen werden, denn damit wäre ein metaphysischer Begriff eingeführt.	
5. Der Satz ist eine Konfiguration von Worten, die durch ihre Syntax bestimmt werden.	
6. Der Satz bildet den Sachverhalt ab.	



This is despite the fact that **Rose Rand** also made independent and relevant philosophical contributions (including “The Logic of Demand-Sentences”, 1939/1962, *Synthese*).

Steps towards a positive example: Confirmation

“History”:

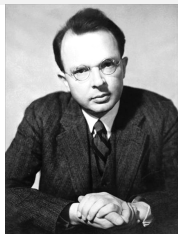
Rudolf Carnap's idea of inductive logic (from 1945):

Two central problems with the approach:

- Probability of **universal statements**
(in many systems this is 0)
- Probability of (imperfect) **analogies**
(not adequately captured in many systems of inductive reasoning)

This led to an extension of the **free parameters** of the programme (λ, μ, γ) .

Analogical inferences play a central role in this.



Steps towards a positive example: Confirmation

“**Herstory**”: Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum’s Account
(cf. Sznajder 2024)

- took a probabilistic approach to **analogical reasoning**;
- 1940 lecture, in which she apparently presented her work on analogical reasoning.
- 1941: Publication as a **Mind-paper** “*Induction et analogie: comparaison de leur fondement*”; formulation of a general theory of the logic of analogical reasoning.
- October 1941: Imprisonment in Vilnius;
- Until spring 1942: Hosiasson apparently still managed to compose “a serious study on reasoning by analogy” (probably a text that was later translated and published Sznajder 2024, sect.4);



Steps towards a positive example: Confirmation

“Her-&History/Ourstory/A Story”:

- Carnap only began publishing on the subject of induction in 1945.
- A simple form of analogical reasoning can be found in his work *LfP* (1950).
- Hosiasson and Carnap met several times in the 1930s (for the first time in November) during Carnap's first visit to Warsaw.
- Carnap does not mention them in the context of analogical inferences;



A more inclusive review article mentions both equally (systematics) even without documented influence (history).

A similar weaving in is also achieved, for example, for Marry Hesse.

Steps towards a positive example: Confirmation

Huttegger (2019, pp.1f):



“A limitation of the Johnson-Carnap approach [to inductive reasoning] is its inability to deal with various forms of analogical reasoning. This was pointed out by Peter Achinstein (1963) in an influential critique of Carnap’s inductive system. [...] While his original system of inductive logic includes some limited forms of analogical inference (Carnap and Stegmüller 1959; Carnap 1980; Niiniluoto 1981; Romeijn 2006), Carnap’s own contributions did not lead to any definitive solution. The reason is that the most interesting kinds of analogy are excluded by one of the central principles of Johnson’s and Carnap’s inductive logic, the so-called sufficientness postulate (Good 1965). [...] There have been a number of attempts to solve this problem².

² See Hesse (1964), Niiniluoto (1981), Spohn (1981), Costantini (1983), Kuipers (1984), Skyrms (1993a), di Maio (1995), Festa (1997), Maher (2000, 2001), Romeijn (2006), and Hill and Paris (2013)”

Steps towards a positive example: Confirmation

Weaving into Huttegger (2019, pp.1f):



"A limitation of the Johnson-Carnap approach [to inductive reasoning] is its inability to deal with various forms of analogical reasoning. [The role of analogical reasoning was early on linked to inductive reasoning. One of the first philosophers to classify, formally study, and interrelate analogical reasoning to induction was Janina Hosiasson (1941,1948). While she started with a traditional understanding of analogical reasoning, equating analogy to the degree of similarity between objects, quickly she developed a much more general approach, fully in line with her initial focus on a structural, logical approach to inductive reasoning (Sznajder 2024, cf.). Also for Carnap, though at a later point in time only, analogical reasoning played a crucial rule. The inability to deal with it was pointed out by Peter Achinstein (1963) in an influential critique of Carnap's inductive system. [...] While his original system of inductive logic includes some limited forms of analogical inference (Carnap and Stegmüller 1959; Carnap 1980; Niiniluoto 1981; Romeijn 2006), Carnap's own contributions did not lead to any definitive solution. The reason is that the most interesting kinds of analogy are excluded by one of the central principles of Johnson's and Carnap's inductive logic, the so-called sufficientness postulate (Good 1965). [...] There have been a number of attempts to solve this problem².

² See Hosiasson-Lindenbaum (1941, 1948), Hesse (1964), Niiniluoto (1981), Spohn (1981), Costantini (1983), Kuipers (1984), Skyrms (1993a), di Maio (1995), Festa (1997), Maher (2000, 2001), Romeijn (2006), and Hill and Paris (2013)"

Steps towards a positive example: Langer I

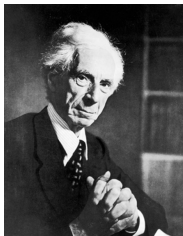
Changes in the American Philosophical Landscape (Pragmatism $\Rightarrow$ Analytic Philosophy): Impact of refugee philosophers from Europe (all male), but the American philosophical landscape had already started to change before.

“History”:

- ① **Russell in Harvard** (spring 1914, afterwards hiring of logicians; Whitehead in 2024); following steady flow of dissertations on logic;
- ② **Feigl's propaganda**/promotion of the program of the Vienna Circle and logical positivism (Harvard, 1930-31), with criticism from, e.g., C.I. Lewis, and John Dewey;
- ③ **Nagel, Quine, and Morris travelling to Europe**: Nagel criticising his mentor Dewey, Quine criticising his mentor C.I. Lewis (both particularly impressed by Carnap); Morris particularly impressed by Neurath's unity of science ideas.

Steps towards a positive example: Langer I

“**H**istory”:



...



...

Steps towards a positive example: Langer I



“Herstory” (cf. Verhaegh 2022):

- Studied at Radcliffe College (Harvard’s sister institution);
- 1921-22 in **Vienna** (before Schlick), joins lectures of a regular attendand of the later Vienna Circle meetings (Karl Bühler)
- 1926: **Thesis**: “*A Logical Analysis of Meaning*”, superv. by Whitehead
- 1926-1936: publications in *Mind* and the *Journal of Philosophy*, co-founding of the **Association for Symbolic Logic**
- 1930: Book: *The Practice of Philosophy*: Langer defines philosophy as “the pursuit of meaning” and speaks about designing and chosing conceptual frameworks.
- 1930-31: Particularly **Feigl** was most influenced by Langer (December 6, 1930, and April 5, 1931 to Schlick): “I was delighted to meet Susanne Langer, who is a professor here at Radcliffe College”; “In the **Langer Circle** we almost always discuss logic [...] it is almost like in Vienna!”; also 1931 Feigl mentions in his manifesto her book (next to C.I. Lewis’ *Mind and the Other World*, Bridgman’s *The Logic of Modern Physics*) as exemplary for the new movement.
- 1931-32: **Schlick** takes over the phrase “**pursuit of meaning**” as the aim of philosophy;
- 1933: Vienna Circle reads *The Practice of Philosophy* (Quine reports on it; Carnap already in Prague: Langer is on **Carnap’s To Meet in the US** list—1935 is Langer one of the first to be met by Carnap; topic: Frege);
- 1934: **Nagel, Morris** to Neurath listing prominently Langer for scientific phil. in the US;

Steps towards a positive example: Langer I

“Ourstory”:

- ① Russell in Harvard (spring 1914, afterwards hiring of logicians; Whitehead $\longleftrightarrow$ Langer in 1924); following steady flow of dissertations on logic;
- ② Langer $\longleftrightarrow$ Feigl $\longleftrightarrow$ Schlick promotion of the program of the Vienna Circle and logical positivism (Harvard, 1930-31), with criticism from, e.g., C.I. Lewis, and John Dewey;
- ③ Langer $\longleftrightarrow$ Nagel, Quine, and Langer $\longleftrightarrow$ Morris travelling to Europe: Nagel criticising his mentor Dewey, Quine criticising his mentor C.I. Lewis (both particularly impressed by Langer $\longleftrightarrow$ Carnap); Morris particularly impressed by Neurath's unity of science ideas.

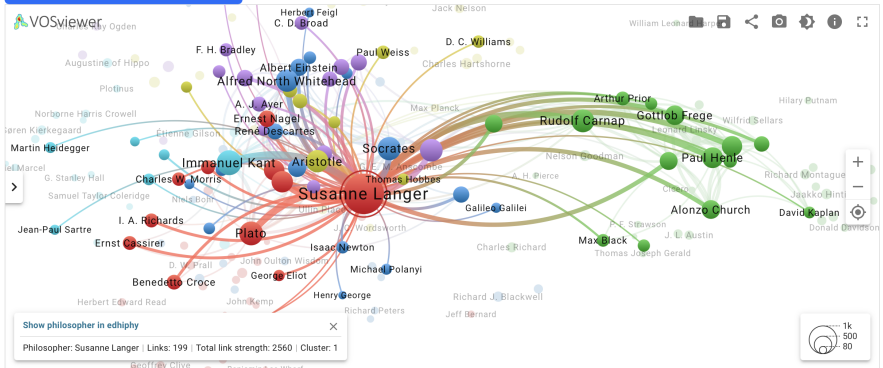


...

Steps towards a positive example: Langer I

Author Network

display author-centred network (top 200)



Source: <https://edhiPHY.org/>

Steps towards a positive example: Langer II

The philosophy of Langer makes up not only for a good case to discuss incorporation of marginalised contributions by *weaving in* contributions into a given set of topics.

It is also highly relevant with respect to *setting the topics* themselves.

E.g.: *Philosophy in a New Key* (1942):

- Is usually interpreted as transition of Langer's writing toward art and aesthetics (not explicitly positioning herself as an analytic philosopher any longer).
- However, it was just a “bridge too far” [too early] (cf. Verhaegh 2022, sect.10.7):
 - ① **Philosophy of Art:** “Whereas aesthetics and philosophy of art would become respected subdisciplines of analytic philosophy in the 1960s and 1970s, in other words, it appears that it was simply a bridge too far for the analytic community in the early 1940s.” (became mainstream only with Goodman's *Languages of Art* in 1968).
 - ② **Naturalism:** Influence on *naturalistic view* of Quine (in the early 1950s).

⇒ Topics even in early logical empiricism.

Reflection and Follow-Up

Our Trilemma



Trilemma:

Research and teaching is **ahistorical** or **historical** in terms of **ideas inaccurate** or **perpetuates problems** in the history of ideas.

Based on the premises:

- ① In the past, strands of influence have **marginalised relevant groups**.
- ② The history of ideas aims to trace strands of influence **accurately**.
- ④ The history of ideas **has an impact**, e.g., in the context of canonisation, even in the **present/future**.

Vs. 1. (future historiography): 4% 1896–1960 $\Rightarrow$ 20% 1993–2015 (Verhaegh and Peijnenburg 2022, p.2, p.10)

Vs. 4.: contextualisation, uncovering implicit *biases* etc.

Resolution of the Trilemma

Vs. 2: To define the aim of the history of ideas **more broadly**:

- also includes the **tracing of marginalisations** – note the distinction (cf. Verhaegh and Peijnenburg 2022, p.2):
 - **historical** marginalisation
 - **historiographical** marginalisation
- also includes history outside mainstream currents of influence:
 - within influential themes
 - outside influential themes (e.g. **Susan Stebbing**)

Consequence of the analysis within the framework of the **trilemma**: It involves a balancing act in the history of ideas based on the dimensions: **historical relevance, accuracy, emancipation/revision** ... with regard to lines of influence

Summary

Work on an overview of **early logical empiricism**.

The idea is to combine a systematic perspective (**themes**) with a **historical** perspective.

In particular, neither **+theme** nor **the-theme**

Rather, contributions by **women** are to be **woven in**.

The aim is to find a good balance between a
“**her-/his-/a**-historical treatment.



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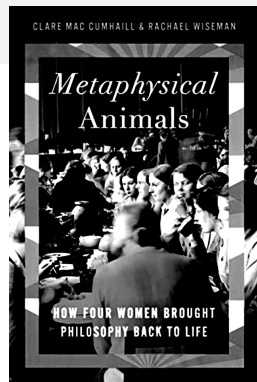
Appendix: Other areas

Other areas are better covered.

It is not difficult to find *Elizabeth Anscombe*, *Philippa Foot*, *Mary Midgley* and *Iris Murdoch* in overviews of early analytical philosophy.

They were also of great significance for the **expansion of the scope** of analytical philosophy (cf. Mac Cumhaill and Wiseman 2022).

Nevertheless, there is still much ground to make up here: Martinich and Sosa (2001) includes, out of 49 classic analytical texts, **only 2 by women** (Anscombe, Foot).



Appendix: In general, things are changing

New studies on the history of philosophy are examining the participation of women:

- Thorgeirsdottir and Hagenruber (2020), Ebbersmeyer and Paganini (2020) and Detlefsen and Shapiro (2023) offer a general discussion of *women in the history of philosophy in general*.
- van der Schaar and Schliesser ((5:2) 2017[a]) and Peijnenburg and Verhaegh (2022) provide some of the first overviews and forums for discussion on the role of *women in the history of analytic philosophy*.
- Elkind and Klein (2024) examines the role of *female philosophers in the circle of Bertrand Russell*.
- Janssen-Lauret (2021b) provides an overview and discussion on the topic of *women in logical empiricism*.

Appendix: In general, things are changing



- Anna Brożek (Warsaw): amongst others on the Lwów–Warsaw School
- Silke Körber (Berlin): amongst others on *Susan Stebbing*
- Katarina Mihaljević (Tilburg): amongst others on *Rose Rand*
- Marta Sznajder (Vienna): amongst others on *Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum*
-

Appendix: Ad Women at the Lemberg-Warsaw School

Wolenski (2021) mentions, in addition to his own teacher, *Izydora Dąmbska*, also *Eugenia Ginsberg*, *Janina Hosiasson* (probability, confirmation), *Maria Kokoszyńska* (truth theory, logic), *Daniela Tennerowa-Gromska*, *Maria Ossowska* (moral philosophy), *Seweryna Łuszczewska-Rohmanova* (mathematical logic), *Halina Śloniewska* and *Janina Kotarbińska* (epistemology, reductionism).



Appendix: Ad Women at the Lemberg-Warsaw School

Special case (cf. van der Schaar and Schliesser (5:2) 2017[b], p.2):

- Kazimierz Twardowski, a student of Franz Brentano in Vienna, was asked to establish a philosophy department as part of the Polish University in Lemberg (Lvov).
- To ensure that women could attend the university, Twardowski arranged for a [secondary school for women](#) to be founded in Lviv in 1920.
- More than [a third](#) of his students and research assistants were female.
- At least [10 women](#) from the school went on to pursue careers as philosophers at a university.

Appendix: Logical Empiricists in the UK

In the UK, *Susan Stebbing*'s critique of verificationism and *Mary Hesse*'s contributions to confirmation were of great importance to the logical empiricism movement from the very beginning.

Stebbing was also the first female professor of philosophy (1933).



Appendix: Logical Empiricists in the UK



COLSTON SYMPOSIUM ON OBSERVATION AND INTERPRETATION 1957

Appendix: Logical empiricists in the US

In the US: *Susanne Langer's* critique of logical positivism and her alternative non-discursive theory of meaning, as well as *Ruth Barcan Marcus'* contributions to modal logic, bear witness to the early and significant involvement of female philosophers in the development of logical empiricism and its formal tools.



Appendix: A Diverse Canon I

Source: (Burkard et al. 2025)

Women and members of marginalised groups (such as people of colour or those from non-academic backgrounds [or from less canonised traditions]) remain comparatively under-represented in philosophy, despite the progress made in recent decades.

Strategies for diversification (all marked as +: diversification):

Pairing: this involves supplementing canonical figures with alternative perspectives (e.g. Descartes and Elizabeth of Bohemia)

- + easily compatible with the existing canon
- Supplementary role/appendage
- Canon remains structurally untouched

Appendix: A Diverse Canon II

Expansion: adding new female thinkers

- Selection problem due to space constraints

Constellation research: ... to fill in the gaps (e.g. Peter Adamson's podcast *A History of Philosophy without any Gaps*)

+ Integrates very well with existing historiography of philosophy and the canon

- Very labour-intensive
- Gets somewhat lost amidst a superficial focus on systematics (rather than the history of ideas)

Re-reading: this involves a critical re-examination of the canon from a new (e.g. feminist) perspective

- + Critique of established positions
- Refinement of existing work – this remains in place

Appendix: A Diverse Canon III

Separation [(the topic)]: a dedicated event on female philosophers, etc.

- + plenty of space
- + not an add-on
- Ghettoisation and perception as an optional special area

Moving away from author-centred approaches: focus on argumentative structures rather than authors (the authors' names take a back seat)

- + Exclusions from the canon are not reproduced
- Omission of historical contexts that may be relevant to the systematics

Further addition: Genre addition: correspondence

Appendix: Using EHIPHY

edhiphy: <https://edhiphy.org/>

part of the ERC and NWO-funded project *“Exiled Empiricists: American Philosophy and the Great Intellectual Migration”*

Team: Sander Verhaegh, Eugenio Petrovich, Claudia Cristalli, Fons Dewulf, Ties van Gemert, Nina IJdens, Gregor E. Bös, Wessel Dankers, Paul van Geldrop

Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I know about work on the same topic.

Year	Journal	Title	Article Source	Context	Mentioned Philosopher	Author(s)	Author ID(s)	Disamb. Status	Mention ID
1945	Philosophy of Science	On Inductive Logic	edhiphy jstor	...e. Most authors of modern axiom systems of probability! (Keynes (), Walsmann (), Mazurkiewicz?, HOSIASSON , v. Wright?) are cautious enough not to accept that principle. An examination of these systems sho...	Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum	Rudolf Carnap	P:5858	Non ambiguous	184280_128 P
1945	Philosophy of Science	On Inductive Logic	edhiphy jstor	...ik der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung C. R. Soc. Science Varsovie, Cl. III, vol. 25, 1932, pp. 1-4. 11 JANINA HOSIASSON-LINDENBAUM , On Confirmation, Journal Symbolic Logic, vol. 5, 1940, pp. 133-148. 12 G. H. von Wright, The Logic...	Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum	Rudolf Carnap	P:5858	Non ambiguous	184280_144 P
1945	Philosophy of Science	On Inductive Logic	edhiphy jstor	...m shows that the ratio of the increase of c^* is greater than 1, since $w, > w_a$. 20 Janina Lindenbaum- HOSIASSON , Induction et analogie: Comparaison de leur fondement, Mind, vol. 50, 1941, pp. 351-365; see espec...	Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum	Rudolf Carnap	P:5858	Non ambiguous	184280_403 P
1945	Philosophy and Phenomenological Research	The Two Concepts of Probability: The Problem of Probability	edhiphy jstor	... (, p. 481), in order to see how it overcomes the well-known difficulties of Laplace definition. 14 JANINA HOSIASSON-LINDENBAUM , On Confirmation, Journal of Symbolic Logic Vol. V (1940), pp. 133-148. A book exhibiting this sys...	Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum	Rudolf Carnap	P:5858	Non ambiguous	2102817_146 P

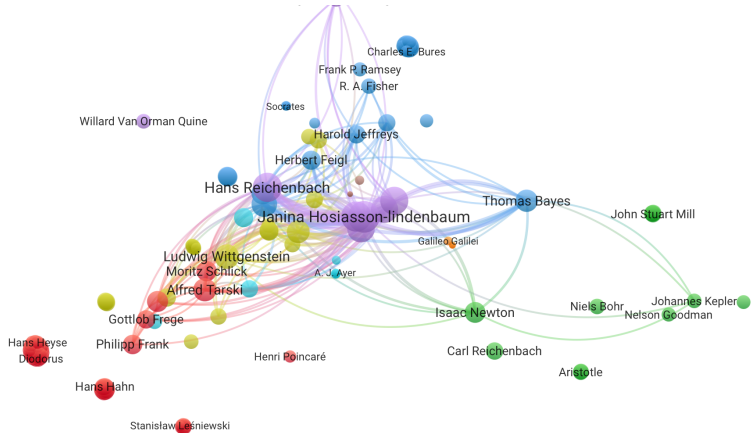
Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I know about work on the same topic.

Article ID	Title	Year of Publication	Authors	Author IDs	Journal	Mentions to Janina Hosiasson-Lindenbaum	Mentions to Rudolf Carnap
edhiphy jstor	Impressions and Appraisals of Analytic Philosophy in Europe. II	1936	Ernest Nagel	P:1774	The Journal of Philosophy	1	74
edhiphy jstor	Studies in the Logic of Confirmation (I.)	1945	Carl G. Hempel	P:844	Mind	6	7
edhiphy jstor	Philosophical Periodicals	1936		P:1	Mind	2	5
edhiphy jstor	A Definition of "Degree of Confirmation"	1945	Carl G. Hempel; Paul Oppenheim	P:844 P:5053	Philosophy of Science	1	8
edhiphy jstor	After Six Years	1946	Otto Neurath	P:4904	Synthese	1	5
edhiphy jstor	A Note on Some Quantitative Theories of Confirmation	1961	R. H. Vincent	P:5288	Philosophical Studies	1	3
edhiphy jstor	On the Derivation of Probabilities from Frequencies	1945	Donald Williams	P:1103	Philosophy and Phenomenological Research	2	1
edhiphy jstor	Hypotheticals	1950	David Pears	P:1327	Analysis	2	1
edhiphy jstor	On Probability and Induction	1938	Hans Reichenbach	P:2621	Philosophy of Science	1	1
edhiphy jstor	The Two Concepts of Probability: The Problem of Probability	1945	Rudolf Carnap	P:5858	Philosophy and Phenomenological Research	1	1
edhiphy jstor	On Explanation	1969	Roger D. Rosenkrantz	P:5775	Synthese	1	1

Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I want to know in which “neighbourhood” the author is in.

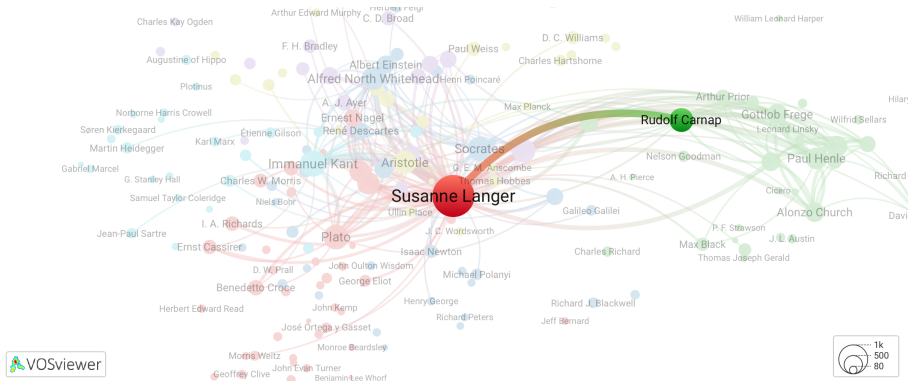


... I want to know for which other topics the author is mentioned.

Female Philosophers in Early Logical Empiricism

Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I want to know how the author is linked to another author.



Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I want to know how the author is linked to another author.

Mentions

Display Mentions to Susanne Langer

Found 362 occurrences

100 entries per page

Search: Carnap

Mention ID	Context	Title	Year	Authors	Disamb. Status	Mentioning Article
20114636_222	... Method, and Meaning: Essays in Honor of Henry M. Sheffer (ed. by Paul Henle H.M. Kallen, and S.K. LANGER), Liberal Arts Press, New York, 1951, pp. 3-24. 5 Rudolf Carnap, Meaning and Necessity, University ...	Quine on Modality	1968	P:1195	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
20114638_735	...c of Sense and Denotation' in Structure, Method, and Meaning (ed. by P. Henle M. Kallen, and S. K. LANGER), New York 1951. [6] A. Church, 'On Carnap Analysis of Statements of Assertion and Belief, Analysis...	Quantifying In	1968	P:1298	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
2102865_118	...e Dr. Hoekstra is not stating the issue accurately since most of the modern semanticists, Carnap, LANGER, Russell, Morris, would not agree with Dr. Hoekstra in his contention ... that a certain sign sug...	The Logic of Art: A Rejoinder to Dr. Hoekstra	1945	P:4717	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
2251466_139	... even if my written statement is. It is not merely the picture theory of language which leads Mrs. LANGER to the argument for two kinds of symbolism. She attributes to Carnap, Russell, et. al., certain fur...	Discursive and Presentational Symbols	1955	P:5078	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
27901483_67	...E. Moore L. Wittgenstein C. K. Ogden I. A. Richards R. Carnap R. M. Eaton E. M. Whetnall, and S. K. LANGER, correct or incorrect, it is only because it is 'meaningless' 6 The truly sensational charge that s...	WHAT IS THE THEORY OF MEANING ABOUT?	1936	P:4184	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
3749815_43	...n the identification of all. In distinguishing practical and expressive symbolism as she goes, Miss LANGER is following Carnap, from whom she quotes these remarks: 'Metaphysical propositions-like lyrical ve...	Reason and Ritual	1968	P:4496	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor
3749815_45	...press not so much temporary feelings as permanent emotional and volitional dispositions.4 When Miss LANGER view of symbolism is added to Carnap view of metaphysical propositions, the result is a close analo...	Reason and Ritual	1968	P:4496	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor

Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I want to know whether the author is mentioned for work on some topic.

Mentions

Display Mentions to Susanne Langer

Found 362 occurrences

10 entries per page

Search: verification

Mention ID	Context	Title	Year	Authors	Disamb. Status	Mentioning Article
2251466_156	...ne today accepts. It would be hard to find anyone who now identifies meaning and verification, Mrs. LANGER herself does not. More important, the view that language has only a cognitive function, and that li...	Discursive and Presentational Symbols	1955	P:5078	Disambiguated 0 mentions	edhiphy jstor

Appendix: Using EDHIPHY in Case ...

... I want to know what female authors are in the system.

Include philosophers born from 1850 until 1930 (excludes unknown birth years)

Show

10 entries per page

Search: female

Philosopher ID	Philosopher Standard Name	Gender	Birth Year	# Mentions
P:2115	G. E. M. Anscombe	female	1919	1656
P:6140	Susan Stebbing	female	1885	695
P:5196	Philippa Foot	female	1920	660
P:3886	Judith Jarvis Thomson	female	1929	424
P:6141	Susanne Langer	female	1895	362
P:4430	Margaret Macdonald	female	1907	324
P:4585	May Brodbeck	female	1917	324
P:4541	Mary Whiton Calkins	female	1863	308
P:7560	Grete Hermann	female	1901	308
P:27400	Gertrud Jung	female	1894	296

Showing 1 to 10 of 149 entries (filtered from 2,560 total entries)

« < 1 2 3 4 5 ... 15 > »

Appendix: Other Relevant Resources

Institute Vienna Circle – Schriftenverzeichnis 1991–2021:

- Prost, Edith: "Vertriebene Frauen". In: EEK2, 1079-1080
- Bolbecher, Siglinde: "Ariadne Holds the Thread. Women Writer's Hidden Anti-Fascist Strategies". In: OPIVC2, 236-245.
- Hammel, Andrea: "Gender and Migration: A Feminist Approach to German-Jewish Women Refugees and their Texts". In: PIVC12, 209-220.
- Hamacher-Hermes, Adelheid: "Rose Rand: a Woman in Logic". In: VCIYB10, 365-380.
- Taussky-Todd, Olga: "Zeitzeugin". In: EEK2, 132-134.
- Borchers, Dagmar: "No Woman, no Try? - Else Frenkel-Brunswik and the Project of Integrating Psychoanalysis into the Unity of Science". In: VCIYB10, 323-338
- Fischer, Kurt Rudolf: "Egon Brunswik und Else Frenkel-Brunswik". In: EEK2, 306-316.
- Paier, Dietmar: "Else Frenkel-Brunswik (1908-1958): Psychoanalyse und Unity of Science". In: PIVC4, 151-174.
- Frank, Wilhelm: "Richard von Mises und Hilda Geiringer-Mises. Anmerkungen zu deren Lebenslauf". In: EEK2, 751-755.
- Makovec, Dejan: Chapman, Siobhan, Susan Stebbing and the Language of Common Sense. In: VCIYB19, 232-235.
- Beaney, Michael: "Susan Stebbing and the Early Reception of Logical Empiricism in Britain (22nd Vienna Circle Lecture, Dec. 12., 2014)". In: VCIYB18, 233-256.
- Beaney, Michael: "Susan Stebbing on Cambridge and Vienna Analysis". In: VCIYB10, 339-350
- Milkov, Nikolay: "Susan Stebbing's Criticism of Wittgenstein's Tractatus". In: VCIYB10, 351-364.
- In general: Thiel, Christian: "Carnap und die wissenschaftliche Philosophie auf der Erlanger Tagung 1923". In: PIVC2, 175-188.
- In general: Dahms, Hans-Joachim: "Nationalismus und Internationalismus in der Philosophie. Wiener Kreis und offizielle deutsche Delegation auf den internationalen Philosophiekongressen 1934 in Prag und 1937 in Paris". In: PIVC22, 151-170