# Michael Dummett

March 20, 2022

# Contents

# 1 Michael Dummett

British philosopher (1925-2011)

**Sir**
**Michael Dummett**
**FBA**

Dummett in 2004

| | |
|---|---|
| **Born** | Michael Anthony Eardley Dummett |
| | 27 June 1925 |
| | London, England |
| **Died** | 27 December 2011 (aged 86) |
| | Oxford, England |
| **Education** | Christ Church, Oxford (1947–50;[1] B.A., 1950) |
| **Spouse(s)** | Ann Dummett (m. 1951)<wbr /> |
| **Awards** | Rolf Schock Prize (1995) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Era** | Contemporary philosophy |
| **Region** | Western philosophy |
| **School** | Analytic |
| **Institutions** | • All Souls College, Oxford |
| | • New College, Oxford |
| **Doctoral students** | Eva Picardi |
| | Timothy Williamson |
| **Main interests** | • Philosophy of mathematics |
| | • philosophy of logic |
| | • philosophy of language |
| | • metaphysics |
| | • history of analytic philosophy |

| **Sir Michael Dummett FBA** | |
|---|---|
| **Notable ideas** | • Metaphysical debates are properly understood as debates about logical laws.[2]<br>• semantic anti-realist defence of mathematical intuitionism<br>• Gödel–Dummett logic<br>• Criticism of truth-value link realism and evidence-transcendent truth conditions[2]<br>• logical harmony |

**Sir Michael Anthony Eardley Dummett**[a] FBA[1] (27 June 1925 – 27 December 2011) was an English[2] academic[3] described as "among the most significant British philosophers of the last century and a leading campaigner for racial tolerance and equality[4]."[5] He was, until 1992, Wykeham Professor[5] of Logic at the University of Oxford[6]. He wrote on the history of analytic philosophy[7], notably as an interpreter of Frege[8], and made original contributions particularly in the philosophies of mathematics[9], logic[10], language[11] and metaphysics[12]. He was known for his work on truth and meaning and their implications to debates between realism[13] and anti-realism[14], a term he helped to popularize. He devised the Quota Borda system[15] of proportional voting, based on the Borda count[16]. In mathematical logic[17], he developed an intermediate logic[18], already studied by Kurt Gödel[19]: the Gödel–Dummett logic[20].

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1   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellow_of_the_British_Academy
2   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_people
3   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic
4   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_equality
5   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wykeham_Professor
6   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oxford
7   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytic_philosophy
8   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottlob_Frege
9   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_mathematics
10  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_logic
11  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_language
12  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metaphysics
13  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophical_realism
14  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-realism
15  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quota_Borda_system
16  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borda_count
17  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_logic
18  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate_logic
19  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_G%C3%B6del
20  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%E2%80%93Dummett_logic

## 1.1 Education and army service

Born 27 June 1925, Dummett was the son of George Herbert Dummett (1880–1970), a silk merchant, and Mabel Iris née Eardley-Wilmot (1893–1980).[6] He studied at Sandroyd School[21] in Wiltshire, at Winchester College[22] as a scholar, and at Christ Church, Oxford[23], which awarded him a major scholarship in 1943. He was called up for military service that year and served until 1947, first as a private in the Royal Artillery[24], then in the Intelligence Corps[25] in India and Malaya. In 1950 he graduated with a first in Politics, Philosophy and Economics[26] from Oxford and was elected a Prize Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford[27].[7][8]

## 1.2 Academic career

In 1979, Dummett became Wykeham Professor[28] of Logic at Oxford, a post he held until retiring in 1992. During his term as Wykeham Professor, he held a Fellowship at New College, Oxford[29]. He has also held teaching posts at Birmingham University[30], UC Berkeley[31], Stanford University[32], Princeton University[33], and Harvard University[34]. He won the Rolf Schock[35] prize in 1995,[9] and was knighted[36] in 1999. He was the 2010 winner of the Lauener Prize for an Outstanding Œuvre in Analytical Philosophy.[10]

During his career at Oxford, Dummett supervised many philosophers who went on to distinguished careers, including Peter Carruthers[37], Adrian Moore[38], Ian Rumfitt[39], and Crispin Wright[40].

## 1.3 Philosophical work

Dummett's work on the German philosopher Frege[41] has been acclaimed. His first book *Frege: Philosophy of Language*[42] (1973), written over many years, is seen as a classic. It

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21   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandroyd_School
22   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winchester_College
23   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ_Church,_Oxford
24   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Artillery
25   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_Corps_(United_Kingdom)
26   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics,_Philosophy_and_Economics
27   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Souls_College,_Oxford
28   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wykeham_Professor
29   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_College,_Oxford
30   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham_University
31   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UC_Berkeley
32   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_University
33   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University
34   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University
35   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schock_Prize
36   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight
37   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Carruthers_(philosopher)
38   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._W._Moore_(philosopher)
39   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ian_Rumfitt
40   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crispin_Wright
41   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottlob_Frege
42   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frege:_Philosophy_of_Language

was instrumental in the rediscovery of Frege's work, and influenced a generation of British philosophers.

In his 1963 paper "Realism", he popularised a controversial approach to understanding the historical dispute between realist[43] and other non-realist philosophy such as idealism[44], nominalism[45], irrealism[46].[11] He classed all the latter as anti-realist[47] and argued that the fundamental disagreement between realist and anti-realist was over the nature of truth.

For Dummett, realism is best understood as **semantic realism**, i.e. the view that every declarative sentence in one's language is bivalent[48] (determinately true or false) and evidence-transcendent[49] (independent of our means of coming to know which),[12][2] while anti-realism rejects this view in favour of a concept of knowable (or assertible) truth.[13] Historically, these debates had been understood as disagreements about whether a certain type of entity objectively exists or not. Thus we may speak of realism or anti-realism with respect to other minds, the past, the future, universals, mathematical entities (such as natural numbers[50]), moral categories, the material world, or even thought. The novelty of Dummett's approach consisted in seeing these disputes as at base analogous to the dispute between intuitionism[51] and Platonism[52] in the philosophy of mathematics[53].

Dummett espoused **semantic anti-realism**, a position suggesting that truth cannot serve as the central notion in the theory of meaning and must be replaced by verifiability[54].[14] Semantic anti-realism is sometimes related to semantic inferentialism[55].[15]

## 1.4 Activism

Dummett was politically active, through his work as a campaigner against racism. He let his philosophical career stall in order to influence civil rights[56] for minorities during what he saw as a crucial period of reform in the late 1960s. He also worked on the theory of voting[57], which led to his introduction of the Quota Borda system[58].

Dummett drew heavily on his work in this area in writing his book *On Immigration and Refugees*, an account of what justice demands of states in relationship to movement between states[59]. Dummett, in that book, argues that the vast majority of opposition to

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43  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophical_realism
44  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idealism
45  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nominalism
46  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrealism_(philosophy)
47  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-realism
48  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivalence
49  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence-transcendent
50  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_numbers
51  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intuitionism_(philosophy_of_mathematics)
52  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platonism
53  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_mathematics
54  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verificationism
55  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_inferentialism
56  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights
57  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_choice_theory
58  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quota_Borda_system
59  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration

immigration[60] has been founded on racism, and says that this has especially been so in the UK.

He has written of his shock on finding anti-Semitic[61] and fascist[62] opinions in the diaries of Frege[63], to whose work he had devoted such a high proportion of his professional career.[16]

In 1955–1956, while in Berkeley, California[64], Dummett and his wife joined the NAACP[65]. In June 1956 he met Martin Luther King Jr.[66] while visiting San Francisco, and heard from him of Alistair Cooke[67] providing the British public with what King defined as "biased and hostile reports" of the Civil Rights Movement[68] and specifically of the Montgomery bus boycott[69]. Dummett travelled to Montgomery and wrote his own account. However, *The Guardian[70]* refused to publish Dummett's article and his refutation of Cooke's version of the Montgomery events, even in a shortened account as a Letter to the Editor; the *BBC[71]*, too, also refused to publish it.[17]

## 1.5 Elections and voting

See also: Gibbard–Satterthwaite theorem[72] and Robin Farquharson[73] Dummett and Robin Farquharson[74] published influential articles on the theory of voting, in particular conjecturing that deterministic voting rules with more than three issues faced endemic strategic voting[75].[18] The Dummett–Farquharson conjecture[76] was proved by Allan Gibbard[77],[19] a philosopher and former student of Kenneth J. Arrow[78] and John Rawls[79], and by the economist Mark A. Satterthwaite.[20]

After the establishment of the Farquharson–Dummett conjecture by Gibbard and Satterthwaite, Dummett contributed three proofs of the Gibbard–Satterthwaite theorem[80] in a monograph on voting. He also wrote a shorter overview of the theory of voting, for the educated public.

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60    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opposition_to_immigration
61    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Semitic
62    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascist
63    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frege
64    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkeley,_California
65    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP
66    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King_Jr.
67    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alistair_Cooke
68    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement
69    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_bus_boycott
70    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Guardian
71    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC
72    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibbard%E2%80%93Satterthwaite_theorem
73    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Farquharson
74    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Farquharson
75    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_voting
76    https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dummett%E2%80%93Farquharson_conjecture&action=edit&redlink=1
77    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Gibbard
78    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_J._Arrow
79    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Rawls
80    https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibbard%E2%80%93Satterthwaite_theorem

## 1.6 Card games and tarot

Dummett was a scholar in the field of card-game[81] history, with numerous books and articles to his credit. He was a founding member of the International Playing-Card Society[82], in whose journal *The Playing-Card[83]* he regularly published opinions, research and reviews of current literature on the subject; he was also a founder of the Accademia del Tarocchino Bolognese[84] in Bologna[85]. His historical work on the use of the tarot pack in card games[86], *The Game of Tarot: From Ferrara to Salt Lake City*, attempted to establish that the invention of Tarot could be set in 15th-century Italy[87]. He laid the foundation for most subsequent research on the game of tarot[88], including exhaustive accounts of the rules of all hitherto known forms of the game.[*citation needed[89]*]

Dummett's analysis of the historical evidence suggested that fortune-telling[90] and occult[91] interpretations were unknown before the 18th century. During most of their recorded history, he wrote, Tarot cards were used to play a popular trick-taking game which is still enjoyed in much of Europe. Dummett showed that the middle of the 18th century saw a great development in the game of Tarot, including a modernized deck with French suit-signs, and without the medieval allegories that interest occultists. This coincided with a growth in Tarot's popularity. "The hundred years between about 1730 and 1830 were the heyday of the game of Tarot; it was played not only in northern Italy[92], eastern France[93], Switzerland[94], Germany[95] and Austro-Hungary[96], but also in Belgium[97], the Netherlands[98], Denmark[99], Sweden[100] and even Russia[101]. Not only was it, in these areas, a famous game with many devotees: it was also, during that period, more truly an international game than it had ever been before or than it has ever been since...."[21]

In 1987, Dummett collaborated with Giordano Berti[102] and Andrea Vitali on the project of a great Tarot exhibition at Castello Estense[103] in Ferrara[104]. On that occasion he wrote some texts for the catalogue of the exhibition.[22]

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81   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Card_games
82   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Playing-Card_Society
83   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Playing-Card
84   https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Accademia_del_Tarocchino_Bolognese&action=edit&redlink=1
85   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bologna
86   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Card_games
87   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy
88   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarot_card_games
90   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortune-telling
91   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occult
92   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Italy
93   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France
94   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland
95   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany
96   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austro-Hungary
97   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium
98   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands
99   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark
100 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden
101 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia
102 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giordano_Berti
103 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castello_Estense
104 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferrara

## 1.7 Roman Catholicism

In 1944, Dummett was received into the Roman Catholic Church[105] and remained a practising Catholic. Throughout his career, Dummett published articles on various issues then facing the Catholic Church, mainly in the English Dominican[106] journal *New Blackfriars* .[107] Dummett published an essay in the bulletin of the Adoremus Society on the subject of liturgy,[23] and a philosophical essay defending the intelligibility of the Catholic Church's teaching on the Eucharist[108].[24]

In October 1987, one of his contributions to *New Blackfriars* sparked controversy by seemingly attacking currents of Catholic theology that appeared to him to diverge from orthodox Catholicism and "imply that, from the very earliest times, the Catholic Church, claiming to have a mission from God to safeguard divinely revealed truth, has taught and insisted on the acceptance of falsehoods."[25] Dummett argued that "the divergence which now obtains between what the Catholic Church purports to believe and what large or important sections of it in fact believe ought, in my view, to be tolerated no longer: not if there is to be a rationale for belonging to that Church; not if there is to be any hope of reunion with the other half of Christendom; not if the Catholic Church is not to be a laughing-stock in the eyes of the world."[25] A debate on these remarks continued for months, with the theologian Nicholas Lash[109][26] and the historian Eamon Duffy[110] among the contributors.[27]

## 1.8 Later years and family

Dummett retired in 1992 and was knighted in 1999 for "services to philosophy and to racial justice". He received the Lakatos Award[111] in the philosophy of science[112] in 1994.

Dummett died on 27 December 2011 aged 86, leaving his wife Ann[113] (married in 1951, died in 2012) and three sons and two daughters. A son and a daughter predeceased them.[28]

## 1.9 Works

- On analytical philosophy and logic:
  - *Frege: Philosophy of Language[114]* (Harvard University Press[115], 1973/1981)
  - *The Interpretation of Frege's Philosophy*, Duckworth[116], 1981; Harvard University Press[117][29]

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105 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Church
106 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Order
107 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Blackfriars
108 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eucharist
109 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Lash
110 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eamon_Duffy
111 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakatos_Award
112 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_science
113 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ann_Dummett
114 http://archive.org/details/fregephilosophyo0000dumm
115 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press
116 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Duckworth_and_Company
117 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press

- *Elements of Intuitionism*[118] (Oxford, 1977, 2000)[30]
- *Truth and Other Enigmas*[119] (Harvard University Press[120], 1978)[31]
- *Frege: Philosophy of Mathematics*[121] (Harvard University Press[122], 1991)
- *The Logical Basis of Metaphysics*[123] (Harvard University Press[124], 1991)
- *Origins of Analytical Philosophy*[125] (Harvard University Press[126], 1993)
- *The Seas of Language* (Oxford, 1993)
- *Frege and Other Philosophers*[127] (Oxford, 1991)
- *Truth and the Past*[128] (Oxford, 2005)[32]
- *Thought and Reality* (Oxford, 2006)
- *The Nature and Future of Philosophy* (Columbia, 2010)
- On voting theory and election systems:
  - *Voting Procedures* (Oxford, 1984)
  - *Principles of Electoral Reform*[129] (New York, 1997) ISBN[130] 0-19-829246-5[131]
  - Robin Farquharson[132] and Michael Dummett (January 1961). "Stability in Voting"[133]. *Econometrica*. **29** (1): 33–43. doi[134]:10.2307/1907685[135]. JSTOR[136] 1907685[137].
  - Dummett, Michael (2005). "The work and life of Robin Farquharson"[138]. *Social Choice and Welfare*. **25** (2): 475–83. doi[139]:10.1007/s00355-005-0014-x[140]. JSTOR[141] 41106711[142]. S2CID[143] 27639067[144].
  - Rudolf Farra and Maurice Salles (October 2006). "An Interview with Michael Dummett: From analytical philosophy to voting analysis and be-

118 http://archive.org/details/elementsofintuit0000dumm
119 http://archive.org/details/trent_0116301453878
120 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press
121 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frege:_Philosophy_of_Mathematics
122 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press
123 http://archive.org/details/logicalbasisofme0000dumm
124 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press
125 http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674644731
126 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University_Press
127 http://archive.org/details/fregeotherphilos0000dumm
128 https://books.google.com/books/about/Truth_and_the_Past.html?id=klJIZ9OJZX4C
129 http://archive.org/details/principlesofelec0000dumm
130 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier)
131 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-19-829246-5
132 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Farquharson
133 https://www.jstor.org/stable/1907685
134 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier)
135 https://doi.org/10.2307%2F1907685
136 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSTOR_(identifier)
137 http://www.jstor.org/stable/1907685
138 https://www.jstor.org/stable/41106711
139 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier)
140 https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00355-005-0014-x
141 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSTOR_(identifier)
142 http://www.jstor.org/stable/41106711
143 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S2CID_(identifier)
144 https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:27639067

YOND"[145] (PDF). *Social Choice and Welfare.* **27** (2): 347–364. doi[146]:10.1007/s00355-006-0128-9[147]. S2CID[148] 46164353[149].

- On politics:
  - *On Immigration and Refugees*[150] (London, 2001)
- Tarot works:
  - *The Game of Tarot: from Ferrara to Salt Lake City* (Duckworth, 1980)
  - *Twelve Tarot Games* (Duckworth, 1980)
  - *The Visconti-Sforza Tarot Cards* (G. Braziller, 1986)
  - *Il mondo e l'angelo: i tarocchi e la loro storia* (Bibliopolis, 1993)
  - *I tarocchi siciliani* (La Zisa, 1995)
  - *A Wicked Pack of Cards: The Origins of the Occult Tarot* (with Ronald Decker and Thierry Depaulis, St. Martin's Press, 1996)
  - *A History of the Occult Tarot, 1870-1970* (with Ronald Decker, Duckworth, 2002)
  - *A History of Games Played with the Tarot Pack* (with John McLeod[151], E. Mellen Press, 2004)

Notable articles and exhibition catalogues include "Tarot Triumphant: Tracing the Tarot" in *FMR*, (*Franco Maria Ricci International*), January/February 1985; Pattern Sheets published by the International Playing Card Society[152]; with Giordano Berti[153] and Andrea Vitali, the catalogue *Tarocchi: Gioco e magia alla Corte degli Estensi* (Bologna, Nuova Alfa Editorale, 1987).

- On the written word:
  - *Grammar and Style* (Duckworth, 1993)

## 1.10 See also

- "Is Logic Empirical?[154]", which discusses an article by Dummett on an argument of Hilary Putnam[155] for the correctness of quantum logic[156]
- Truth-value link realism[157], which Dummett criticized in early works

## 1.11 Notes

1. Pronounced /ˈdʌmɪt/[158].

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145 http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/552/1/VPP05_01.pdf
146 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier)
147 https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00355-006-0128-9
148 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S2CID_(identifier)
149 https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:46164353
150 http://archive.org/details/onimmigrationref0000dumm
151 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_McLeod_(card_game_researcher)
152 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Playing_Card_Society
153 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giordano_Berti
154 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Is_Logic_Empirical%3F
155 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilary_Putnam
156 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_logic
157 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth-value_link_realism
158 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English

## 1.12 References

1. Stuart Brown (ed.), *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Philosophers*, Vol. 1, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2005, p. 237.
2. Dummett, Michael – Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy[159].
3. Michael Dummett, *The Interpretation of Frege's Philosophy*, Duckworth, 1981, p. xv.
4. Michael Dummett, *Origins of Analytical Philosophy*, Bloombury, 2014, p. xiii; Anat Biletzki, Anat Matarp (eds.), *The Story of Analytic Philosophy: Plot and Heroes*, Routledge, 2002, p. 57: "It was Gilbert Ryle who, [Dummett] says, opened his eyes to this fact in his lectures on Bolzano, Brentano, Meinong, and Husserl."
5. "Obituary for Professor Sir Michael Dummett"[160]. *Telegraph*. London. 28 December 2011. Retrieved 29 December 2011.
6. Isaacson, Daniel; Rumfitt, Ian. "Michael Anthony Eardley Dummett"[161] (PDF). *The British Academy*. Retrieved 31 May 2019.
7. Isaacson, Daniel "In Memoriam: Michael Dummett (1925–2011)"[162]. *Originally published at Faculty of Philosophy, University of Oxford News[163] *(dead link)*
8. Isaacson, Daniel (2004). "Dummett, Sir Michael Anthony Eardley (1925–2011), philosopher and campaigner against racial injustice"[164]. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography[165]* (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi[166]:10.1093/ref:odnb/104464[167]. ISBN[168] 9780198614111[169]. Retrieved 24 March 2021.{{cite encyclopedia[170]}}: CS1 maint: url-status (link[171]) (Subscription or UK public library membership[172] required.)
9. "Rolf Schock Prize - Department of Philosophy"[173]. *www.philosophy.su.se*. Retrieved 30 April 2021.
10. Lauener Prize for an Outstanding Oeuvre in Analytical Philosophy[174].
11. Originally a lecture to the Philosophical Society at Oxford in 1963, first published in 1978 in his book *Truth and Other Enigmas*. See *Truth and Other Enigmas[175]*, p. ix.
12. Tennant, Neil (2017), "Logicism and Neologicism"[176], in Zalta, Edward N. (ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Winter 2017 ed.), Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University, retrieved 30 April 2021

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159 http://www.iep.utm.edu/dummett/
160 https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/culture-obituaries/8981654/Professor-Sir-Michael-Dummett.html
161 https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Memoirs_17-12%20Dummett.pdf
162 https://www.andyross.net/dummett.htm
163 https://www.philosophy.ox.ac.uk/news__events/older_news/in_memoriam_michael_dummett_1925%E2%80%932011
164 https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-104464
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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