

Some ways of using the Bergen Wittgenstein Archives' resources and tools for *Tractatus* Nachlass research

With an addendum on how computational ontology can be utilized for
researching the Vienna Circle's reception of the *Tractatus*

Abstract

(i) After a brief overview of *Tractatus* genesis, I will present the items that are open access available for the study of *Tractatus* genesis on websites offered by the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) and partners (<http://www.wittgensteinsource.org/>, <http://wittgensteinonline.no/>, <http://wab.uib.no/sfb> and <http://wittfind.cis.lmu.de/>). These items include Nachlass items [Ts-201a1](#) (1913), [Ts-201a2](#) (1913), [Ms-301](#) (1914), [Ms-101](#) (1914), [Ms-102](#) (1914-15), [Ms-104](#) (1915?-18), [Ms-103](#) (1916-17), [Ts-204](#) (1918), [Ts-202](#) (1918), [Ts-203](#) (1919), as well as the [Ostwald print](#) (1922), the typescript with the [English translation by Ramsey](#) (a.o.) (1921-22), [Ogden's list of questions](#) (1922), and the [proofs of the bilingual edition](#) (1922).

(ii) Then I will give concrete demos of how these resources which include facsimiles, transcriptions, metadata and advanced search and analysis tools can be put to use for studying the *Tractatus* genesis and its documents. Among the possibilities are various edition formats, chronological sorting of the texts, several filtering options, advanced text search and metadata driven browsing of the documents.

(iii) Finally I will focus on the post-*Tractatus* period and give an example of how use of semantic technologies can help studying agreement and disagreement in the Vienna Circle reception of the *Tractatus*. My touch stone and empirical data will be provided by Rose Rand's "[Entwicklung der Thesen des 'Wiener Kreises'](#)" (item "Wiener Kreis Protokolle" RC 081-07-01 in University of Pittsburgh ULS Archives & Special Collections, Rudolf Carnap Papers).

Resources available open access on wittgensteinsource.org (BNE, PTT, LPA) and wittgensteinonline.no (IDP)*

	Facsimile edition	Static text edition in PDF	Static text edition in HTML	Dynamic text edition XML / HTML	«Open access»
Ts-201a1	BNE		BNE	IDP	<p>Gratis vs. Libre Open access</p> <p>wittgensteinsource.org and wittgensteinonline.no offer to all their resources gratis open access which permits <i>fair use</i>.</p> <p>Only some of their resources are licensed also under “libre” open access terms.</p>
Ts-201a2	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ms-301	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ms-101	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ms-102	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ms-103	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ms-104	BNE	PTT	BNE	IDP	
Ts-204 (with additions by W. and p.10a in L. Hänsel's hand)	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ts-202 (with many additions by W. and additions by Russell)	BNE		BNE	IDP	
Ts-203 (with additions by W.)	BNE		BNE	IDP	
TS Ramsey translation on basis of LPA proofs (with additions by W. and Ogden)	LPA				
LPA print (with additions by W. and Ogden)	LPA				
Ogden questionnaire (with additions by W. and Ogden)	LPA				
TLP proofs (with additions by W. and Ogden)	LPA				

*Other relevant OA resources include bazzocchi.net, <http://tractatus.lib.uiowa.edu> a.o.

BNE, LPA, PTT and IDP

- (2015-) Wittgenstein, Ludwig: Bergen Nachlass Edition (BNE). Edited by the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen under the direction of Alois Pichler. In: Wittgenstein Source, curated by Alois Pichler (2009–) and Joseph Wang-Kathrein (2020–) [wittgensteinsource.org]. Bergen: WAB.
- (2016) Wittgenstein Source Facsimile Edition of Tractatus Publication Materials (LPA). Edited by Alfred Schmidt, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (ÖNB). In: Wittgenstein Source, curated by Alois Pichler (2009–) and Joseph Wang-Kathrein (2020–) [wittgensteinsource.org]. Bergen: WAB.
- (2016-) Wittgenstein Source Prototractatus Tools (PTT). Edited by Martin Pilch. In: Wittgenstein Source, curated by Alois Pichler (2009–) and Joseph Wang-Kathrein (2020–) [wittgensteinsource.org]. Bergen: WAB.
- (2016-): Interactive Dynamic Presentation (IDP) of Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophical Nachlass [<http://wittgensteinonline.no/>]. Edited by the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen under the direction of Alois Pichler. Bergen: WAB.

WAB offers the Nachlass in diplomatic and linear (normalized) text editions as well as facsimile

“Diplomatic”, “Linear” ...: “At one end of the spectrum are transcriptions that may be called strictly **diplomatic**, in which every feature that may reasonably be reproduced in print is retained. These features include not only spelling and punctuation but also capitalization, word division, and variant letterforms. The layout of the page is also retained, in terms of line division, large initials, and so on. Any abbreviations in the text will not be expanded, and, in the strictest diplomatic transcriptions, apparent slips of the pen will remain uncorrected. Such editions are often so close to the originals as to be all but unreadable for those unfamiliar with early paleographic or typographic conventions, or in any case no easier to read than the originals. At the opposite end are **fully modernized transcriptions**, where the substantives are retained but everything else is brought up-to-date, in some cases to such an extent as to make it questionable whether they are to be regarded as transcriptions at all. Between these two extremes a number of levels may be distinguished – **semidiplomatic**, **seminormalized**, and so on – depending on how the accidentals of the original are dealt with (Driscoll 2006, 254).” [Lexicon of Scholarly Editing > <https://lexiconse.uantwerpen.be/index.php/lexicon/transcription-level/>]

The Nachlass in facsimile, diplomatic and linear (normalized) edition on BNE

The screenshot displays the Wittgenstein Source website interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `wittgensteinsource.org/#12Rlc2N`. The page features a navigation menu on the left with sections for "EDITIONS" (Bergen Nachlass Edition (BNE), Moore Notes Facsimile Edition (MWN), Tractatus Publication Materials (LPA), Prototractatus Tools (PTT), Wörterbuch für Volksschulen Materials (WFV)) and "ABOUT" (About Wittgenstein Source, About BNE, About MWN, About LPA, About PTT, About WFV, Updates). The main content area is divided into three panels: a facsimile of a handwritten letter on the left, a diplomatic transcription in the middle, and a normalized transcription on the right. The facsimile shows a handwritten letter on aged paper with cursive script. The diplomatic transcription and normalized transcription panels show the text of the letter in a clean, readable font, with the normalized version using standard punctuation and capitalization. A small text block at the bottom left of the facsimile panel provides a copyright notice: "Facsimile: CC BY-NC 4.0. Original at the Wren Library, Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 2014-15, on the request of the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) and with the generous financial support of the Stanhill Foundation, London, this scan was produced. The image was post-processed at WAB and is reproduced here by permission of The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University of Bergen, Bergen. The sale, further reproduction or use of this image for commercial purposes without prior permission from the copyright holder is prohibited. © 2015 The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, The University of Bergen, Bergen."

WAB also offers for the Nachlass (as well as some other Wittgenstein sources) text string search, lemmatized search and metadata search

- Text search on
 - <http://wittgensteinsource.org> (text string search across all text editions on wittgensteinsource.org)
 - <http://wittgensteinonline.no> (text string search within the HTML-output of the single Nachlass item or Nachlass group)
 - <http://wittfind.cis.lmu.de/> (lemmatized and other advanced text search across the Nachlass)
 - M. Pilch's *Wittgenstein Source Prototractatus Tools* (PTT), e.g. http://www.wittgensteinsource.org/PTT/PTT_A_5.pdf (text string search within the single PDF files of PTT)
- Metadata* search on
 - <http://wab.uib.no/sfb/> (e.g. <http://wab.uib.no/sfb/?q=section%2023>)

*For provenance of metadata see http://wab.uib.no/wab_facets.page/.

Interactive dynamic presentation of the Nachlass: Things that one cannot do with static editions only

Working with *interactive and dynamic* rather than *static* editions only: Some examples of how to put wittgensteinonline.no to work

Demos

- How to change from default linear to diplomatic edition format, and how to combine parameters from both formats
- How to download transcriptions of entire Nachlass item groups rather than single Nachlass items only
- How to achieve chronological ordering of a single item or an entire item group
- How to sort a single item or an entire item group according to publication in «work»
 - How to arrange Ms-104's *Prototractatus* in the order of its decimal numbering
- How to hide or show from a typescript item revisions in hand
- How to extract from an item all and only the remarks that by Wittgenstein were marked with a specific section mark
 - How to extract from Ms-104 all and only the remarks that by Wittgenstein are marked as being “in der Korrektur”
- How to highlight passages with secret code, logical and mathematical notation, graphics a.o.
- How to make WAB's datings and other metadata for the single remarks visible
- How to jump from a transcription on wittgensteinonline.no to the static edition incl. facsimile on wittgensteinsource.org

<http://wab.uib.no/transform/wab.php?modus=opsjoner> = <http://wittgensteinonline.no>



Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB): Open access to transcriptions of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (2016-)

[Read me](#) (last changed 26.5.2020)

Select a single Wittgenstein Nachlass item or an entire Wittgenstein Nachlass item group from the drop-down list below:

- Ms-101 || German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-101 || German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-102 || German, 1914-15 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-103 || German, 1916-17 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- +Ms-104 Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung, so-called Prototractatus || German, 1915?-18 (published in 'Prototractatus')**
- +Ms-105 I. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1929
- +Ms-106 II. || German, 1929
- +Ms-107 III. Philosophische Betrachtungen || German, 1929-30
- +Ms-108 IV. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1929-30
- +Ms-109 V. Bemerkungen || German, 1930-31 (partly published in 'Philosophical Remarks', Foreword)
- +Ms-110 VI. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1930-31 (partly published in 'Remarks on Frazer's Golden Bough', Part I)
- +Ms-111 VII. Bemerkungen zur Philosophie || German, 1931
- +Ms-112 VIII. Bemerkungen zur philosophischen Grammatik || German, 1931 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part II)
- +Ms-113 IX. Philosophische Grammatik || German, 1931-32
- +Ms-114 X. Philosophische Grammatik || German, 1932-33 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I)
- +Ms-115 XI. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1933 and 1936 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I; 'Eine Philosophische Betrachtung')
- +Ms-116 XII. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937-38 and 1945 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I App. 4)
- +Ms-117 XIII. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937-38 and 1940 (partly published in 'Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics', Parts II-III)
- +Ms-118 XIV. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937
- Ms-119 XV. || German, 1937 (partly published in 'Cause and Effect: Intuitive Awareness')
- Ms-120 XVI. || German, 1937-38

Interactive Dynamic Presentation (IDP)*

- Changing presentation parameters (e.g. combining diplomatic and linear parameters)
- Filtering the text according to different parameters (e.g. section marks)
- Sorting the text according to different parameters (e.g. alleged chronology)
- Highlighting selected parts of the text (e.g. passages in secret code)
- Working with entire Nachlass item groups rather than single Nachlass items only (e.g. working with the entire *Tractatus* corpus)

*Find more on the term in Pichler and Bruvik 2014.

Presentation parameters: Diplomatic vs. Linear

Ms-104,43 in diplomatic version

3'032 Etwas „der logik widersprechendes“ in der Sprache darstellen, kann

43

man ebensowenig, wie in der Geometrie „eine den Gesetzen des Raumes widersprechende Figur“ durch ihre Koordinaten darstellen, oder die Koordinaten eines „Punktes angeben welcher nicht existiert“.

3'0321 Wol können wir einen Sachverhalt räumlich darstellen welcher den Gesetzen der Physik, aber keinen, der den Gesetzen der Geometrie zuwiderliefe.

Die Realität die dem Sinne des Satzes entspricht, kann nichts anderes sein, als seine Bestandteile; da wir doch alles andere nicht wissen.

3'2101 Der Satz bestimmt einen **logischen** Ort im logischen Raum. Die Existenz dieses logischen Ortes ist durch die Existenz der Bestandteile **allein** verbürgt, durch die Existenz des **sa** sinnvollen Satzes.

3'2102 Das Satzzeichen und die logischen Koordinaten: das ist der logische Ort.

3'2103 Der Geometrische und der logische Ort stimmen darin überein, daß beide die Möglichkeit einer Existenz sind.

3'2104 Obwol der Satz **nur auf** einen Ort des logischen Raumes **deuten** bestimmen darf, so muß doch durch ihn schon der ganze logische Raum gegeben sein.
(Sonst würden durch Verneinung, Disjunction, etc. immer neue Elemente – in Coordination – eingeführt)

3'2141 Das logische Gerüst um das Bild herum bestimmt den logischen Raum.

3'2142 Der Satz durchgreift den ganzen logischen Raum.

5'3344 Ebenso wollte man „Es gibt **keine Dinge**“ ausdrücken durch „ $\neg(\text{Ex}) \cdot x = x$ “. Aber selbst wenn dies ein Satz wäre, wäre nicht auch

44

Ms-104.44

Ms-104,43 in linear version

Wir könnten nämlich von einer „unlogischen“ Welt nicht sagen wie sie aussähe.

3'032 Etwas „der Logik Widersprechendes“ in der Sprache darstellen, kann

43

man ebensowenig, wie in der Geometrie „eine den Gesetzen des Raumes widersprechende Figur“ durch ihre Koordinaten darstellen, oder die Koordinaten eines „Punktes angeben welcher nicht existiert“.

3'0321 **Wohl können** wir einen Sachverhalt räumlich darstellen welcher den Gesetzen der Physik, aber keinen, der den Gesetzen der Geometrie zuwiderliefe.

Die Realität die dem Sinne des Satzes entspricht, kann nichts anderes sein, als seine Bestandteile; da wir doch alles andere nicht wissen.

3'2101 Der Satz bestimmt einen **logischen** Ort im logischen Raum. Die Existenz dieses logischen Ortes ist durch die Existenz der Bestandteile **allein** verbürgt, durch die Existenz des sinnvollen Satzes.

3'2102 Das Satzzeichen und die logischen Koordinaten: das ist der logische Ort.

3'2103 **Der geometrische** und der logische Ort stimmen darin überein, daß beide die Möglichkeit einer Existenz sind.

3'2104 **Obwohl** der Satz **nur auf einen Ort des logischen Raumes deuten** | einen Ort des logischen Raumes **bestimmen** darf, so muß doch durch ihn schon der ganze logische Raum gegeben sein.
(Sonst würden durch Verneinung, Disjunction, etc. immer neue Elemente – in Koordination – eingeführt.)

3'2141 Das logische Gerüst um das Bild herum bestimmt den logischen Raum.

3'2142 Der Satz durchgreift den ganzen logischen Raum.

5'3344 Ebenso wollte man „Es gibt keine **Dinge**“ ausdrücken durch „ $\neg(\text{Ex}) \cdot x = x$ “. Aber selbst wenn dies ein Satz wäre, wäre nicht auch

44

Ms-104.44

wahr, wenn es zwar „Dinge gäbe“ aber diese nicht mit sich selbst identisch wären?

3'242 **An unseren** Notationen ist zwar etwas willkürlich, aber **das** ist nicht willkürlich: daß, **wenn** wir etwas

Presentation parameters: How to switch between the linear and the diplomatic version

The screenshot shows the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) website. The page title is "Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB): Open access to transcriptions of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (2016-)". Below the title is a "Read me" link (last changed 26.5.2020). The main content area is titled "Select a single Wittgenstein Nachlass item or an entire Wittgenstein Nachlass item group from the drop-down list below:". A drop-down menu is open, showing "Ms-101 | German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')". Below the drop-down menu is a section titled "Click here to change default options" which contains several rows of presentation parameters, each with two radio button options. The "Basic style" row has "Diplomatic" selected. The "Show original line breaks [tbc.]" row has "No" selected. The "Exclude handwritten revisions in typescript [tbc.]" row has "No" selected. The "Display all retained variants" row has "Yes" selected. The "Display section marks ('Randzeichen')" row has "No" selected. The "Filter text according to section marks" section has three rows, each with "Include" selected. A red circle highlights the "Basic style" row and the "Show original line breaks [tbc.]" row.

Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB):
Open access to transcriptions of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (2016-)

[Read me](#) (last changed 26.5.2020)

Select a single Wittgenstein Nachlass item or an entire Wittgenstein Nachlass item group from the drop-down list below:

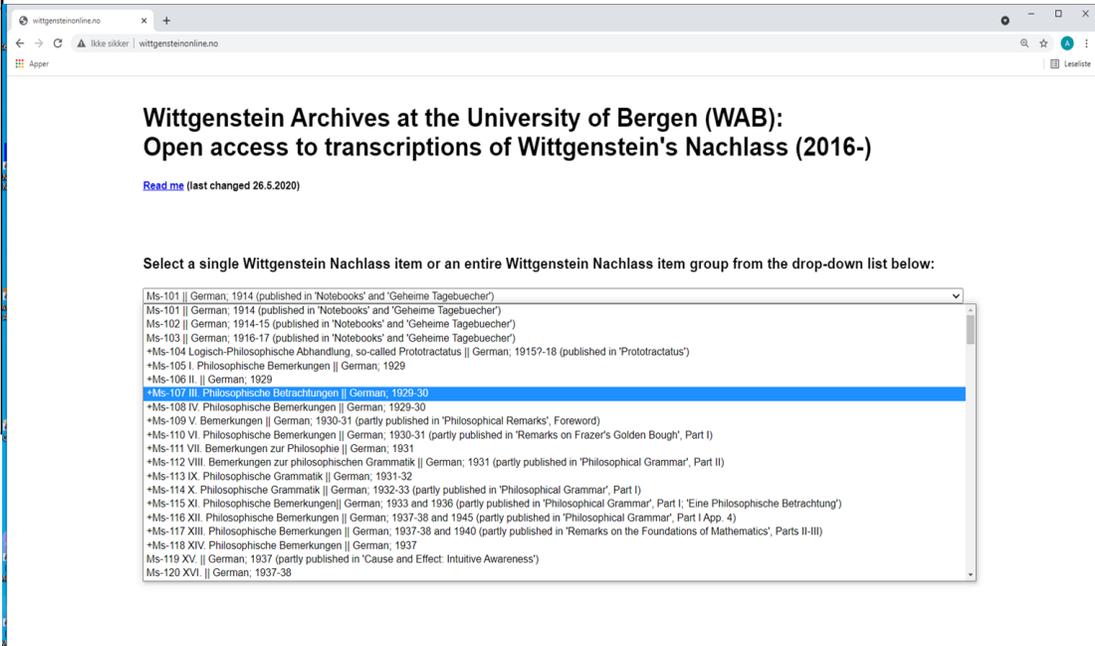
Ms-101 | German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')

▼ Click here to change default options

Basic style	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Diplomatic	<input type="radio"/> Linear
Show original line breaks [tbc.]	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Exclude handwritten revisions in typescript [tbc.]	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Display all retained variants	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Display section marks ('Randzeichen')	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Filter text according to section marks	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
[No section mark]	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
/	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
\	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude

Groups: How to download transcriptions of entire Nachlass item *groups* rather than *single items* only

Single items



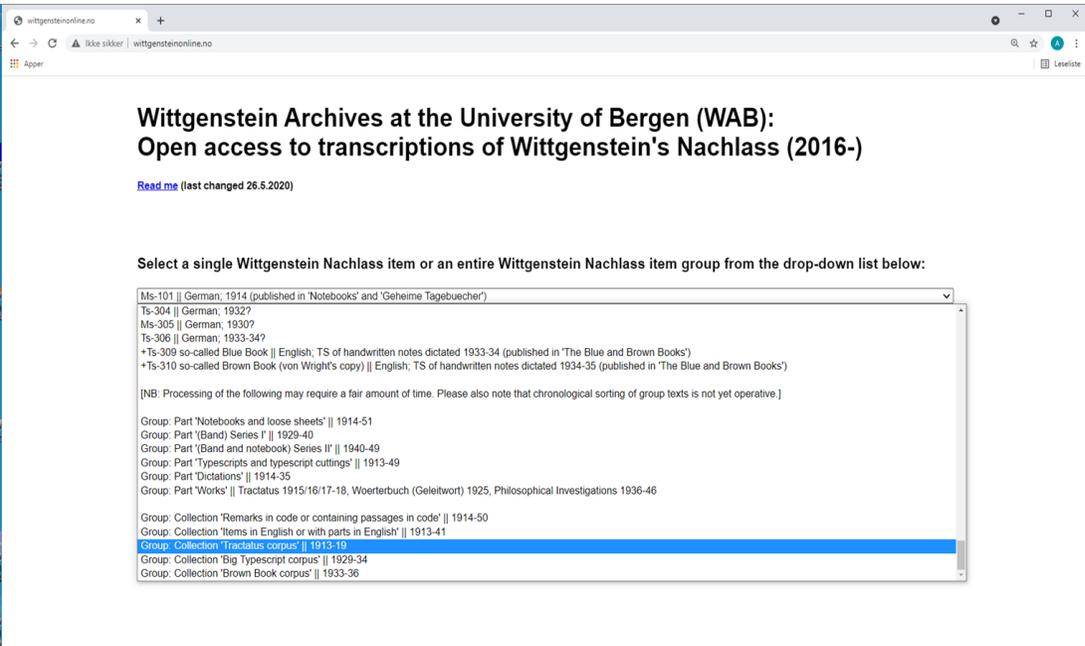
**Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB):
Open access to transcriptions of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (2016-)**

[Read me](#) (last changed 26.5.2020)

Select a single Wittgenstein Nachlass item or an entire Wittgenstein Nachlass item group from the drop-down list below:

- Ms-101 || German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-101 || German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-102 || German, 1914-15 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ms-103 || German, 1916-17 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- *Ms-104 Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung, so-called Prototractatus || German, 1915?-18 (published in 'Prototractatus')
- *Ms-105 I. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1929
- *Ms-106 II. || German, 1929
- Ms-106 II. Philosophische Betrachtungen || German, 1929-30**
- *Ms-108 IV. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1929-30
- *Ms-109 IV. Bemerkungen || German, 1930-31 (partly published in 'Philosophical Remarks', Foreword)
- *Ms-110 VI. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1930-31 (partly published in 'Remarks on Frazer's Golden Bough', Part I)
- *Ms-111 VIII. Bemerkungen zur Philosophie || German, 1931
- *Ms-112 VIII. Bemerkungen zur Philosophischen Grammatik || German, 1931 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part II)
- *Ms-113 IX. Philosophische Grammatik || German, 1931-32
- *Ms-114 X. Philosophische Grammatik || German, 1932-33 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I)
- *Ms-115 XI. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1933 and 1936 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I; 'Eine Philosophische Betrachtung')
- *Ms-116 XII. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937-38 and 1945 (partly published in 'Philosophical Grammar', Part I App. 4)
- *Ms-117 XIII. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937-38 and 1940 (partly published in 'Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics', Parts II-III)
- *Ms-118 XIV. Philosophische Bemerkungen || German, 1937
- *Ms-119 XV. || German, 1937 (partly published in 'Cause and Effect: Intuitive Awareness')
- Ms-120 XVI. || German, 1937-38

Groups



**Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB):
Open access to transcriptions of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (2016-)**

[Read me](#) (last changed 26.5.2020)

Select a single Wittgenstein Nachlass item or an entire Wittgenstein Nachlass item group from the drop-down list below:

- Ms-101 || German, 1914 (published in 'Notebooks' and 'Geheime Tagebuecher')
- Ts-304 || German, 1932?
- Ms-305 || German, 1930?
- Ts-306 || German, 1933-34?
- *Ts-309 so-called Blue Book || English, TS of handwritten notes dictated 1933-34 (published in 'The Blue and Brown Books')
- *Ts-310 so-called Brown Book (von Wright's copy) || English, TS of handwritten notes dictated 1934-35 (published in 'The Blue and Brown Books')

[NB: Processing of the following may require a fair amount of time. Please also note that chronological sorting of group texts is not yet operative.]

- Group: Part 'Notebooks and loose sheets' || 1914-51
- Group: Part '(Band) Series I' || 1929-40
- Group: Part '(Band and notebook) Series II' || 1940-49
- Group: Part 'Typescripts and typescript cuttings' || 1913-49
- Group: Part 'Dictations' || 1914-35
- Group: Part 'Works' || Tractatus 1915/16/17-18, Woerterbuch (Geleitwort) 1925, Philosophical Investigations 1936-46
- Group: Collection 'Remarks in code or containing passages in code' || 1914-50
- Group: Collection 'Items in English or with parts in English' || 1913-41
- Group: Collection 'Tractatus corpus' || 1913-19**
- Group: Collection 'Big Typescript corpus' || 1929-34
- Group: Collection 'Brown Book corpus' || 1933-36

Groups: Parts

On wittgensteinonline.no, WAB offers the Nachlass in six **non-overlapping** groups (“parts”):

- 1) Notebooks and loose sheets (1914-51, incl. [Ms-101](#), [Ms-102](#), [Ms-103](#));
- 2) (Band) Series I (1929-40);
- 3) (Band and notebook) Series II (1940-49);
- 4) Typescripts and typescript cuttings (1913-49, incl. [Ts-201a1](#), [Ts-201a2](#));
- 5) Dictations (1914-35, incl. [Ms-301](#));
- 6) Works (incl. [Ms-104](#), [Ts-202](#), [Ts-203](#), [Ts-204](#))

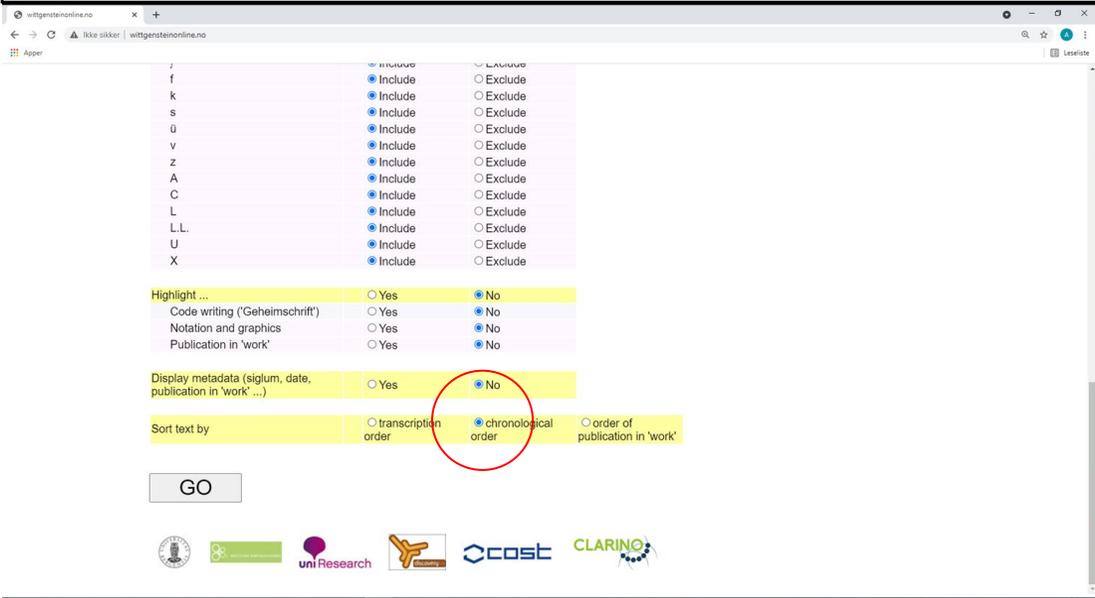
Groups: Collections

On wittgensteinonline.no, WAB offers the Nachlass additionally in potentially **overlapping** and further extendable groups (“collections”):

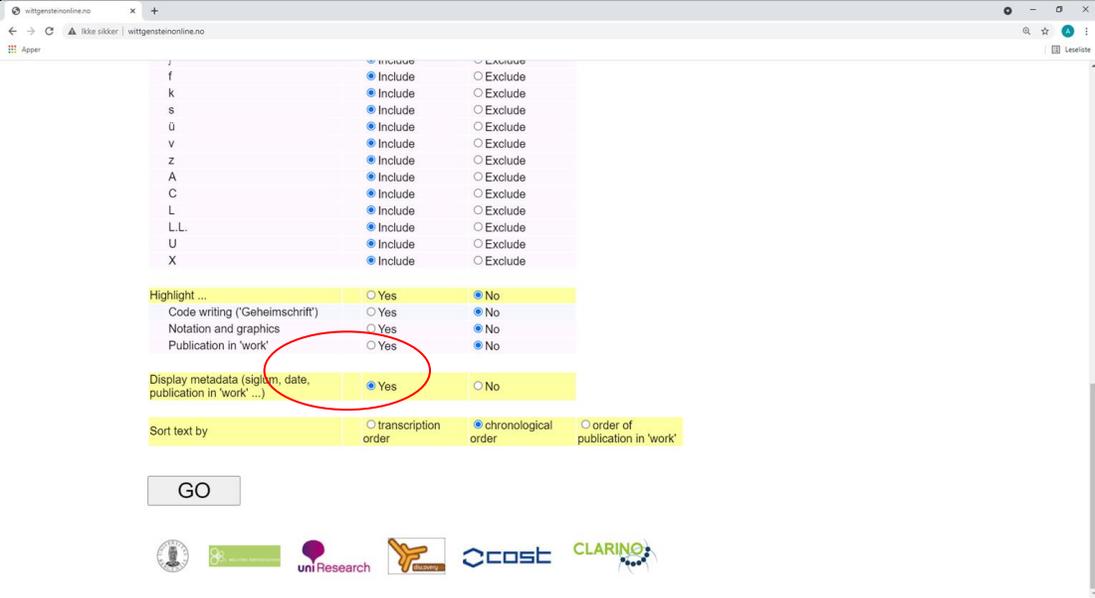
- 1) Remarks in code or containing passages in code ("Geheimschriftstellen") (1914-50, incl. from [Ms-101](#), [Ms-102](#), [Ms-103](#))
- 2) Items in English or with parts in English (1913-41, incl. [Ts-201a1](#), [Ts-201a2](#), [Ms-301](#))
- 3) Tractatus corpus (1913-19, incl. [Ts-201a1](#), [Ts-201a2](#), [Ms-301](#), [Ms-101](#), [Ms-102](#), [Ms-103](#), [Ms-104](#), [Ts-204](#), [Ts-202](#), [Ts-203](#))
- 4) Big Typescript corpus (1929-34)
- 5) Brown Book corpus (1933-36)
- 6) ...

Sorting parameters: How to sort a single item (Ms-101, Ms-104 ...) or an entire item group (Band series I) in (alleged) chronological order

Chronological sorting



With additional inclusion of (alleged) datings



Ms-101, chronologically sorted: See for example pp. 22r and 26v

Wittgenstein Nachlass Ms-101 (V x +)

Not secure | wab.uib.no/transform/transformer.php

$aRb \cdot bRc \cdot cRd \cdot dRe = \varphi(a,e)$

$(\exists R^s) aR^s e$

Ein Satz wie „dieser Sessel ist braun“ scheint etwas enorm Kompliziertes zu sagen, denn wollten wir diesen Satz so aussprechen daß uns niemand gegen ihn Einwendungen die aus seiner Vieldeutigkeit entspringen machen könnte so würde er endlos lang werden müssen.

[Ms-101,26v\[3\]](#) (date: 1914.09.20) (published in work: GT)

20.9.14.

Ja, nochmals: Es ist unendlich schwer sich der Bosheit der Menschen nicht

zu widersetzen! Dem die Bosheit der Menschen schlägt einem jedes Mal eine Wunde. —
Die Russen sind von der Grenze soweit vertrieben worden daß wir bis jetzt noch nicht belästigt worden sind.

[Ms-101,22r\[1\]](#) (date: 1914.09.20) (published in work: NB)

20.9.14.

Daß der Satz ein logisches Abbild seiner Bedeutung ist leuchtet dem unbefangenen Auge ein.

[Ms-101,22r\[2\]](#) (date: 1914.09.20) (published in work: NB)

Gibt es Funktionen von Tatsachen? Z.B. „Es ist besser wenn dies der Fall ist als wenn jenes der Fall ist.“

[Ms-101,22r\[3\]](#) (date: 1914.09.20) (published in work: NB)

Worin besteht denn die Verbindung zwischen dem Zeichen p und den übrigen Zeichen des Satzes: „Es ist gut daß p der Fall ist.“? Worin besteht diese Verbindung??

Sorting parameters: How to sort a single item or an entire item group according to publication in «work»

The screenshot shows the Wittgenstein Online interface with the following settings:

	Include	Exclude
f	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
k	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
s	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ü	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
v	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
z	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
L	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
L.L.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
U	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
X	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude

Highlight ...	Yes	No
Code writing ('Geheimschrift')	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Notation and graphics	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Publication in 'work'	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Display metadata (siglum, date, publication in 'work' ...)	Yes	No
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Sort text by	transcription order	chronological order	order of publication in 'work'
	<input type="radio"/> transcription order	<input type="radio"/> chronological order	<input checked="" type="radio"/> order of publication in 'work'

GO

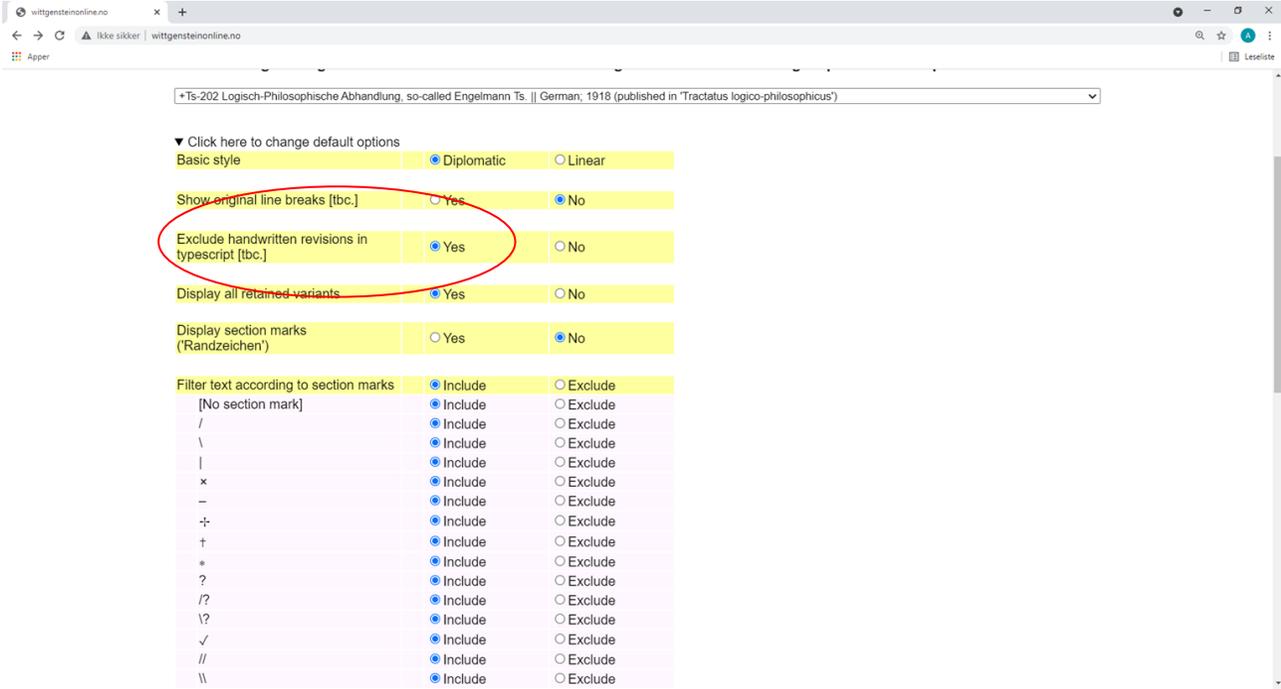
Logos: University of Vienna, Wittgenstein Online, uniResearch, COST, CLARINO

Sorting parameters: How to sort a single item or an entire item group according to «publication in work» > Gives for Ms-104 the text in the order of its decimal numbering!

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `wittgensteinonline.no`. The page displays a list of manuscript entries for Ms-104, sorted by their decimal numbering. Each entry is highlighted in yellow and includes a link to the full text, a date range, and the publication information. A red circle highlights the entries Ms-104 79[9] and Ms-104 79[10].

Entry ID	Date Range	Published in Work	Text
Ms-104 3[1]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1	1 Die Welt ist alles was der Fall ist.
¶1) There exist a number of competing dating proposals for Ms-104; in this transcription, only M. Pilch's proposal is currently incorporated.			
Ms-104 3[2]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1.1	1'1 Die Welt ist die Gesamtheit der Tatsachen, nicht der Dinge.
Ms-104 4[1]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1.11	1'11 Die Welt ist durch die Tatsachen bestimmt und dadurch, daß es <u>alle</u> Tatsachen sind.
Ms-104 4[2]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1.12	1'12
Ms-104 5[7]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1.12	1'12 Denn die Gesamtheit der Tatsachen bestimmt was der Fall ist und auch was alles nicht der Fall ist.
Ms-104 4[3]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 1.13	1'13 Die Tatsachen im logischen Raum sind die Welt.
Ms-104 79[9]	1917.08.00?-1917.11.00?	PT: 1.2	1'2 Die Welt zerfällt in Tatsachen.
Ms-104 79[10]	1917.08.00?-1917.11.00?	PT: 1.21	1'21 Eines kann der Fall sein oder nicht der Fall sein und alles Übrige gleichbleiben.
Ms-104 3[3]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 2	2 Was der Fall ist, die Tatsache, ist das Bestehen von Sachverhalten.
Ms-104 4[4]	1915.09.00?-1916.03.00?	PT: 2.01	2'01 Der Sachverhalt ist eine Verbindung <u>Verkettung</u> von Gegenständen, Sachen.
Ms-104 49[5]	1916.09.00?-1916.12.00?	PT: 2.011	

Filtering parameters: How to hide from a typescript item revisions in hand



Part of Ts-213,101r in diplomatic version – *without* and *with* handwritten revisions

The image displays two side-by-side browser windows showing a document viewer. The left window shows the original text, and the right window shows the same text with handwritten revisions in red. The text is in German and discusses logical analysis and mechanics.

Left Window (Original Text):

Die Idee, Elementarsätze zu konstruieren (wie dies z.B. Carnap versucht hat), beruht auf einer falschen Auffassung der logischen Analyse. Sie betrachtet das Problem dieser Analyse als das, eine Theorie der Elementarsätze. Sie ~~lehnt~~ lehnt sich an das an, was, in der

101

Mechanik z.B., geschieht, wenn eine Anzahl von Grundgesetzen gefunden wird, aus denen das ganze System von Sätzen hervorgeht.

Meine eigene Auffassung war falsch: Teils, weil ich mir über den Sinn der Worte "in einem Satz iste ein logisches Produkt versteckt" (und ähnlicher) nicht klar war, zweitens, weil auch ich dachte, die logische Analyse müsse verborgene Dinge an den Tag bringen (wie es die chemische und physikalische tut).

Man kann den Satz "dieser Ort ist jetzt rot" (oder "dieser Kreis ist jetzt rot", etc.) einen Elementarsatz nennen, wenn man damit sagen will, dass er weder eine Wahrheitsfunktion anderer Sätze ist, noch als solche definiert (ist). (Ich sehe hier von Verbindungen der Art $p \& (q \cdot V \cdot \text{non-}q)$ und analogen ab.)

Aus "a ist jetzt rot" folgt aber "a ist jetzt nicht grün" und die Elementarsätze in diesem Sinn sind also nicht von einander unabhängig, wie die Elementarsätze in meinem seinerzeit beschriebenen Kalkül, von dem ich annahm, der ganze Gebrauch der Sätze müsse sich auf ihn zurückführen lassen: – verleitet durch einen falschen Begriff von diesem "zurückführen" // von dieser Zurückführung //.

102

Right Window (Text with Handwritten Revisions):

Die Idee, Elementarsätze zu konstruieren (wie dies z.B. Carnap versucht hat), beruht auf einer falschen Auffassung der logischen Analyse. Sie ~~betrachtet das~~ ^{Das} Problem dieser Analyse als das; ~~besteht nicht darin~~ ist nicht: es sei eine Theorie der Elementarsätze zu finden^{ch}. Als seien Prinzipien der Mechanik zu finden. Sie ~~lehnt~~ lehnt sich an das an, was, in der

101

Mechanik z.B., geschieht, wenn eine Anzahl von Grundgesetzen gefunden wird, aus denen das ganze System von Sätzen hervorgeht.

Meine eigene Auffassung ^{in der log. phil. Abhandlg.} war falsch: Teils, ^{1.)} weil ich mir über den Sinn der Worte "in einem Satz iste ein logisches Produkt versteckt" (und ähnlicher) nicht klar war, ^{2.)} weil auch ich dachte, die logische Analyse müsse verborgene Dinge an den Tag bringen (wie es die chemische und physikalische tut).

Man kann den Satz "dieser Ort ist jetzt rot" (oder "dieser Kreis ist jetzt rot", etc.) einen Elementarsatz nennen, wenn man damit sagen will, dass er weder eine Wahrheitsfunktion anderer Sätze ist, noch als solche definiert (ist). (Ich sehe hier von Verbindungen der Art $p \& (q \cdot V \cdot \text{non-}q)$ und analogen ab.)

Aus "a ist jetzt rot" folgt aber "a ist jetzt nicht grün" und die Elementarsätze in diesem Sinn sind also nicht von einander unabhängig, wie die Elementarsätze in meinem seinerzeit beschriebenen Kalkül, von dem ich annahm, der ganze Gebrauch der Sätze müsse sich auf ihn zurückführen lassen; – verleitet durch einen falschen Begriff von diesem "zurückführen" // von dieser Zurückführung //.

Part of Ts-213, 189r in diplomatic version – *without* and *with* handwritten revisions

The image displays two side-by-side browser windows showing the same text from Wittgenstein's Nachlass Ts-213, 189r. The left window shows the original text, and the right window shows the text with handwritten revisions in red ink.

Left Window (Original Text):

Uebereinstimmung von Gedanke und Wirklichkeit. Wie alles Metaphysische ist die (prästabilte) Harmonie zwischen Gedanken und Wirklichkeit in der Grammatik der Sprache aufzufinden.

Es ist wohl auch Unsinn zu sagen, die Uebereinstimmung (und Nichtübereinstimmung) zwischen Satz und Welt // Realität // sei willkürlich durch eine Zuordnung // geschaffen. Denn, wie ist die Zuordnung auszudrücken? Sie besteht darin, dass der Satz "p" sagt, es sei g e r a d e d a s der Fall. Aber wie ist dieses "gerade das" ausgedrückt // gegeben // ? Wenn durch einen andern Satz, so gewinnen wir nichts dabei; wenn aber durch die Realität, dann muss diese schon in bestimmter Weise – artikuliert – aufgefasst sein. Das heisst: man kann nicht auf einen Satz und auf eine Realität deuten und sagen: " d a s entspricht d e m ". Sondern, dem Satz entspricht nur wieder das schon Artikulierte. D.h., es gibt keine hinweisende

190

Erklärung für S ä t z e .

im Chinesischen

Right Window (Text with Handwritten Revisions):

Uebereinstimmung von Gedanke und Wirklichkeit. Wie alles Metaphysische ist die (prästabilte) Harmonie zwischen Gedanken und Wirklichkeit in der Grammatik der Sprache aufzufinden.

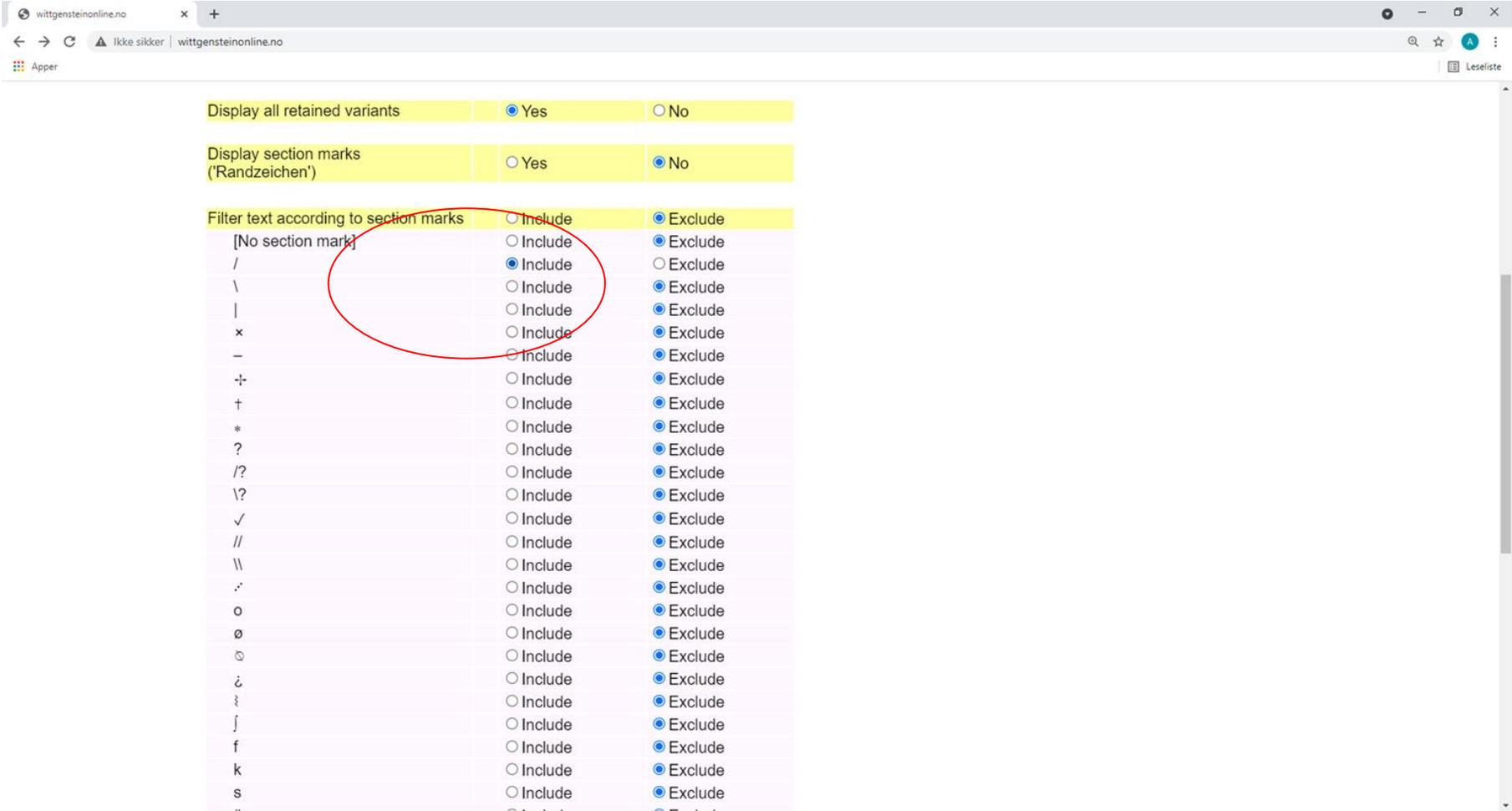
[[Jedes Bild müsse etwas mit der Welt des Dargestellten gemeinsam haben um ein Bild von etwas in dieser Welt sein darstellen zu können. Was aber nur heißt: Das Bild habe sozusagen die Projektionsmethode mit dem Dargestellten gemeinsam. Wie könnte etwas ein Befehl sein wenn ich mich nicht danach richten konnte. Und wie könnte ich mich nach ihm richten, wenn ihm nicht die Form meiner Handlung eigen wäre. Es kann mich nun reizen den Begriff "gem h" so weit auszudehnen, daß man dies sagen kann.]]

[[[Zu § 21 S. 83] Was macht uns glauben daß so etwas wie eine Übereinstimmung von der des Gedanken^{des} mit der Wirklichkeit besteht? Die ÜB Statt Übereinstimmung könnte man hier ruhig sagen: "Bildhaftigkeit". Ist aber die Bildhaftigkeit eine Übereinstimmung? In der 'Abhandlung' hätte ich so etwas gesagt wie: sie ist eine Übereinstimmung der Form. Das ist aber irreführend.]]

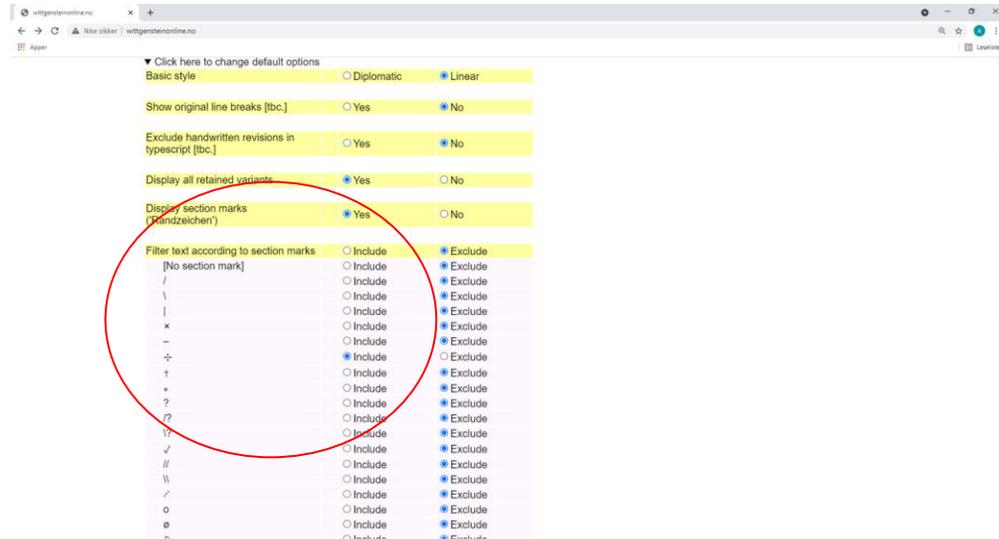
[[überlege]]

Alles kann ein Bild von allem sein: Wenn wir den Begriff des Bildes entsprechend ausdehnen. Und sonst müssen wir eben sagen, was wir noch ein Bild von etwas nennen wollen & damit auch was wir noch die Übereinstimmung der Bildhaftigkeit, die Übereinstimmung der Formen nennen wollen.

Filtering parameters: How to extract from an item (e.g. Ms-105) all and only the remarks that are marked by a slash (“/”), circle («o») or other «section mark»



Filtering parameters: How to extract from Ms-104 all and only the remarks that are “in der Korrektur” (marked by Wittgenstein “+”; see Ms-104,103), or all and only the remarks that are marked by Wittgenstein with a dash (“–”), or all and only the additions by Wittgenstein in **red** pencil



- 😞 WAB’s transcriptions do not yet distinguish all the different writing materials!
 - See M. Pilch’s PTT

Highlighting parameters: How to highlight passages in secret code, logical and mathematical notation, graphics or publication in “works”

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `wittgensteinonline.no`. The page displays a search filter interface with the following sections:

	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ø	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
◊	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ı	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ı̇	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ı̈	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
f	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
k	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
s	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
ü	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
v	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
z	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
L	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
L.L.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
U	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude
X	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Include	<input type="radio"/> Exclude

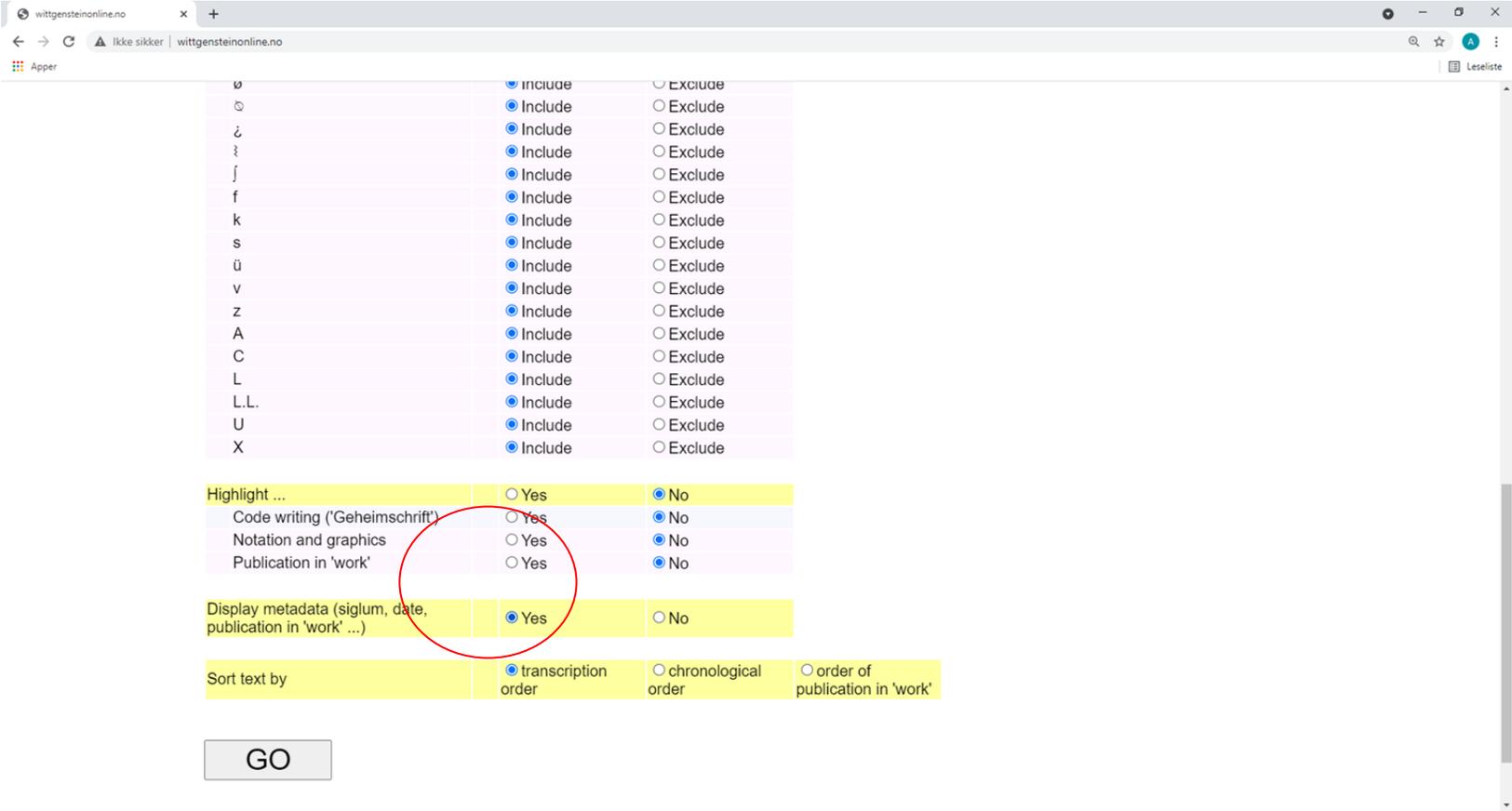
Highlight ...	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Code writing ("Geheimschrift")	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Notation and graphics	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Publication in 'work'	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Display metadata (siglum, date, publication in 'work' ...)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Sort text by	<input checked="" type="radio"/> transcription order	<input type="radio"/> chronological order	<input type="radio"/> order of publication in 'work'
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> transcription order	<input type="radio"/> chronological order	<input type="radio"/> order of publication in 'work'

GO

Highlighting of metadata: How to display datings and other WAB metadata, incl. information about where the text has been published in one of the «works»



Hyperlinks to BNE: How to jump from a dynamic and interactive transcription output on wittgensteinonline.no to the static edition (incl. facsimile) on wittgensteinsource.org

13.8.14.
Vorgestern beim Hauptmann gewesen. War sehr verdattert & stand nicht militätmäßig vor ihm. Er war etwas ironisch und mir nicht

[Ms-101,3r](#)

recht sympathisch. Resultat = 0. Heute kam es heraus daß ich Matura etc. gemacht hatte worauf eine ganze Reihe der Einjährigen mich mit Herr Kollege betitelten & auf mich eindringen ich solle doch mein Freiwilligenrecht geltend machen. Dies machte mir Spaß(. It bucked me up). Gestern & heute starken Katarrh & oft Unwohlbefinden. Manchmal ein wenig deprimiert. Traf heute in der Kantine einen Leutnant dem es auffiel daß ich dort zu Mittag aß er fragte mich sehr nett was ich im Zivil sei wunderte sich sehr daß sie mich nicht zu den einjährig Freiwilligen genommen hatten & war überhaupt sehr freundlich was mir sehr wohl tat.

15.8.14.
Es geschieht so viel daß mir ein Tag so lange vorkommt wie eine Woche. Bin gestern zur Bedienung eines Scheinwerfers auf einem von uns gekaperten Schiffe auf der Weichsel

[Ms-101,4r](#)

beordert worden die Bemannung ist eine Saubande! Keine Begeisterung, ungläubliche Rohheit, Dummheit & Bosheit! Es ist also doch nicht wahr daß die gemeinsame große Sache die Menschen adeln muß. Hiedurch wird auch die lästigste Arbeit zum Frondienst. Es ist merkwürdig wie sich die Menschen ihre Arbeit selbst zu einer häßlichen Mühsal machen. Unter allen unseren äußeren Umständen könnte die Arbeit auf diesem Schiffe eine herrliche glückliche Zeit geben und statt dessen! – Es wird wohl unmöglich sein sich hier mit den Leuten zu verständigen (außer etwa mit dem Leutnant der ein ganz netter Mensch zu sein scheint). Also in Demut die Arbeit verrichten & || und sich selbst um Gottes willen nicht verlieren!!!! Nämlich am leichtesten verliert man sich

[Ms-101,5r](#)

selbst wenn man sich anderen Leuten schenken will.

16.8.14.
Auf der „Goplana“. Nochmals: Die Dummheit, Frechheit & Bosheit dieser Menschen kennt keine Grenzen. Jede Arbeit wird zur Qual. Aber ich habe heute schon wieder gearbeitet & werde mich nicht unterkriegen lassen. Schrieb heute eine Karte an den lieben David. Der Himmel beschütze ihm & erhalte mir seine Freundschaft! – Die Fahrt selbst entlang der Weichsel ist herrlich & ich bin in guter Stimmung.

17.8.14.
Ein Gaunerpack! Die Offiziere nur sind nette Menschen & zum Teil wirklich

[Ms-101,6r](#)

www.wittgensteinsource.org/Ms-101,4r_f

Semantic faceted search and browsing: Things that one cannot do with editions and text search only

Working with Nachlass and Wittgenstein domain
metadata rather than text editions only: Some
examples of how to put wab.uib.no/sfb to work

Demos

- How to search in WAB's metadata for the Nachlass and other Wittgenstein sources
- How to restrict one's metadata search to specific item groups, specific periods, to items with reference to a specific work a.o.
- How to find variants of (= remarks similar to) and thus also text genetic paths of a specific remark
- How to view on wab.uib.no/sfb a (linear) transcription, and how to jump from wab.uib.no/sfb to the facsimile of the remark on wittgensteinsource.org
- How to jump from wab.uib.no/sfb to the correspondence in the Innsbruck Gesamtbriefwechsel edition on <http://pm.nlx.com/>
- How to cite WAB's online resources

http://wab.uib.no/sfb/

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `wab.uib.no/sfb/?filter=type.exact%23Nachlass%20Bemerkung`. The page header includes the logo for 'WITTGENSTEIN ONTOLOGY EXPLORER' and a copyright notice: 'CC BY-NC 4.0. By the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen and the University of Bergen Library, in cooperation with Hans Biesenbach, the Branner Archives at the University of Innsbruck and the University of Salerno. [Read more](#)'.

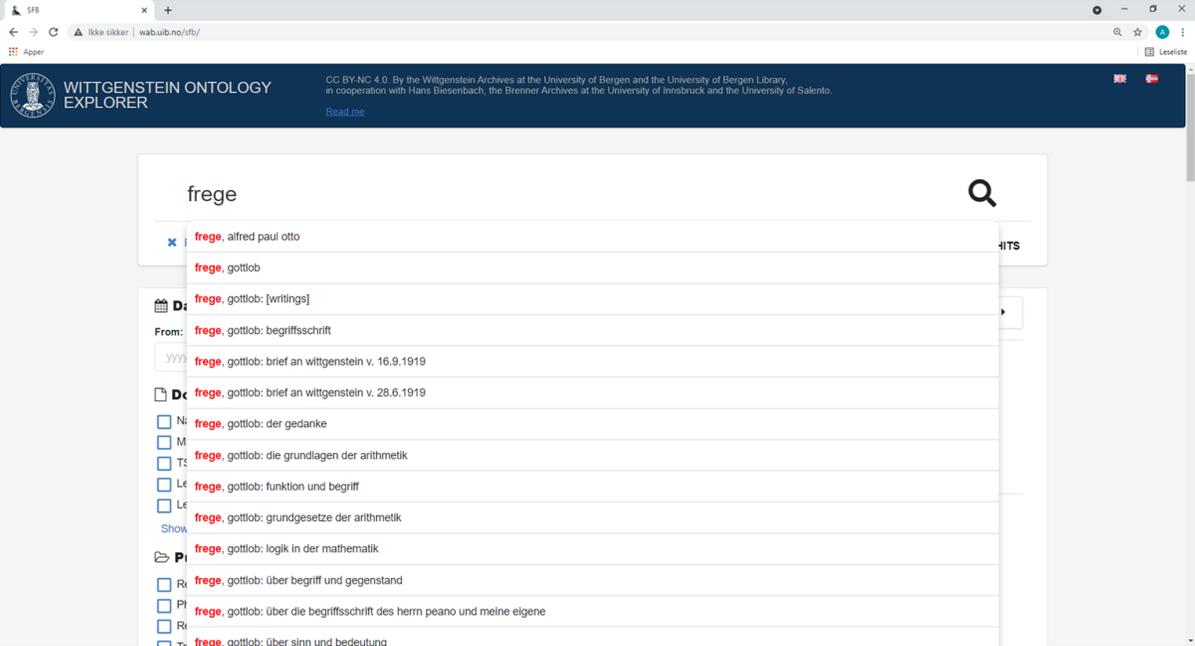
The main content area features a search bar with the text 'Nachlass Bemerkung' and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are filters for 'Reset', 'Show 15', and 'Sorted by Date created (asc)'. A red number '54 622' and the text 'HTS' are displayed. On the left side, there are sections for 'Date range' (with 'From' and 'To' fields), 'Document type' (with 'Nachlass Bemerkung' selected), 'Published in' (with various philosophical works listed), and 'Refers to work' (with various authors listed).

The main results area shows a list of documents, each with a document icon, a title, a description, and a date. The first result is 'Ts-201a1,a1[4]' with the description 'Notes on Logic (NL, eds. 1937 Costello; eds. 1960 von Wright et Anscombe)' and the date '1913-10-09'. The second result is 'Ts-201a1,a2[1]' with the description 'Plato Sokrates' and the date '1913-10-09'. The third result is 'Ts-201a1,a5[2]' with the description 'Notes on Logic (NL, eds. 1937 Costello; eds. 1960 von Wright et Anscombe)' and the date '1913-10-09'. The fourth result is 'Ts-201a1,a1[2]' with the description 'Notes on Logic (NL, eds. 1937 Costello; eds. 1960 von Wright et Anscombe)' and the date '1913-10-09'. The fifth result is 'Ts-201a1,a6[7]' with the description 'Notes on Logic (NL, eds. 1937 Costello; eds. 1960 von Wright et Anscombe)' and the date '1913-10-09'.

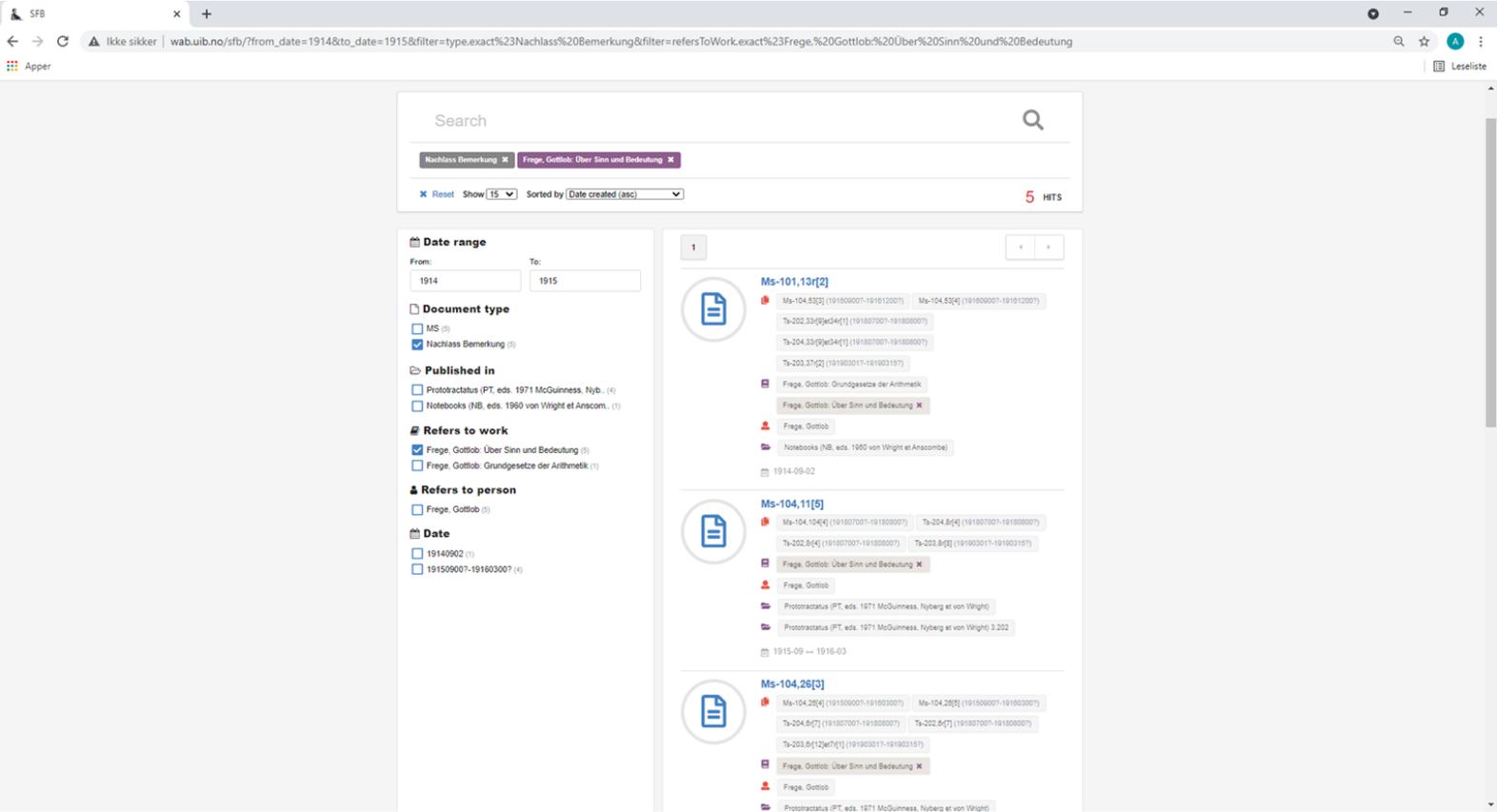
Faceted search and browsing on <http://wab.uib.no/sfb/>

- How can I get a list of all «Wittgenstein records» relating to a **specific period, e.g. 1912-15**?
- How can I, within the resulting list of records relating to the period 1912-15, focus on the **Nachlass documents** only?
- How can I, within the resulting list of Nachlass documents relating to the period 1912-15, focus on those which contain a **reference to Frege**?
- Etc.

How to use http://wab.uib.no/sfb for metadata search



How to focus one's metadata search (e.g. on specific item groups, specific periods, items with reference to a specific work etc. etc.)



How to find variants of (i.e. remarks similar to) a specific remark
(→ text genetic paths!)

The screenshot shows a web application interface for finding text genetic paths. The search query is "ms-115,118[2]" and it shows 1 hit. The interface includes filters for Date range, Document type, Published in, Refers to work, Refers to person, and Date. The main content area displays a list of related remarks with their IDs and dates.

Search Results: 1 HIT

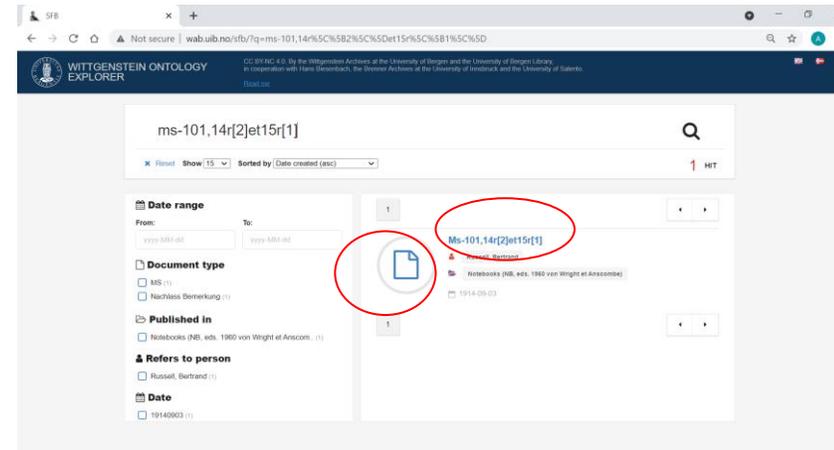
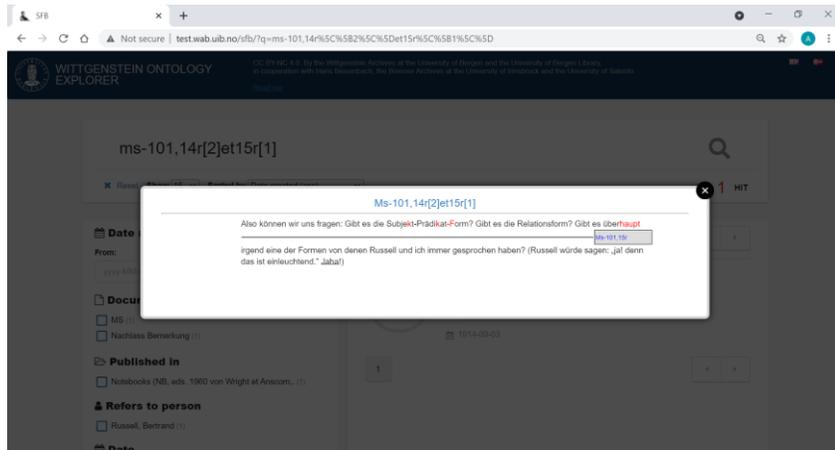
Filters:

- Date range:** From: yyyy-MM-dd, To: yyyy-MM-dd
- Document type:**
 - MS (1)
 - Nachlass Bemerkung (1)
- Published in:**
 - Eine Philosophische Betrachtung (EPB, ed. 197.. (1)
- Refers to work:**
 - Augustinus, Aurelius: Confessiones (1)
- Refers to person:**
 - Augustinus, Aurelius (1)
- Date:**
 - 19360827?-19361130? (1)

Results:

- Ms-111,15[4] (19310714)
- Ms-111,15[6]et16[1]et17[1] (19310715)
- Ts-211,10[8]et11[1] (19310900?-19320800?)
- Ts-213,25r[2]et26r[1] (19330319?-19330415?)
- Ms-114,40v[5]et49r[1] (19331000?-19331200?)
- Ms-141,1[1] (19331000?-19341000?)
- Ts-310,1[1] (19341000?-19350500?)
- Ms-152,39[4] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[9] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[3] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[5] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[6] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,38[3] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[1] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,40[2] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,38[2] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[7] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[2] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,40[1] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-152,39[8] (19360800?-19361200?)
- Ms-140,39v[1] (19361101?-19361105?)
- Ms-142,1[2] (19361105?-19370127?)
- Ms-142,1v[3] (19361105?-19370127?)
- Ms-142,1v[1] (19361105?-19370127?)
- Ms-142,1v[2] (19361105?-19370127?)
- Ts-220,1l[1] (19370100?-19370800?)
- Ts-220,1l[2] (19370100?-19370800?)
- Ts-239,1[1]et2[1] (19370100?-19370800?)
- Ts-220,1l[3]et1l[1]et2[1] (19370100?-19370800?)

How to view on wab.uib.no/sfb a (linear) transcription, and how to jump from wab.uib.no/sfb to the facsimile of the Nachlass remark in question



How to get from wab.uib.no/sfb to the Correspondence in the [Innsbruck Gesamtbriefwechsel edition](https://www.innsbruck.ac.at/germanistik/gesamtbriefwechsel) on <http://pm.nlx.com/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `wab.uib.no/sfb/?filter=type.exact%23Letter%20or%20postcard`. The page header includes the logo for the University of Innsbruck and the text "WITTGENSTEIN ONTOLOGY EXPLORER". Below the header is a search bar with the text "Search" and a magnifying glass icon. A dropdown menu shows "Letter or postcard" selected. Below the search bar, there are options for "Reset", "Show 15", and "Sorted by Date created (asc)". The number of hits is displayed as "2 553 HITS".

On the left side, there are three filter sections:

- Date range:** Fields for "From:" and "To:" with the format "yyyy-MM-dd".
- Document type:** A checked checkbox for "Letter or postcard (2 553)".
- Refers to person:** A list of checkboxes for various names and their hit counts: Wittgenstein, Hermine (258); Wittgenstein, Paul (Bruder) (249); Stonborough, Margarete (239); Labor, Josef (161); Salzer, Helene (156); Wittgenstein, Leopoldine (143); Wittgenstein, Paul (Onkel) (126); and Silber, Adolf (93).

On the right side, there are two search results:

- Von LW an Johann Victor Krämer, [1897]:** Includes a document icon, names "Wittgenstein, Kurt", "Krämer, Johann Victor", and "Wittgenstein, Ludwig", and a date range "1897-01-01 ↔ 1897-12-31".
- Von LW an Paul Wittgenstein (Bruder), [1904 ?]:** Includes a document icon, names "Wittgenstein, Paul (Bruder)" and "Wittgenstein, Ludwig", and a date range "1904-01-01 ↔ 1904-12-31".

At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with page numbers "1", "2", "3", "4", and "171", and arrows for navigation.

Summary overview: Retrieving, researching and citing *Tractatus* Nachlass materials

Text search

Metadata search

Interactive dynamic presentation

Cite facsimile and text editions from

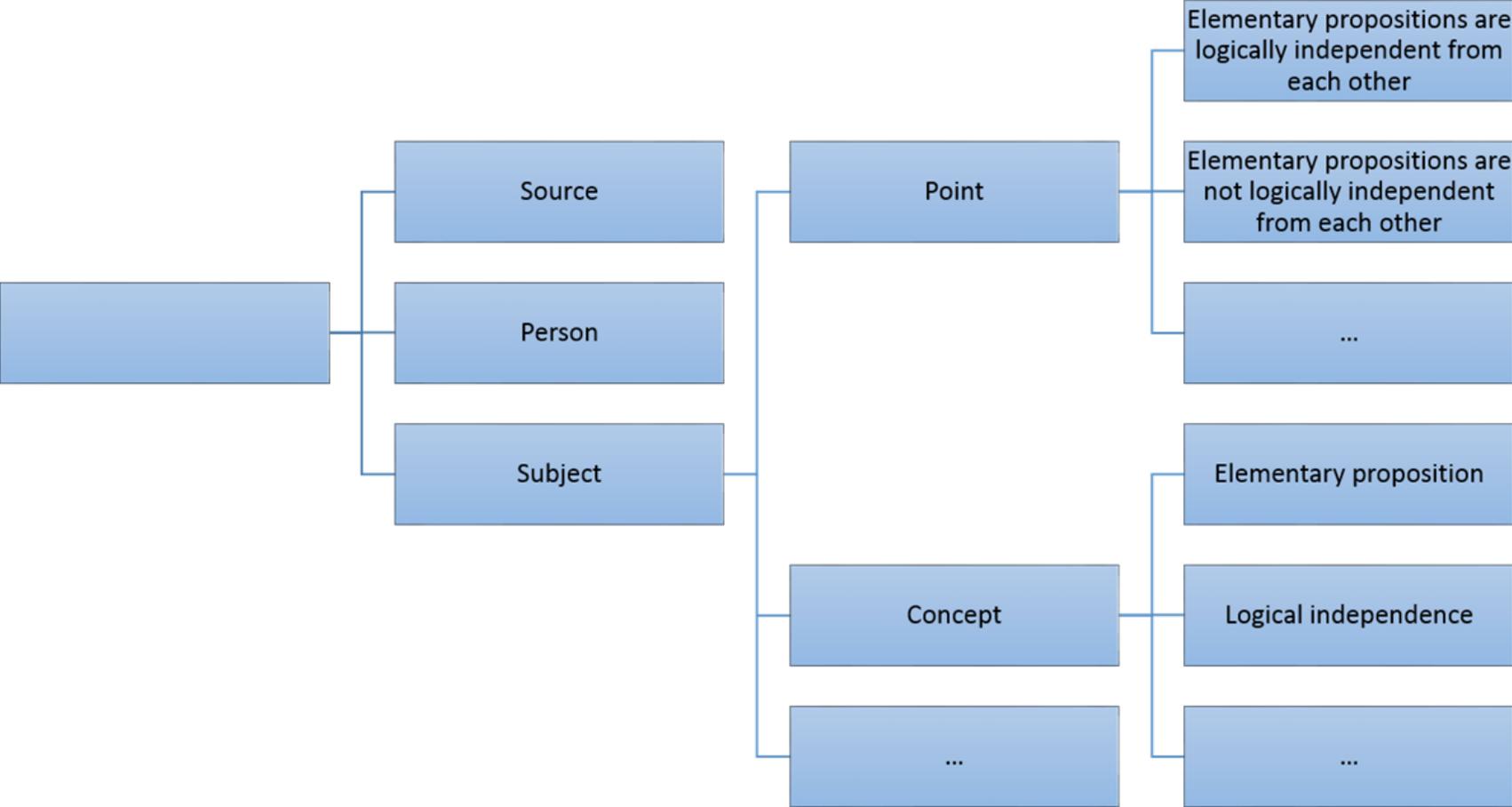
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TS Ramsey translation					LPA > Facsimile edition, e.g. http://www.wittgensteinsource.org/LPA/RamseyTranslation,1r_f
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Ogden questionnaire					LPA > Facsimile edition, e.g. http://www.wittgensteinsource.org/LPA/OgdenQuestionnaire,1r_f
TLP proofs					LPA > Facsimile edition, e.g. http://www.wittgensteinsource.org/LPA/TLP,1-FrontMatter_f

Addendum

(in collaboration with [A. L. Opdahl](#)):

Applying computational ontology for research
on agreement and disagreement in the
Vienna Circle's reception of the *Tractatus*

WAB's ontology of the Wittgenstein domain



F. Stadler (2015): *The Vienna Circle: Studies in the Origins, Development, and Influence of Logical Empiricism*, pp. 70, 72

«The discussion protocols of the Schlick Circle ... represent the only original and authentic testimony of the intensive and productive culture of communication that developed in the course of the meetings in the Boltzmannngasse. Unfortunately they are incomplete. They come from the *Nachlass* of Rose Rand (1903–1980), who participated regularly in the meetings and was officially designated to take minutes (Iven 2004). ... The basis for the summaries of the positions of the individual members of the Vienna Circle (4.1.1.4) are provided by hand-written notes by Rose Rand. They provide further important information about the theoretical profile of the Vienna Circle. The selections are intended to represent the ‘hard core’ of the Circle. This also holds true for the subsequent reproduction of the document “Development of the Theses of the Vienna Circle” (4.1.1.5). On the one hand, it is intended to trace the reception of Wittgenstein’s teachings; on the other hand, it is intended to visualize in overview the plurality of philosophical opinions in the Circle as far as the main issues of discussion are concerned.»

EWK's statements («points») in [Protégé](#) ontology representation

The screenshot displays the Protégé ontology editor interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Reasoner, Tools, Refactor, Window, and Help. The address bar shows the current ontology file path. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Class hierarchy: Point**: Shows a tree view of the ontology classes, including owl:Thing, Concept, Person, Perspective, Situation, and Point. The Point class is selected, and its URI is shown as `http://i2s.uib.no/wkk/Point`.
- Annotations: point_1**: Displays the annotation `hasText [language: en]` with the text `By specifying rules philosophy wants to clarify the concepts and rules of science.`
- Description: point_1**: Shows the class `Point` as the only type.
- Property assertions: point_1**: Lists various object property assertions, such as `consideredTrueBy Waismann_TLP`, `topFrame 'want to' (want_to:2)`, and `hasSource WKK_Thesen_Entwicklung`.
- Direct instances: point_1**: Lists 27 instances of the Point class, labeled `point_1` through `point_27`.

The bottom status bar indicates "No Reasoner set. Select a reasoner from the Reasoner menu" and "Show Inferences".

EWK's statements as «considered true» by [person: Waismann / Carnap / Hahn ...] in [situation: _TLP / _before / _after]

The screenshot displays the Protégé OWL editor interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Reasoner, Tools, Refactor, Window, and Help. The address bar shows the URL: `http://12s.uib.no/wkk/consideredTrueBy`. The left sidebar shows the ontology hierarchy with 'consideredTrueBy' selected. The main workspace shows the 'Usage' tab for 'consideredTrueBy', displaying a list of instances for 'point_1' through 'point_13'. Each instance has multiple 'consideredTrueBy' values, such as 'point_1 consideredTrueBy Waismann_TLP' and 'point_1 consideredTrueBy Hahn_after'. The bottom pane shows the 'Characteristics' for 'consideredTrueBy', including 'Functional', 'Inverse functional', 'Transitive', 'Symmetric', and 'Asymmetric'.

All perspectives on EWK's point 1 (P1: «By specifying rules philosophy wants to clarify the concepts and rules of science»)

The screenshot shows the Protege ontology editor interface. The main window displays the 'Usage: point_1' perspective, which lists 67 uses of the 'point_1' concept. The uses are grouped into several categories:

- Carnap_after**: Carnap_after considers True point_1
- Carnap_TLP**: Carnap_TLP considers True point_1
- clarify (clarify:0)**: clarify topFrameOf point_1
- Hahn_after**: Hahn_after considers True point_1
- Hahn_TLP**: Hahn_TLP considers True point_1
- Kaufmann_after**: Kaufmann_after considers True point_1
- Kaufmann_TLP**: Kaufmann_TLP considers True point_1
- Neurath_after**: Neurath_after considers Meaningless point_1
- Neurath_TLP**: Neurath_TLP considers Meaningless point_1
- point_1**:
 - point_1 considered TrueBy Waismann_TLP
 - point_1 considered TrueBy Kaufmann_after
 - point_1 considered TrueBy Hahn_after
 - point_1 topFrame 'want to'

The left sidebar shows the 'Class hierarchy Perspective' with a tree view of classes: owl:Thing, Concept, Person, Perspective, Point, Situation, and Source. Below it, the 'Direct instances' section lists various instances of the 'Perspective' class, including Carnap_after, Carnap_before, Carnap_TLP, Hahn_after, Hahn_before, Hahn_TLP, Kaufmann_after, Kaufmann_before, Kaufmann_TLP, Neurath_after, Neurath_before, Neurath_TLP, Schlick_after, Schlick_before, Schlick_TLP, Waismann_after, Waismann_before, and Waismann_TLP.

The bottom right pane shows the 'Property assertions: point_1' section, listing object property assertions such as 'considered TrueBy Waismann_TLP', 'considered TrueBy Kaufmann_after', 'considered TrueBy Hahn_after', 'topFrame 'want to' (want_to:2)', 'topFrame clarify (clarify:0)', 'considered MeaninglessBy Neurath_after', and 'considered TrueBy Schlick_TLP'.

Most agreed upon as considered *true* in the *Tractatus* period

[DL Query (Reasoner HermiT 1.3.7): Point and consideredTrueBy min 6 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P7: Der Sinn eines Satzes ist die Methode der Verifikation. / The meaning [Sinn] of a sentence is the method of verification.⁺
- P8: Die Methode der Verifikation besteht in der Definition der Worte, die in Satz vorkommen. Worte im Definiens werden weiter definiert. / The method of verification consists in the definition of the words that occur in the sentence. Words in the definiens are to be defined further.
- P19: Die singulären Sätze der Realwissenschaften sind Wahrheitsfunktionen von Ausgangssätzen. / The singular sentences of empirical science are truth functions of the first sentences.

[DL Query (Reasoner HermiT 1.3.7): Point and consideredTrueBy min 5 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P1, P3, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P11, P14, P19

⁺The translations are taken from Stadler 2015.

Most agreed upon as considered *false* in the *Tractatus* period

[DL Query (Reasoner Hermit 1.3.7): Point and consideredFalseBy min 5 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P2: Philosophy wants to clarify the concepts and sentences of science and everyday life, not by prescribing the rules for the use of words, but by laying out the rules of the use of a word and by drawing attention to the logical consequences of a rule. More precisely: philosophy does not demand a certain use of a word but it prohibits the confusion of the consequences of the rules adopted and the disregard of them.
- P15: Truth is only freedom from contradiction; falsity is contradiction.
- P20: The singular sentences of empirical science are truth functions of protocol sentences. These are the first sentences of science. Their verification is not effected by a comparison with reality but only by comparisons with each other.
- P23: Thesis of physicalism: all sentences contain spatiotemporal termini.
- P25: To speak of “reality” is metaphysics. True sentences are sentences which agree with other sentences.

[DL Query (Reasoner Hermit 1.3.7): Point and consideredFalseBy min 3 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P2, P4, P13, P15, P18, P20, P23, P25

Most agreed upon as considered *meaningless* in the *Tractatus* period

[DL Query (Reasoner Hermit 1.3.7): Point and considered MeaninglessBy min 4 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P10: There is only one kind of definition, namely definition by means of words. The definition by reference to experiences is impossible since it is impermissible to speak of experiences.

[DL Query (Reasoner Hermit 1.3.7): Point and considered MeaninglessBy min 3 (Perspective and heldIn value TLP)]

- P10: There is only one kind of definition, namely definition by means of words. The definition by reference to experiences is impossible since it is impermissible to speak of experiences.
- P12: A definition is a member of a causal nexus and nothing else. Either of a causal nexus between two word structures or between a word structure and a reaction or between a stimulus and a word structure.

What is it that Carnap and Waismann *post Tractatus* agree upon?

All points considered true by Carnap *post TLP*

The screenshot shows the Protege interface with the ontology 'considersTrue' loaded. The left sidebar displays the class hierarchy, including 'considersTrue' and its subclasses. The main window shows the 'Asserter' view, which lists 218 instances of 'considersTrue'. These instances are grouped into two main categories: 'Carnap_after' and 'Carnap_TLP'. The 'Carnap_after' group contains 25 instances, and the 'Carnap_TLP' group contains 19 instances. The bottom panel shows the 'Characteristics' for 'considersTrue', with 'Functional' checked and 'Inverse of' set to 'considers'.

All points considered true by Waismann *post TLP*

The screenshot shows the Protege interface with the ontology 'considersTrue' loaded. The left sidebar displays the class hierarchy, including 'considersTrue' and its subclasses. The main window shows the 'Asserter' view, which lists 218 instances of 'considersTrue'. These instances are grouped into two main categories: 'Waismann_after' and 'Waismann_TLP'. The 'Waismann_after' group contains 25 instances, and the 'Waismann_TLP' group contains 19 instances. The bottom panel shows the 'Characteristics' for 'considersTrue', with 'Functional' checked and 'Inverse of' set to 'considers'.

What is it that Carnap and Waismann agree upon in the *Tractatus* period?

Points considered by Carnap true in the TLP period

Points considered by Waismann true in the TLP period

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the Protege ontology editor. The left screenshot shows the 'Carnap_TLP' ontology, and the right screenshot shows the 'Waismann_TLP' ontology. Both screenshots show a hierarchical tree of classes on the left, a central pane with a 'Perspective' view, and a right pane with 'Property assertions'. The 'Property assertions' panes list various logical statements with truth values (true/false) and icons indicating their status. The Carnap_TLP pane lists assertions such as 'health TLP', 'considersMeaningless point_12', and 'considersTrue point_6'. The Waismann_TLP pane lists assertions such as 'structure', 'syntax', 'system', and 'system of sentences'. The bottom of both screenshots contains a status bar with the text 'No Reasoner set. Select a reasoner from the Reasoner menu.' and a 'Show Inferences' button.

Usw.!

(It is our intention to offer our EWK-ontology soon for faceted search and browsing on wab.uib.no/sfb.)

Many thanks to the Norwegian [Clarino](#) and [Clarino+](#) projects and WAB's friends at the [University of Bergen Library](#) for their support - esp. Øyvind L. Gjesdal, Hemed Al Ruwehy and Tone Merete Bruvik without whose programming [wittgensteinsource.org](#), the [BNE](#), <http://wittgensteinonline.no>, <http://wab.uib.no/sfb> and WAB's Wittgenstein ontology work would not be possible.