

# WIENER AUSGABE – *Biographie/Biography 1929–32*

apparatus to the WIENER AUSGABE, a bilingual German – English edition

## Volume 1 Chronology – Writings – Teaching

### Chronology

#### **Biographical Sketch**

A biographical sketch of the years 1929–32, structured by years and months.

#### **Chronology**

The core of the apparatus is a month-by-month overview of the most important biographical information of the years 1929–32, presented on 48 double pages.

The left-hand (verso) page starts with the consecutive date of the respective month, followed in the second column by the date entries in manuscript volumes I to X in the nomenclature of the Vienna Edition, the WIENER AUSGABE: WA volume and page. The third column shows the amount of text written between these dates, presented by the number of printed lines in the Vienna Edition. The fourth column shows Wittgenstein's remarks written in code with the respective remark number and the fifth shows remarks from Wittgenstein's 'diaries', by page numbers from the published *Denkbewegungen*. This is followed – in tabular form – by researched key information about Wittgenstein's correspondence, his teaching and his meetings with the Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club and the Vienna Circle.

The right-hand (recto) page contains a transcript of Wittgenstein's pocket diaries – the 'Cambridge Pocket Diary' – of the years 1929–32. The page is emulating the structure of the diaries, the abbreviations of the days of the week and a graphical representation of the University's academic year by bold lines marking its Michaelmas, Lent and Easter terms.

Entries in the pocket diaries, which are shortened and abbreviated or misspelled, are spelled out correctly and in full, they are supplemented with further information in the register in the second volume of the apparatus. Events or incidents of note for the month in question are referred to in footnotes, on the verso page in German, on the recto page in English. See the following sample of a double-page, which needs to be seen side by side, for the month January 1930.

# Writings

## Manuscripts

A presentation of Wittgenstein's MSS corpus of manuscripts from the years 1929–32, followed by a concordance of names of persons, places and institutions appearing in manuscript volumes I to X. They are shown in the context of their original sentence, as published in volumes 1 to 5 of the Vienna Edition: WA(Volume).(Page).(Text Line). Wittgenstein's notebooks (WA 6) preceding manuscript volumes I to X (WA 1 to 5) and their synopses and re-workings, volumes WA 7 to 15 do not contain any new names of persons, places and institutions.

## Correspondence

A chronological listing of Wittgenstein's correspondence during the years 1929–32: Letters from and to Wittgenstein, as well as biographically relevant letters exchanged between Wittgenstein's addressees, his siblings and his friends, students and relatives.

The sequentially numbered correspondence contains information of the dates of the letters, names and addresses of the sender and addressee, as well as the names, places and contents that are biographically relevant. Sources of the letters are indicated by abbreviations, complemented in the detailed bibliography of the volume.

# Teaching

## Lectures

An account of Wittgenstein's teaching commitments during the academic years 1929–32. Announcements of his lectures in the *Cambridge University Reporter* and the actual lectures given, with information to the places where they were given as well as to institutions where Wittgenstein had been lecturing, to which he was affiliated academically. A list of Wittgenstein's students is given by academic year and term, including information about their lecture notes.

## Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club

An introduction to the 'Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club', its history, aims and structure. The presidents, secretaries and members of the club during the years 1929–32 are listed by academic year and term and according to the club's 'minutes'. The most important events and papers are documented, in particular Wittgenstein's own contributions and talks during that time.

## Vienna Circle

An introduction to the 'Vienna Circle', its history, aims and structure. Members are listed by year for the period 1929–32, together with the most important events during that time and with the works and papers produced during that period.

Wittgenstein's contacts with the circle, in particular his influence on Moritz Schlick, Rudolf Carnap, Friedrich Waismann and others together with the circulation of notes from conversations with Wittgenstein and members of the circle and Wittgenstein's dictations to Waismann, mostly to inform Moritz Schlick about the progress of his work.

# Volume 2

## Biographies – Places and Institutions – Register

### Biographies

People important to Wittgenstein, people with whom he was in contact during the years 1929–32 are introduced in more than 200 short biographies, presented in alphabetical order with their full names and titles, a photo and a brief tabular CV, followed by a description of their respective connections with Wittgenstein in a standardised short article (see the sample biography of G.E. Moore):

1. when where, how and in which context did the relationship/friendship come about and how and for how long did it continue;
2. a brief introduction to the person itself and a more detailed description of the relationship with Wittgenstein;
3. a description and/or illustration of the persons relationship with Wittgenstein in form of a relevant quote;
4. a list of the main works of the person, followed by relevant secondary reading sources

### Places and Institutions

About 50 places and institutions relevant to Wittgenstein's work and life during the years 1929–32 are listed, described and structured along the same lines as the biographies: The name is followed by an image, followed by the context in which Wittgenstein's relationship with the place and/or institution has come about and how it existed. This is followed by a description of the place or institution and an illumination of the peculiarities of Wittgenstein's involvement with the particular place or institution.

### Register

The biographical apparatus is summarised by a comprehensive and extensive bibliography in which each bibliographical entry is cross-referenced with all its appearances throughout the apparatus, followed by an alphabetical list of persons, places and institutions relevant to Wittgenstein's work and life during 1929–32 including all dialectical variants of surnames, first names and pet names as well as misspellings in the source, supplemented by their respective full and correct name. Names of persons and places for which there is a biographical or place name entry in the second volume of the apparatus appear in bold. Persons, places and institutions that do not appear in the second volume are briefly introduced in the register itself.

Name entries in the register are followed by references to individual sections of the biographical apparatus and to the Vienna Edition. These may – for example – refer to dates in Wittgenstein's pocket diaries as well as to other information in the chronology or to his writings by the nomenclature of the Vienna Edition, to his teachings and to his participation in the meetings of the 'Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club' by academic year and/or term, as well as to the 'Vienna Circle', given by date and place of their meetings.

In addition to this there are references to the 'Familienerinnerungen' (Family Memoirs) by Wittgenstein's sister Hermine, and to Wittgenstein's so-called 'diary' from 1929–32, published as *Denkbewegungen*, related to by dates and/or their respective pagination.

## January

1	2	158	22						
2	2	159	53						WWK.73
3	2	160	78						
4	2	163	54						
5	2	164	73						WWK.84
6									
7									
8									
9									
10	2	165	15						
11	2	166	24						
12	2	166	19						
13	2	167	41						
14	2	168	60						
15	2	170	59			Gretl >			
16	2	171	37						
17	2	172	48		88				
18	2	174	8						
19	2	174	3						
20	2	174	54	174.7				Phil.	
21	2	176	39			Koder >			
22	2	177	20						
23	2	177	12			Koder <		Disc.	
24	2	178	19						
25									
26	2	178	51						
27	2	180	43					Phil.	
28	2	181	70						
29	2	183	15						
30	2	184	54					Disc.	
31	2	185	64						Talk

19 Frank Plumpton Ramsey stirbt an Gelbsucht.

20 Heute meine erste Vorlesung gehalten: so, so. Ich glaube, das nächste Mal wird es besser werden. — wenn nichts unvorhergesehenes eintrifft. (WA2.174.7)

*Wittgenstein's Lectures Cambridge 1930–32. From the notes of John King and Desmond Lee*, Desmond Lee (ed.), Oxford, 1980

31 The first meeting of the Lent Term was held in Dr. Broad's room on Friday January 31st at 8.30 p.m. There were thirty-five members present Prof. Moore was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Dr. L. Wittgenstein spoke shortly on "Evidence for the Existence of other Minds". A discussion followed. A.D. Wynne Wilson, 1.2.1930; G.E. Moore, 7.2.1930, *Minutes of the CUMSC 1926-35*, Cambridge University Archives Min. IX 43

W	Gretl 1.15 · Arvid 1/2 7 Neuw.
Th	4 Koch abholen · <4 Schwarz> · 8 Schlick
F	1h Mining · 4 Schwarz · 1/2 7 Lixi
S	1.30 Hänsel
S	
M	Gretl · Paul · W Mittag · 1/2 5 Wollheim
Tu	11 Schwarz · 1h Arvid · <Clara?>
W	Abreise
Th	in London
F	
S	
S	Johnson
M	Adrian
Tu	Moore
W	Robertson 7.30
Th	Priestley?
F	Zusammenkunft 5h bei Braithw.
S	12 Moore
S	Lee · Gil
M	5–6 Vorlesung · Gil
Tu	<Keynes 1.30> · Moore · Lloyds Bank Ltd · Gil London
W	Davenport tea
Th	5–7 Discussion · Gil
F	Moris tea
S	Moore · Keynes 1.30 · <Adrian?> · Cornforth
S	Priestley tea · Gil
M	<Ewen> · 5 Vorl. · 7.30 Ewen
Tu	Moore · Lettice · Dobb · Gil
W	Inman lunch · Davenport tea · after Hall Irving meeting
Th	Drury walk · Findlay? · 5–7 Discussion
F	Findlay? · Paper Mor.Sc.Cl.

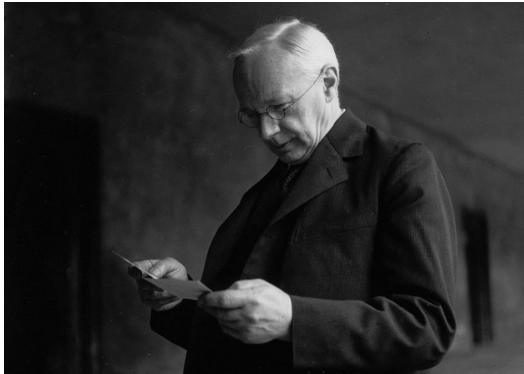
19 Frank Plumpton Ramsey dies of jaundice.

20 Today I gave my first lecture: so, so. I think I will do better next time. — if nothing unforeseen happens. (WA2.174.7)

*Wittgenstein's Lectures Cambridge 1930–32. From the notes of John King and Desmond Lee*, Desmond Lee (ed.), Oxford, 1980

31 The first meeting of the Lent Term was held in Dr. Broad's room on Friday January 31st at 8.30 p.m. There were thirty-five members present Prof. Moore was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Dr. L. Wittgenstein spoke shortly on "Evidence for the Existence of other Minds". A discussion followed. A.D. Wynne Wilson, 1.2.1930; G.E. Moore, 7.2.1930, *Minutes of the CUMSC 1926-35*, Cambridge University Archives Min. IX 43

Moore, George Edward, 1873–1958



1873 geboren am 4. November in London;  
Enkel des Arztes und Autors populär-  
philosophischer Schriften, George Moore;  
Bruder des Schriftstellers Thomas Sturge Moore  
1879 Privatschule Dulwich College, London  
1892 Trinity College, Cambridge  
1894 Classical Tripos, Part I (First Class), unter  
Einfluß Russells Studienwechsel zur Philosophie  
(Moral Sciences Tripos), Mitglied der ‚Apostles‘  
1895 Craven Scholarship  
1896 Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II (First Class\*)  
und Classical Tripos, Part II (Second Class)  
1898 ‚Prize‘ Fellow des Trinity College, Cambridge  
1901 kündigt die aktive Mitgliedschaft bei den  
‚Apostles‘, besucht jedoch weiterhin deren  
Treffen und hält Vorträge  
1903 *Principia Ethica*, eines der einflußreichsten  
philosophischen Werke in England zu Beginn  
des Jahrhunderts, „Bibel“ der Bloomsbury-  
Gruppe  
1904-11 nach dem Auslaufen des ‚prize fellowship‘  
des Trinity College Privatgelehrter, zunächst in  
Edinburgh und später in Richmond, Surrey  
1911-25 Dozent für Philosophie, Trinity College,  
Cambridge  
1912-44 Vorsitzender des Cambridge Moral  
Sciences Club (MSC)  
1915 heiratet seine Schülerin Dorothy Ely, zwei  
Söhne, einer Schriftsteller, der andere Musiker  
1918 Fellow der British Academy  
1921-47 Herausgeber von *Mind*  
1925-39 Professor für Philosophie des Geistes und  
Logik, Cambridge  
1940-44 Gastprofessor an verschiedenen  
Universitäten in den USA  
1951 Order of Merit (OM)  
1958 gestorben am 24. November in Cambridge

1873 born 4 November in London; grandson of  
George Moore, physician and author of popular  
philosophical works; brother of the writer  
Thomas Sturge Moore  
1879 Dulwich College public school, London  
1892 goes up to Trinity College, Cambridge  
1894 Classical Tripos, Part I (First Class); under  
Russell’s influence changes to philosophy (Moral  
Sciences Tripos), member of the secret society  
the ‘Apostles’  
1895 Craven Scholarship  
1896 Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II (First Class\*)  
and Classical Tripos, Part II (Second Class)  
1898 ‘Prize’ Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge  
1901 withdraws from active membership of the  
‘Apostles’ but continues to attend their meetings  
and give papers  
1903 *Principia Ethica*, one of the most influential  
works of philosophy in England at the beginning  
of the century, ‘bible’ of the Bloomsbury group  
1904-11 works as an independent lecturer after the  
Trinity College prize fellowship ends, initially in  
Edinburgh and later in Richmond, Surrey  
1911-25 Lecturer in Philosophy, Trinity College,  
Cambridge  
1912-44 President, Cambridge Moral Sciences  
Club (MSC)  
1915 marries his student Dorothy Ely, two sons,  
one a poet, the other a musician  
1918 Fellow of the British Academy  
1921-47 Editor of *Mind*  
1925-39 Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic,  
Cambridge  
1940-44 Visiting Professor at several universities in  
the US  
1951 Order of Merit  
1958 dies 24 November in Cambridge

Wittgenstein besucht im Lent Term 1912 Moores Vorlesungen zur Psychologie. Von Moores *Principia Ethica* ist Wittgenstein nicht begeistert; in seinem ersten Brief an Russell schreibt er über das Buch: „Unclear statements don't get a bit clearer by being repeated!!“ (*Briefwechsel*, 17). Dennoch wird Moore neben Russell die wichtigste Bezugsperson Wittgensteins in Cambridge. Die Freundschaft mit Moore – wie viele von Wittgensteins Freundschaften – beruht auf den gemeinsamen Interessen am Poetischen, an der Musik und in der Freude am gemeinsamen Musizieren.

Im November 1912 wird Wittgenstein gegen den Wunsch Russells zum Mitglied der ‚Apostles‘ gewählt; als er im Dezember seine Mitgliedschaft niederlegen will, versucht Moore vergeblich ihn umzustimmen.

Im Herbst 1913 zieht sich Wittgenstein dann endgültig aus der, wie er es nennt, „intellektuellen Oberflächlichkeit“ von Cambridge in die Einsamkeit Norwegens zurück, um sich dort ganz seiner Arbeit in der Philosophie und Logik zu widmen.

Dort besucht ihn im März 1914 Moore, der den Freunden in Cambridge über die Fortschritte von Wittgensteins Arbeiten berichten soll. Moore kann den Ausführungen seines Studenten nicht folgen, und so diktiert Wittgenstein seinem Lehrer die sogenannten *Notes to Moore*.

Anfang Mai 1914 schreibt Wittgenstein an Moore einen überaus wütenden Brief, nachdem dieser sich vergeblich um die Anerkennung von Wittgensteins Dissertation *Logik* bemüht hat, die die Universität Cambridge aus formalen Gründen ablehnt. Moore ist so verletzt, daß er jeden Kontakt mit Wittgenstein abbricht.

Am Vorabend des Krieges kehrt Wittgenstein nach Österreich zurück, wo er sich im August 1914 als Freiwilliger zum Kriegsdienst meldet. Während seines letzten Urlaubs von der Front, im Juli/August 1918, beendet er die Niederschrift der *Logisch-Philosophischen Abhandlung*. Der Titel der englischen Übersetzung des Werkes, das 1922 mit Russells Hilfe zweisprachig in England erscheint, stammt von Moore. Wittgenstein, der sein Buch ausschließlich mit dem deutschen Titel zitiert, findet Moores Vorschlag, den er von Ogden erfährt, im Vergleich zu Russells erträglich: „For although ‘Tractatus logico-philosophicus’ isn't *ideal* still it has something like the right meaning, whereas ‘Philosophic logic’ is wrong.“ (*Ogden*, 20).

Bei seiner Rückkehr nach England, am 18. Januar 1929, ist es ausgerechnet Moore, den Wittgenstein, nach mehr als 14jähriger Abwesenheit von England, per Zufall im Zug von

Wittgenstein attends Moore's lectures on psychology in Lent Term 1912. He is not impressed by Moore's *Principia Ethica*; his comment about the book in his first letter to Russell is: “Unclear statements don't get a bit clearer by being repeated!!!” (*Briefwechsel*, 17). Nevertheless, Moore becomes Wittgenstein's most important contact in Cambridge beside Russell. Their friendship, like most of Wittgenstein's friendships, is based on their common interest in poetry and music, and on their enjoyment of making music together.

In November Wittgenstein is elected to the Cambridge ‘Apostles’ against Russell's wishes; when in December he wants to withdraw from membership Moore tries, unsuccessfully, to dissuade him.

In the autumn of 1913 Wittgenstein finally retreats from the ‘intellectual superficiality’ of Cambridge to the isolation of Norway, in order to dedicate himself wholly to his work in philosophy and logic.

He is visited there by Moore in March 1914, in order to report back to their friends in Cambridge about the progress Wittgenstein has made in his work. Moore is unable to follow his student's thinking and Wittgenstein dictates the so-called *Notes to Moore* to his teacher.

At the beginning of May 1914 Wittgenstein writes Moore a furious letter after Moore has tried hard but in vain to gain acceptance for Wittgenstein's dissertation *Logic*, which the University of Cambridge rejects on formal grounds. Moore is so hurt that he breaks off all contact with Wittgenstein.

On the eve of war Wittgenstein returns to Austria, where he signs up for voluntary military service in August 1914. In July/August 1918, during his last leave from the front, he completes the manuscript of the *Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung*. The title of the English translation of his work, which, with Russell's help, is published bilingually in England in 1922, is suggested by Moore. Wittgenstein, who cites his book exclusively by the German title, finds Moore's suggestion, which he learns about from Ogden, tolerable in comparison to Russell's: “For although ‘Tractatus logico-philosophicus’ isn't *ideal* still it has something like the right meaning, whereas ‘Philosophic logic’ is wrong.” (*Ogden*, 20).

When Wittgenstein returns to England on 18 January 1929, after a 14-year absence, it is, ironically, the estranged Moore whom he meets by chance on the train from London to Cambridge, and their pre-war friendship is renewed.

London nach Cambridge trifft. Die alte Freundschaft ist wieder so lebendig wie vor dem Krieg.

Am 18. Juni 1929 sind Moore und Russell die Prüfer bei Wittgensteins Viva zum Doktor der Philosophie. Unter Moores Einfluß erhält Wittgenstein vom ‚Moral Sciences Faculty Board‘, dem Dekanat der Philosophischen Fakultät, den Lehrauftrag; seine erste Vorlesung hält er zu Beginn des Lent Term am 20. Januar 1930.

Bei der Wahl Wittgensteins zum Research Fellow des Trinity College im Dezember 1930 sind die Stimmen von Moore und Russell, neben denen der Mathematiker Hardy und Littlewood, im College Council ausschlaggebend.

Moore besucht über mehrere Jahre Wittgensteins Vorlesungen; als privilegiertem Hörer im bequemsten Stuhl ist ihm allein das Rauchen erlaubt. Moores sorgfältige Mitschriften zeugen von dessen Bewunderung für Wittgenstein als Lehrer, sie gehören zu den wichtigsten Dokumenten zu Wittgensteins Lehrtätigkeit.

Auch Wittgenstein schätzte Moore vor allem als Lehrer – mehr denn als Philosoph. Am 10. März 1937 schreibt er an den Freund Hänsel: „[Moore] ist zwar ein Denker, aber er hat – soviel ich beurteilen kann – nie eine entscheidende Entdeckung in der Philosophie gemacht. Er hat aber in seinem Lehrberuf mehr genützt, als viele Andere [...] durch seine Ehrlichkeit [...] durch seinen Ernst“ (*Hänsel-Br.*, 143).

Am Ende des Easter Term im Juni 1936 endet Wittgensteins Fellowship; er verliert damit nicht nur sein Auskommen, sondern vor allem seinen Beruf, seine Berufung. In seiner Not wendet er sich aus Norwegen, wohin er sich zurückgezogen hat, an Moore: „... all sorts of things have been happening inside me (I mean in my mind). I won't write about them now, but when I come to Cambridge, as I intend to do for a few days about New Year, I hope to God I shall be able to talk to you about them; and I shall then want your advice and your help in some very difficult and serious matters.“ (*Briefwechsel*, 277)

Nach der Emeritierung Moores im Jahre 1938 bewirbt sich Wittgenstein um den Lehrstuhl, und am 11. Februar 1939 wählt ihn die Philosophische Fakultät der Universität Cambridge zum Nachfolger Moores.

1951, als Moore vom englischen König mit dem Order of Merit ausgezeichnet wird, berichtet Moore anschließend seiner Frau, die im Taxi vor dem Buckingham Palace auf ihn gewartet hatte: „Imagine, the King has never heard of Wittgenstein!“

On 18 June 1929 Moore and Russell are the examiners at Wittgenstein's Ph.D. viva, and through Moore's influence Wittgenstein is awarded a lectureship by the Faculty Board of Moral Sciences. He gives his first lecture at the beginning of Lent Term, on 20 January 1930.

The votes of Moore and Russell on the College Council, alongside those of mathematicians Hardy and Littlewood, are decisive in Wittgenstein's election as Research Fellow of Trinity College in December 1930.

Moore attends Wittgenstein's lectures for several years; as a privileged listener in the most comfortable chair, he is the only one allowed to smoke. His painstaking notes are among the most important documents of Wittgenstein's teachings, and proof of Moore's admiration for Wittgenstein as a teacher.

Wittgenstein in turn admired Moore above all for his teaching – more so than for his philosophy. On 10 March 1937 he writes to his friend Hänsel: “[Moore] is a thinker, but he has never – as far as I can tell – made an important discovery in philosophy. But in his teaching vocation he has been more useful, than many others [...] through his honesty [...] through his seriousness.” (Cathy's transl. of *Hänsel-Br.*, 143)

Wittgenstein's fellowship ends at the end of Easter Term in June 1936; he loses not only his livelihood but, above all, his vocation. In desperation, he turns to Moore from his retreat in Norway: “... all sorts of things have been happening inside me (I mean in my mind). I won't write about them now, but when I come to Cambridge, as I intend to do for a few days about New Year, I hope to God I shall be able to talk to you about them; and I shall then want your advice and your help in some very difficult and serious matters.“ (*Briefwechsel*, 277)

After Moore's retirement in 1938 Wittgenstein applies for the chair, and on 11 February 1939 the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Cambridge elects him as Moore's successor.

When in 1951 Moore is honoured with the Order of Merit by the King, he exclaims to his wife, who had been waiting for him in a taxi in front of Buckingham Palace: “Imagine, the King has never heard of Wittgenstein!”



**Werke/Works:**

*Principia Ethica*, Cambridge 1903.

*Ethics*, London/Oxford 1912.

*Philosophical Studies*, London 1922.

*Some Main Problems of Philosophy*, London/New York 1953.

*Philosophical Papers*, London/New York 1959.

*Commonplace Book, 1919-53*, Lewy, Casimir (ed.), New York 1962.

*Lectures on Philosophy. Lectures given 1925-34*, Lewy, Casimir (ed.), New York 1966.

*Lectures on Metaphysics, 1934-1935, From the Notes of Alice Ambrose and Margaret Macdonald.*

Ambrose, Alice (ed.), New York [etc.] 1992.

*Wittgenstein's Lectures in 1930-33, Mind* 63 & 64, London 1954/55.

*The Papers of G.E. Moore*, Cambridge University Archive.

**Literatur/Literature:**

Braithwaite, R.B., *G.E. Moore 1873-1958*, London 1963.

Levy, Paul, *G.E. Moore and the Cambridge Apostles*, London 1989.

Schilpp, P.A., *The Philosophy of G.E. Moore*, New York 1942.