# Ludwig Wittgenstein: Life and Work

* Born on 26 April 1889 in Vienna, died 29 April 1951 in Cambridge.
* His family was of mixed Jewish, Protestant and Catholic origin.
* His father Karl Wittgenstein was one of the richest businessmen in Austria. An owner of an iron and steel industry complex (Poldi Kladno).
* Their family house hosted the most distinguished artists of the time: Johannes Brahms, Franz Grillparzer, Felix Mendelssohn, Gustav Mahler, Gustav Klimt.
* LW has four brothers and three sisters. Two brothers committed suicide.
* LW visited the second-rate *Realschule* in Linz. Adolf Hitler was one of his schoolmates.
* His earliest influences are
	+ Karl Kraus, his satirical journal *Die Fackel* (“The Torch”)
	+ Arthur Schopenhauer, *The World as Will and Representation*
	+ Otto Weininger, *Sex and Character*, his conception of genius, the duty to think clearly as a duty to oneself)
	+ Heinrich Hertz, *Principles of Mechanics*, his method of dissolving conceptual problems
	+ Ludwig Bolzmann
* LW studied mechanical engineering in Berlin and aeronautics in Manchester.
	+ He conducted his own research leading a patent of a jet rotor (for a helicopter).
* At that time, he read
	+ Bertrand Russell’s *The Principles of Mathematics*
	+ Gottlob Frege’s *Grundgesetze der Arithmetik*
* He suggested a solution of Russell’s paradox.
* On 18 October 1911, he appeared in Russell’s office. This date marks the begin of their fruitful collaboration.
* In 1913 he dictated his earliest text that survived: the *Notes on Logic*.
	+ Logic is the basis of philosophy.
	+ Distrust of grammar: surface grammar can lead us astray
* In 1914 he dictated notes to G.E. Moore which weren’t accepted as a BA thesis.
	+ the distinction between what can be *said* and what has to be *shown*.
* In 1914 LW got rid of his inheritance in favor of Austrian artists without means. Rainer Maria Rilke and Georg Trakl were among them.
* He was enlisted as a volunteer into Austrian army and sent to the Eastern front.
* Reading Leo Tolstoy’s *Gospel in Brief*.
* Often thinking of suicide and the meaning of life (“The meaning of life … we can call God”)
* Awarded for bravery and valor.
* Finally, in 1918, he was transferred to the Italian front and ended up in a prisoners of war camp.
* During the war years, Wittgenstein wrote his first main work *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.
	+ The manuscript was rejected by two publishers.
	+ Eventually published with a help of Bertrand Russell and with his introduction (which according to Wittgenstein misinterprets the main idea of the book).
* In 1920 Wittgenstein began his unsuccessful career as primary schoolteacher in rural Austria.
* From 1926 to 1928 he worked as an architect designing a modernist house for his sister.
* In 1929 he returned to Cambridge and obtained his PhD for the *Tractatus*.
* Since the end of the 1920s, he was regularly meeting with the members of the Vienna Circle, esp. with Moritz Schlick and Friedrich Waismann.
* Wittgenstein spent his academic career as a lecturer and later as a professor in Cambridge.
* Often visiting his family in Vienna and his hut in Norway.
* In 1935 he investigated a possibility of moving to the Soviet Union.
* During the Second World War, he worked as a porter in a hospital and a technician for a medical research.
* He didn’t manage to publish anything (save one paper) during his Cambridge years. He avoided academic journals and conferences.
* In 1947 he resigned his professorship.
* He died in 1951, writing his remarks to his last days.

#### Further reading

Monk, R. (1990). *Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius*. Jonathan Cape.

McGuinness, B. (1988). *Wittgenstein. A Life (Vol. 1): Young Ludwig 1988–1921*. Duckworth.