

INSTRUCTION MANUALS for Using TogetherStoring.com Online Restory Your Life Software Programs by David Michael Boje 20 Jan 2026

The TogetherStoring online software and how to use it to reauthor, rewrite, and restory your life story or organization story, using a pragmatist foundation of self-correction (Boje & Rosile, 2020) and develop True Storying Principles (Larsen, Boje, & Bruun, 2020) and question the opinions, beliefs, and principles that need doubt and some help with induction-deduction-abduction (Boje, 2016; Peirce, 1940/1955).

★ [Rewrite that old story into something empowering & get unstuck 14 sec. short](#)

★ [Don't believe your bullshit opinions 14 sec. short](#)

★ [How to coach, Mr. military 14 sec. short](#)

★ [2 min How to REAUTHOR STORY with 7x7x7 using TogetherStoring online software \(Quick instructions\)](#)

★ [3 min HOW TO REWRITE YOUR STORY \(A bit more instructive\)](#)

★ [10 min How use the WRITE YOUR STORY with online software? \(Has more ins and outs\)](#)

★ [22-min INSTRUCTIONS on HOW TO REWRITE your Story at TogetherStoring with its online Reauthoring software \(Complete Demo of step-by-step walkthrough of the software and its capabilities\).](#)

★ [If you want an introduction to What is Pragmatism, who are the key figures? See How to think like a pragmatist 16 min](#)

There are two software online:

Version 1.0 PERVIEW, which is for training coaches, and not for novices

<https://antenarrative.com/ssl-story-seeds.html>, and

Version 2.0 TogetherStoring Conversation for Reauthoring your living story

with Pragmatic 7 x 7 x 7 inquiry conversation decision tree

<https://togetherstorying.com/v2/togetherstorying-v2-welcome.html>

This manual is for Version 2.0 TogetherStorying

The three core components of Free 2.0 software online to Rewrite your Story in 7 x 7 x7 pragmatic method are: 1. The 7 Levels of Awareness (The 7 Bs): This serves as the starting point, helping users identify the fragmented antenarrative moments that exist prior to a coherent story. 2. The 7 W Questions: These are critical prompts used to interrogate the facts, assumptions, and composition of an existing story, opening it up to reinterpretation. 3. The 7 Principles of True Storytelling: These serve as guiding principles for the re-authoring process, ensuring the newly created stories are empowering and authentic. This Software integrates Classical Pragmatist Methods. Boje's framework is deeply rooted in pragmatist philosophy. It explicitly operationalizes Charles Sanders Peirce's self-correcting inquiry cycle of Induction, Deduction, and Abduction. Users are prompted to gather "Little Wow Moments" as inductive cases, make deductive inferences about their story's theory, and use abductive intuition to question the relationship between principles and their own awareness. Furthermore, the framework's overarching goal is to generate the kind of "Social Hope" championed by Jane Addams through community-based action and to embody John Dewey's challenge to the "Quest for Certainty" by embracing fallibility and continuous inquiry.

★ [If you want an introduction to What is Pragmatism, who are the key figures? See How to think like a pragmatist 16 min](#)

The TogetherStorying methodology provides a systematic pragmatist framework for this process of inquiry and creation. It is built on the interaction of three core components:

- **The 7 Levels of B-Awareness (Boje, 2001; Boje & Saylor, 2023; Antnarrative.com):** This is the starting point for inquiry, providing seven distinct lenses through which to identify and explore antenarrative fragments.
- **The 7 W Questions (Boje, 2026):** These carefully crafted prompts facilitate critical inquiry into the facts, assumptions, and unexamined opinions embedded in a situation or story.
- **The 7 Principles of True Storytelling (Larsen, Boje, & Bruun, 2020):** These principles serve as the guiding ethics for the re-storying process, ensuring the emerging narrative is collaborative, authentic, and focused on positive action.

How are Bs of life experience awareness, W-questions about facts of the matter, and Principles of True Storytelling must be and must do that connected? I propose we connect them with induction, deduction, and abduction processes, and do so in whorls (or cycles), one by one, that effect spiraling, upwards or downward of our concoctions of living stories of ourselves and our life-world.

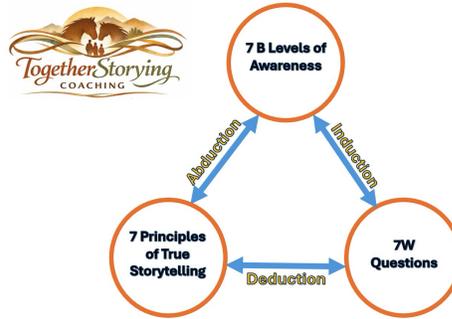


Figure 1: Three nodes of TogetherStorying connected with C. S. Peirce's Self-Correcting Method (see Boje & Rosile, 2020).

Charles Sanders Peirce

(Sept. 10, 1839 – Apr. 19, 1914) Established a model for self-correcting inquiry (Induction, Deduction, Abduction) and the concept of *fallibilism*—the understanding that all knowledge is provisional and open to revision. This principle dismantles the paralyzing quest for certainty and creates the organizational capacity for continuous learning. Peirce formalized the process of inquiry into a triadic, self-correcting cycle of **abduction** (intuitive hypotheses or "wild guesses"), **deduction** (applying theory to cases), and **induction** (gathering cases to test a theory).

William James

(Jan. 11, 1842 – Aug. 26, 1910) Pluralism: Many truths are possible. Against the idea of one Capital T 'Truth', popularized Pragmatism, but as a psychologist, it is not the same as what other pragmatists in this table are doing.

John Dewey

(Oct. 20, 1859 - Jun. 1, 1952) After Werner Heisenberg (1927), Dewey (1929) focused on "observer effect" in quantum mechanics. Dewey understood that the act of observing or measuring a system inevitably changes it. People are not passive spectators but active participants who shape reality.

Jane Addams

(Sep. 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935) Her work with immigrants in Chicago slums; established Hull House was pragmatism in action, achieving "Social Hope" not through detached analysis but through immersive, empathetic intervention. She challenged lead poisoning and the cronyism that left raw sewage and garbage uncollected in Chicago's slums, demonstrating that organizations must tackle their own "toxicity"—be it cultural, procedural, or political—through direct engagement

Richard McKay Rorty

(Oct. 4, 1931 – Jun. 8, 2007) Rorty argues that there is no single, objective "God's-eye view" of reality; Rejects rigid Plato & Kant dualisms (e.g., Appearance-Reality, Strategy-Culture, Matter-Mind) that paralyze corporate decision-making. By refusing these false choices, pragmatism enables a holistic approach to problem-solving; Language doesn't mirror the world; it creates it. For leaders, this is a radical mandate: if there is no single "truth" about an organization's past or future, only a community-accepted story, then the organization has both the power and the responsibility to collectively author the most empowering story possible.

David Michael Boje

(Dec. 17, 1947 – still kicking) 'TogetherStorying' pragmatist software focus on Peirce's fallibilism humility; questioning opinions, beliefs & principles that are accepted without integrity; reauthoring (restorying), rewriting one's story, with pragmatist framework designed not to analyze static linear narratives, by actively and conversational collaboration; Critic of Beginning-Middle-End (BME) narratives, with origins tracing back to Aristotle's *Poetics* 350 BCE, BME, linear framing is default for organizational sense-making, problem-solving, and strategic planning but leaves most storying on the editing floor; Antenarrative turn" focus recovering overlooked, 'Little Wow Moments' that came *before* BME.

Table 1: Pragmatists have major differences with one another and are therefore not the same.

★ [If you want an introduction to What is Pragmatism, who are the key figures? See How to think like a pragmatist 16 min](#)

Pragmatist	Uniqueness	Videos by TogetherStorying.com	
<p>Charles Sanders Peirce (Sept. 10, 1839 – Apr. 19, 1914)</p>	<p>Established a model for self-correcting inquiry (Induction, Deduction, Abduction) and the concept of <i>fallibilism</i>—the understanding that all knowledge is provisional and open to revision. This principle dismantles the paralyzing quest for certainty and creates the organizational capacity for continuous learning. Peirce formalized the process of inquiry into a triadic, self-correcting cycle of abduction (intuitive hypotheses or "wild guesses"), deduction (applying theory to cases), and induction (gathering cases to test a theory).</p>	<p>★ What Pragmatists say about 10 BULLSHIT historical beliefs & theories & principles</p> <p>★ Do you know who Charles PEIRCE is? His Firstness, Secondness, Thirdness Triad, hi approach to Fallibilism, etc.</p> <p>★ Why is POETRY in C.S. PEIRCE pragmatism?</p>	
<p>William James (Jan. 11, 1842 – Aug. 26, 1910)</p>	<p>Pluralism: Many truths are possible. Against idea of one Capital T ‘Truth’, popularized Pragmatism but as a psychologist it is not the same as what other pragmatists in this table are doing.</p>		
<p>John Dewey (Oct. 20, 1859 - Jun. 1, 1952)</p>	<p>After Werner Heisenberg (1927), Dewey (1929) focused on "observer effect" in quantum mechanics. Dewey understood that the act of observing or measuring a system inevitably changes it. People are not passive spectators but active participants who shape reality.</p>		
<p>Jane Addams (Sep. 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935)</p>	<p>Her work with immigrants in Chicago slums; established Hull House was pragmatism in action, achieving "Social Hope" not through detached analysis but through immersive, empathetic</p>	<p>★ Who is JANE ADDAMS? Forgotten Feminist Pragmatist</p>	

	<p>intervention. She challenged lead poisoning and the cronyism that left raw sewage and garbage uncollected in Chicago's slums, demonstrating that organizations must tackle their own "toxicity"—be it cultural, procedural, or political—through direct engagement</p>		
<p>Richard McKay Rorty (Oct. 4, 1931 – Jun. 8, 2007)</p>	<p>Rorty argues that there is no single, objective "God's-eye view" of reality; Rejects rigid Plato & Kan dualisms (e.g., Appearance-Reality, Strategy-Culture, Matter-Mind) that paralyze corporate decision-making. By refusing these false choices, pragmatism enables a holistic approach to problem-solving; Language doesn't mirror the world; it creates it. For leaders, this is a radical mandate: if there is no single "truth" about an organization's past or future, only a community-accepted story, then the organization has both the power and the responsibility to collectively author the most empowering story possible.</p>	<p>★ Who is RICHARD RORTY? His Pragmatism of Hope</p>	
<p>David Michael Boje (Dec. 17, 1947 – still kicking)</p>	<p>‘TogetherStorying’ pragmatist software focus on Peirce’s fallibilism humility; questioning opinions, beliefs & principles that are accepted without integrity; reauthoring (restorying), rewriting one’s story, with pragmatist framework designed not to analyze static linear narratives, by actively and conversational collaboration; Critic of Beginning-Middle-End (BME) narratives, with origins tracing back to Aristotle's <i>Poetics</i> 350 BCE, BME, linear framing is default for organizational sense-making, problem-solving, and strategic planning but leaves most storying on the editing floor; Antenarrative turn”</p>	<p>★ 2 min How to REAUTHOR STORY with 7x7x7 using TogetherStorying online software (Quick instructions) ★ 3 min HOW TO REWRITE YOUR STORY (A bit more instructive) ★ 10 min How use the WRITE YOUR STORY with online software? (Has more ins and outs) ★ REWRITE your Story at TogetherStorying online Reauthoring software (Complete Demo of step-by-step walkthrough of the software and its capabilities).</p> <p>Version 2.0 TogetherStorying Conversation Online Software for Reauthoring your living story with Pragmatic 7 x 7 x 7 inquiry conversation decision tree https://togetherstorying.com/v2/togetherstorying-v2-welcome.html</p>	

	focus recovering overlooked, 'Little Wow Moments" that came <i>before</i> BME.		
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The 10 Greatest Certainties That Collapsed or  [Don't believe your bullshit opinions 14 sec. short](#)

1. Earth at the Center of the Cosmos

For centuries, the Ptolemaic geocentric model treated Earth as the unmoving center of the universe, with the sun, planets, and stars orbiting in complex circles. Heliocentric astronomy, orbital mechanics and modern cosmology overturned this, showing Earth is one planet orbiting the sun in a vast, non-centered universe.

2. Flat Earth as Physical Fact

In some cultures and periods, people took it as fact that the Earth was a flat disk or plane, with edges or a finite boundary. Geodesy, navigation, and satellite imaging confirmed Earth is an oblate spheroid, and curvature is measurable even on human scales.

3. Luminiferous Ether

Physicists once believed light had to be waves in a universal medium called the "ether," which supposedly filled all space. Experiments like Michelson–Morley and the development of special relativity showed that no such medium exists; light propagates in a vacuum, and its speed is invariant.

4. Spontaneous Generation of Life

A long-held belief claimed life (like maggots or microbes) simply arose from nonliving matter such as rotting meat or mud. Careful experiments by Redi and Pasteur showed organisms come from other organisms, leading to germ theory and modern microbiology.

5. Humoral Theory of Health

Classical medicine treated health as a balance of four bodily humors: blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. This framework justified bloodletting and other practices, but was abandoned once anatomy, physiology and microbiology revealed disease mechanisms in organs, cells and pathogens.

6. Phlogiston Theory of Combustion

Chemists once thought combustible materials contained "phlogiston," a substance released during burning, explaining flames and residue. Lavoisier's work on oxygen and conservation of mass showed combustion is combination with oxygen, not release of phlogiston, reshaping chemistry.

7. Blank Slate Mind

The "tabula rasa" view held that humans are born with no innate tendencies, and all knowledge and personality come purely from experience. Behavioral genetics, developmental psychology and neuroscience show substantial innate structures and heritable traits, even as environment still matters greatly.

8. Phrenology and Skull Reading

Phrenology claimed the shape of the skull reflects specific mental faculties and character traits, treating bumps and contours as psychological maps. Neuroscience demonstrates that brain function is not mapped this way, and skull shape does not validly predict personality or intelligence.

9. Fixed, Unchanging Continents

Before plate tectonics, many experts believed continents were static and land bridges explained fossil distributions and matching coastlines. Evidence from seafloor spreading, paleomagnetism and global seismicity established moving plates and continental drift as the correct large-scale picture.

10. A Single Ice Age and a Young Earth

Geologists once posited only one global ice age and often vastly underestimated Earth's age on theological or limited geological grounds. Radiometric dating and stratigraphy show multiple glaciations over billions of years, with Earth's age around 4.5 billion years, not a few thousand.

Organizational Impact: From Personal Empowerment to Institutional Transformation

The process of individual story re-authoring is the catalyst for profound organizational transformation. When employees are equipped with the tools to challenge their own limiting narratives, they inevitably begin to challenge the collective "stuck stories" of the institution. This creates a powerful, ground-up momentum for change that top-down mandates can rarely achieve. Applying the TogetherStorying methodology yields several key organizational benefits.

1. **Breaking Down Echo Chambers**, The methodology is explicitly designed to create "conversations across echo chambers." By guiding participants to engage with different perspectives and challenge unexamined opinions, it fosters a culture of active listening and intellectual humility. This breaks down the silos that prevent cross-functional collaboration and allows for a more holistic understanding of organizational challenges.
2. **Fostering Genuine Cooperation**, The "Together" in TogetherStorying is fundamental. The process is inherently collaborative, building empathy and a shared commitment to improving the future. Unlike change initiatives dictated from the top, this approach invites every member to become a co-author of the organization's next chapter. This fosters a sense of shared ownership and agency, replacing compliance with genuine cooperation.
3. **Unlocking Innovation and Agility** By shifting focus from rigid, linear plans to the exploration of antenarratives, the methodology surfaces novel ideas and solutions. It unlocks a wellspring of latent creativity that is typically suppressed by conventional BME-style strategic planning, making the organization more innovative and agile in its response to market changes.
4. **Building 'Social Hope' and Resilience** In organizational terms, Jane Addams's concept of "Social Hope" translates to a shared belief in a positive future and the collective agency to achieve it. Just as Addams addressed the uncollected garbage in Chicago's slums, TogetherStorying helps teams identify and address the "procedural garbage" or "toxic communication patterns" that have been ignored by official narratives. By empowering employees to rewrite their stories from victimhood to agency, it builds collective resolve to clean up their own environment, cultivating a more resilient and engaged workforce.

Ultimately, the TogetherStorying methodology demonstrates a profound truth: an organization's future is not predetermined. It is authored, day by day, through the stories its people tell and the actions they take. You might think of the **7 Bs** as the process of electricity powering the lights and plumbing running water through the house (the "energy" and "vitality") to make a home livable. What if the W-questions could be considered a sturdy narrative structure (the 'who', 'what', 'when', where', 'why', 'with', & 'wish of storying). Then perhaps the **7 Principles** are the architectural blueprints for building in accordance with the laws of the land. Without the inner awareness of the B's (energy centers), questions keep giving different answers, and all our principles

remain just a rigid shell subject to evolution and revolution. I propose to connect the 7 B-levels of awareness, the 7 W-questions, and the 7 Principles with Charles Sanders Peirce’s triadic processes of scientific inquiry: induction, deduction, and deduction, in my own creatively unique way as a contribution I call ‘TogetherStorying.’ We do this contribution to inquiry methods, by making Induction, Deduction, and Abduction connectors, instead of nodes



Figure 2: Is Peirce’s famous triad of scientific inquiry. On the Right is our reframing, with 7 B Levels of Awareness, 7W Questions, and 7 Principles of True Storytelling as the nodes.

Table 2: The Seven B-Levels of Awareness are antecedents
B1: Beneath the masks of identity
B2: Before the narrative solidifies into a linear beginning, middle (climax), & end (denouement)
B3: Bets on Futures expected and unexpected keep arriving
B4: Being of ground of temporality and spatiality, and quantumness of things that are energy frequency vibrations until collapsed by measurement or choice
B5: Becoming of unforeseen emergences or accidents that disrupt or change us all
B6: Between of relations that form, shift, ebb, and can slowly or suddenly dissolve
B7: Beyond all sensory and fact-questions, transitioning to beliefs and doubts of transcendental faith in hereafter or reincarnation, or just some spirituality

Table 3: Seven W-Questions that change meaning as you go from Cage to Wind B-Levels
W1: Who from Masks curating social-constructive identity to finding True Self of infinite divined inner self
W2: What from Biological cellular body to your Quantum Energetic awareness
W3: When from Linear time-cage divisions of past-present-future to the Eternal dynamic time in fluid spiritual continuum
W4: Where from Fixed static location in spaces your Place in life world and the universe
W5: Why from Survival individualism to net value serving family, community, nation, etc.
W6: With from Transactional egoistic contracts to ‘with’ relationships of embedded community
W7: Wish from Selfish desires evolved into Focused Intent for Collective Awakening

Table 4 : 7 Principles of True Storytelling
P1 You yourself must be true and prepare the energy and effort for a sustainable future.
P2 True storytelling makes spaces that respect the stories already there.
P3 You must create stories with a clear plot, creating direction and helping people prioritize.
P4 You must have timing.
P5 You must be able to help stories on their way and be open to 'experiment.'
P6 You must consider staging, including scenography and artefacts.
P7 You must reflect on the stories and how they create value.

Table 5: Seven Embodied Restorying Steps of TogetherStorying Coaching Conversations
Step 1. Characterize yourself (or your family, or organization, or society) at its best
Step 2. Externalize the problem at a distance, as not you, by giving it a character name
Step 3. Sympathize about the smallest payoffs that obtain from retaining this habit of storying.
Step 4. Revise by elucidating the consequences of repeating this habitual storying.
Step 5 Strategize several 'Little Wow Moment' (LWM) exceptions when, for a moment, you did not follow the storying habit
Step 6. Rehistoricize by reauthoring your history with only the LWMs, and no 'Problem Saturated Accounts' (PSAs).
Step 7. Publicize these LWMs as your 'New Story' of your Future with others ASAP and nominate members of a 'Support Group' to hold you accountable for 'New Story' and remind you when you backslide into PSA mode.

Table 6 Key Differences: A Summary of Pragmatist Frameworks						
Aspect	Peirce	James	Dewey	Addams	Boje	Rorty
View of Truth	Long-run convergence of inquiry	What "works" experientially	Instrument for problem-solving	Emerges from sympathetic action	Narrative multiplicity	Community solidarity, no absolute
Methodology	Logical/scientific (abduction)	Psychological/pluralist	Experimental/democratic	Immersive/ethical practice	Storytelling/semiotic	Conversational/ironist
Focus	Epistemology, signs	Religion, individuality	Education, society	Social reform, empathy	Organizations, narratives	Politics, anti-foundationalism
Realism	Objective reality	Plural realities	Transactional	Experiential	Multiple stories	Anti-realist (linguistic)
Optimism	Cautious (fallibilist)	High (melioristic)	Progressive	Hopeful reformer	Critical/deconstructive	Ironic liberal
Key Critique	Too abstract	Too subjective	Too optimistic	Limited theory	Academic niche	Betrays classical roots

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