## **Theoretical Science** C) **Practical Science** - Arts - pure scientific inquiry - scientific inquiry with an ulterior end (1911) - "for the uses of life" - "purpose is simply and solely knowledge of God's truth" - e.g. science of morality (ethics in common sense) A) Science of Discovery B) Science of Review - Retrospective Science - Science of Science Science of Research - philosophia ultima - synthetic philosophy Heuretic Science - e.g. this classification of sciences, histories of sciences (AI) Mathematics negative science (AIa) Mathematics of Logic (e.g. formal logic in contemporary sense) (AIb) Mathematics of Discrete Series (AIc) Mathematics of Continua and Pseudo-continua (AII) Cenoscopy - Philosophia prima - positive science (which rests upon familiar, general experience) (*Epistêmy*, 1902) (Theôrics, 1902) "necessary philosophy" - resorts to special observation only in details, where the testimony of general experience is possibly insufficient (AIIa) Phenomenology (1902-3,1906,1911) - Phaneroscopy (1904-) (also Categorics, 1902, and Ideoscopy, 1904) - study of Universal Categories (all present in any phenomenon): Firstness, Secondness, Thirdness ('future science': "Encyclopedeutics" - series of Particular Categories - categories as phases of evolution) (AIIb) Normative Sciences - investigates the universal and necessary laws of the relation of Phenomena to Ends (AIIbi) Esthetics (Axiagastics, 1905) - theory of (deliberate formation of) ideals, or of that which is objectively admirable (feeling) (AIIbii) Ethics - Anthetics/Practics (1906) theory of self-controlled (deliberate) conduct (AIIbiii) Logic - Science of general laws of Signs - Formal Semiotic (Semeiotic) - theory of (self)-controlled thought (AIIbiii1) Stechiology (1905-) - Philosophical/Universal/Speculative Grammar general theory of the nature and meanings of signs (AIIbiii2) (Logical) Critic, Critical Logic ('Logic in narrow sense') - inquires whether and how a sign corresponds to its intended ultimate object, the reality - classifies arguments (abduction, induction, deduction) and determines the validity and degree of force of each kind (AIIbiii3) Methodeutic (1901-) - Philosophical/Universal/Speculative Rhetoric - Objective Logic - looks to the purposed ultimate interpretant - studies the methods that ought to be pursued in the investigation (e.g. principle of pragmaticism) (AIIc) Metaphysics - science of being (i.e. reality) - studies what is real in Phenomena (in general) (AIIci) General Metaphysics - Ontology (AIIcii) Psychical or Religious Metaphysics (AIIciii) Physical Metaphysics (AIII) Idioscopy - Special sciences - positive sciences (based on special experiences, discover new phenomena) (AIIIa) Physical Sciences - Physiognosy (AIIIb) Psychical (or Human) Sciences - Psychognosy Nomological Psychics - Psychology - Sciences of Psychical Laws Nomological Physics - Sciences of Physical Laws (draws upon metaphysics and mathematics for principles) (influenced by phenomenology, by logic, by metaphysics, and by biology) - Molar Physics (Dynamics and Gravitation) Introspective Psychology - Molecular Physics ('Elaterics' and Thermodynamics) Experimental Psychology - Etheral Physics (Optics and Electrics) Physiological Psychology Classificatory Physics - Sciences of Physical Kinds Child Psychology Classificatory Psychics - Ethnology - Sciences of Psychical Kinds - Chrystallography Chemistry (i) Special Psychology (1) Individual Psychology; (2) Psychical Heredity; (3) Abnormal Psychology; Biology (1) Physiology; (2) Anatomy Descriptive Physics - Sciences of Individual Physical Objects (4) Mob Psychology; (5) Race Psychology; (6) Animal Psychology (ii) Linguistics (1) Geognosy ('Earth') (1) Word Linguistics; (2) Astronomy ('Heavens') (2) Grammar (should be a comparative science of forms of composition) (iii) Ethnology (1) Ethnology of Social Developments, customs, laws, religion, and tradition; (2) Ethnology of Technology Descriptive Psychics - History - Sciences of Individual Psychical Objects (i) History proper (ii) Biography (iii) Criticism (1) Literary Criticism; (2) Art Criticism (Criticism of Military Operations, of Architecture, etc.)