The outline of Peirce's classification of sciences (1902-1911) compiled by Tommi Vehkavaara

**Theoretical Science**
- pure scientific inquiry
- "purpose is simply and solely knowledge of God's truth"

**C) Practical Science** - Arts
- scientific inquiry with an ulterior end (1911) - "for the uses of life"
- e.g. science of morality (ethics in common sense)

A) Science of Discovery
Science of Research
Heuristic Science

(Al) Mathematics
- negative science
  (Ala) Mathematics of Logic (e.g. formal logic in contemporary sense)
  (Alb) Mathematics of Discrete Series
  (Alc) Mathematics of Continua and Pseudo-continua

(All) Cenosity - *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

(Ala) Phenomenology (1902-3, 1906, 1911) - Phaneroscopy (1904-)
- study of Universal Categories (all present in any phenomenon): Firstness, Secondness, Thirdness

(Alb) Normative Sciences
- investigates the universal and necessary laws of the relation of Phenomena to Ends
  (Albi) Esthetics (Axiagistics, 1905)
  - theory of (deliberate formation of) ideals, or of that which is objectively admirable (feeling)
  (Albi) Ethics - Anhetics/Practics (1906)
  - theory of self-controlled (deliberate) conduct
  (Albi) Logic - Science of general laws of Signs - Formal Semiotic (Semeiotic)
  - theory of (self)-controlled thought

(Albi) Stechiology (1905-)
- Philosophical/Universal/Speculative Grammar
  - general theory of the nature and meanings of signs

(Albi)ii) 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

(Albi)iii) Methodetic (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)

(Alc) Metaphysics
- science of being (i.e. reality) - studies what is real in Phenomena (in general)

(Alci) General Metaphysics - Ontology
(Alci) Psychological or Religious Metaphysics
(Alci)ii) Physical Metaphysics

(All) Idioscopy - Special sciences
- positive sciences (based on special experiences, discover new phenomena)

(Alla) Physical Sciences - Physiognosy

(Allb) Psychological (or Human) Sciences - Psychognosy

Nomological Physics - Sciences of Physical Laws
(draws upon metaphysics and mathematics for principles)
  Molar Physics (Dynamics and Gravitation)
  Etheral Physics (Optics and Electrics)
  Classificatory Physics - Sciences of Physical Kinds
  Crystallography
  Chemistry
  Biology
  (1) Physiology; (2) Anatomy
  Descriptive Physics - Sciences of Individual Physical Objects
  (1) Geognosy ('Earth')
  (2) Astronomy ('Heavens')

Nomological Psychics - Psychology - Sciences of Psychical Laws
(influenced by phenomenology, by logic, by metaphysics, and by biology)
  Introspective Psychology
  Experimental Psychology
  Psychological Physiology
  Child Psychology
  Classificatory Psychics - Ethnics - Sciences of Psychical Kinds
  (i) Special Psychology
    (1) Individual Psychology; (2) Psychical Heredity; (3) Abnormal Psychology
  (ii) Linguistics
    (1) Word Linguistics;
    (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.)