

*1914–2014:
One Hundred Years of
Editing and Publishing Peirce*

André De Tienne

The Commens Working Papers

Preprints, Research Reports & Scientific Communications

Edited by Mats Bergman, Sami Paavola & João Queiroz

Pub	140718-2023a
URL	http://www.commens.org/papers/paper/de-tienne-andr%C3%A9-1914%E2%80%932014-one-hundred-years-editing-and-publishing-peirce
ISSN	2342-4532
License	Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike

1914–2014: One Hundred Years of Editing and Publishing Peirce

André De Tienne

Peirce Edition Project, IUPUI

2014 Peirce International Centennial Congress

Christmas 1914 (December 24–29).

Following an agreement with **Juliette Peirce** (1857-1934), Prof. **James Haughton Woods** (1864-1935), chair of the Harvard Department of Philosophy, in concert with Josiah Royce, sent **Victor Lenzen** (1890-1975) to Milford to pack Peirce's manuscripts and books, and bring them back to Harvard—to Royce's office.



Victor Fritz Lenzen
1890–1975

24-year-old Victor spent 5 days packing the papers with Juliette's help (not all of them: Juliette had not retrieved everything yet), and retained a lifelong fond memory of her. He couldn't have known that 45 years later, he'd devote the rest of his life researching Charles and Juliette's past more relentlessly and minutely than anyone ever did.



Momentous day

December
29, 1914

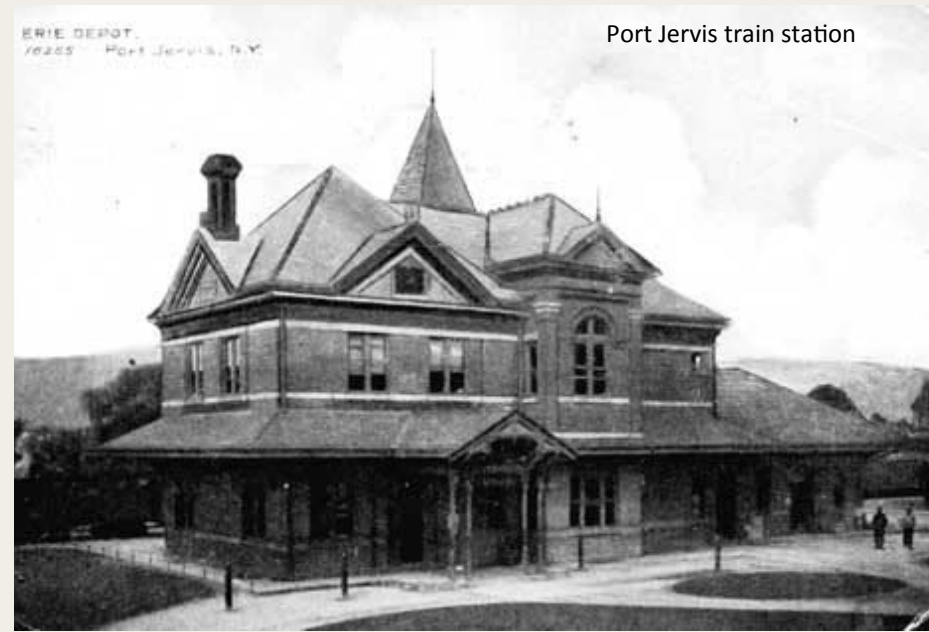
Arisbe,
Milford, PA



John T. Quick transported Lenzen and twenty-four cases of manuscripts and books (1,200) from Arisbe to Port Jervis on his sled, which was drawn by two powerful horses. He drove with such speed that Lenzen feared the horses might slip on the snow-covered road. But they arrived at the Erie R.R. Station without mishap and in time.



John Quick waving
goodbye to Lenzen at the
train station



Port Jervis train station



Excerpts from James H. Woods's draft of a letter of thanks to Juliette Peirce (early January 1915)

Dear Mrs. Peirce,

Last night about a dozen of us gathered to welcome the first instalments of the precious manuscripts, which you had entrusted to Mr. Lenzen's care. Professor Royce delighted us by pointing out how many sciences have been illumined by Mr. Peirce's genius. **And we began on the spot to plan for the publication of at least three volumes of Essays. It will take many years before all the treasures which you are about to put into our care can be made known to the world. But you may be certain that we are fully aware of the opportunity and of the great obligation upon us to take care that every fragment is treated with reverence and preserved for generations to come. (...)**

[Addressing items that still remain in Juliette's house:]

Also notebooks containing even a few words might be important aids to a thorough and skilfull editing of the manuscripts.

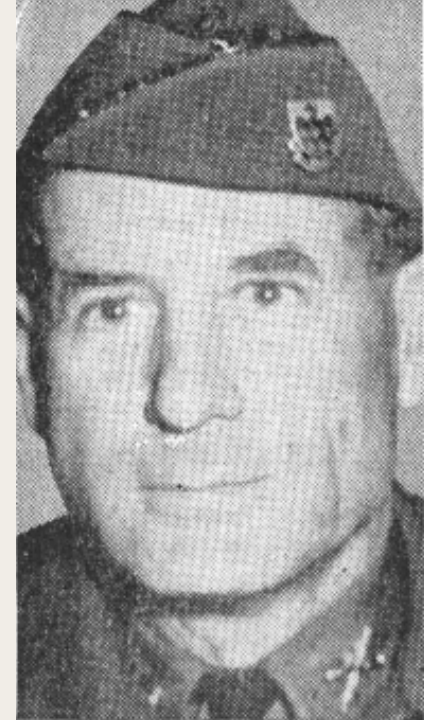
The definitions in the Century Dictionary would be interesting and valuable to examine with a view to deciding whether they could be published or combined with other papers for publication.

In fact anything that Mr. Peirce has even written and the books which he most frequently used might be indispensable to a complete edition of his works. (...)

We shall all be proud of having been used by you as instruments in adding to the fame of Harvard by giving the creations of Mr. Peirce's intellect to the world.



March 1915 – September 1916: **Josiah Royce**, the grandfather of Peirce scholarship and the first philosopher to understand Peirce's "New List of Categories," hired a graduate student, **William Fergus Kernan**, to be his assistant and set him to work on the Peirce papers in his crowded office. The goal was to "rearrange them, restore them to order, dust them off, read them," and then to edit and publish several volumes.



LT. COL. W. F. KERNAN,



Emerson Hall, open in 1903, is the home of the Harvard Department of Philosophy. Peirce's papers remained in that building for several years before they were moved to a room in the Widener Library.

Kernan spent more than a year sorting out the manuscripts, which had arrived in bewildering disorder. He collaborated with Royce on the latter's commemoration of Peirce (published in the December 1916 issue of the *Journal of Philosophy*), adding to it a sample list of titles of major Peirce manuscripts.

Royce died in September 1916. James H. Woods had Kernan file and docket all the papers into 83 cases. Kernan drew up the first catalog of the Peirce papers based on the organization of those boxes.

W. Fergus Kernan's preliminary catalogue box by box (first and last pages)

C.S. PEIRCE MANUSCRIPTS.

as arranged and numbered by W. F. Kernan.

- I. Logic of Continuity.
Logic of Mathematics: an attempt to develop my categories from within.
Habit
Causation and force
- II. Lectures on Pragmatism
- III. Lowell Lectures on Logic
- IV. Lowell Lectures on Logic
- V. Lowell Lectures on Logic.
- VI. History of the usual divisions of the mind.
Induction
On the Association of Ideas.
- VII. Minute Logic: Chapters 1 and 2.
- VIII. Reality: fragmentary.
Ethics: Chapter 4 of "Logic."
- IX. Logic: Chapter 3 "Essence of Mathematics."
- X. Multitude.
Logic of quantity
Habit
History of Science.
Multitude and Quantity.
- XI. Training in Reason.
The first rule of Reasoning
Types of Reason
- XII. The Aristotelian Syllogistic: Chapter 9 of "Logic."
The Logic of Continuity: Chapter 14 of "Logic."
- XIII. Practical Treatise on Theory of Reasoning.
- XIV. Philosophy and the Conduct of Life.
Napoleon.
- XV. Chapter 4 of "Logic."
Basis of Pragmatism.
Fragments on Pragmatism.
- XVI. That Categorical and Hypothetical Proposition are one in essence.
Time is derivative
Dialogue on Pragmatism.

- 6 -

Peirce MSS.

- LXIX. Redraft of Lowell Lectures on Logic.
- LXX. Redraft of Lowell Lectures on Logic: Continued.
Sketch of Pragmatism.
- LXXI. Correspondence.
- LXXII. Mathematical Fragments.
- LXXIII. Chemistry Notes.
Acetylene.
Classification of the Sciences: second papers.
- LXXIV. Graphs: fragmentary.
Telepathy.
- LXXV. Fragments on the History of Philosophy.
Syntax.
Mathematical Logic.
Factorial Augrime.
What is number?
Chemical curves.
Berkeley.
- LXXVI. Notation: Fragmentary.
Definition de la philosophie.
Backgammon
The Doctrine of Chances.
- LXXVII. Phaneroscopy: fragmentary.
- LXXVIII. Fragments on Fundt.
Galton's Law.
Gosse.
- LXXIX. Mathematical Papers.
- LXXX. Mathematical Papers.
- LXXXI. Mathematical Papers.
- LXXXII. Lecture to Adirondack Summer School.
Treatise on Vulgar Arithmetic.



LT. COL. W. F. KERNAN,

83 Peirce MSS.

Dec 1917

From Notebook of
Victor F. Lenzen Ph D 46A Conant Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

BOX 1. Logic of Mathematics. An attempt to develop my
categories from within.

2 pages 41
2 pages 42
2 pages 52 Pages 5-69 inclusive in good condition

Habit.
page 11 omitted. Pages 1-37 in good condition

Causation & Force. Pages 1-35 in good condition

Logic of Continuity. Pages 1-37 in good condition

All of these things are interesting.
3 page index of Peirce's logical paper with a letter on Index.

BOX 2. Lectures on Pragmatism. 10 books.

Lecture I. book intact.
Lecture II. 2 books. book intact. Phenomenology.
Lecture III. pages torn out, but pages 0-54 without omissions.
Categories.
Lecture IV. 0-37. no omissions. 7 systems metaphysics
Lecture IV. vol. II. 38-62 no omissions
Lecture V. 0-48
Lecture VI. 0-31
Lecture VI. 0-43
Lecture VII. 0-48

In fairly good condition but much ^{careful} editing will be necessary
for publication.

BOX 3. Lowell Lectures. 7 books.

2nd part 3rd draft of Lecture III.
68-126 2 pages 124
41-48

Lecture III. First draft.

1-33

Lecture IV. Vol. I. Existential Graphs

0-9, 12-25, 28-46, 46-69, 72-84, Note-two pages 46

20

XII.16.1917

Box 79 cont'd Notes on the General Rule of Inference in
Relative Logic (for Am Jour Math) seems good
Review of Schroeder's Algebra of Logic
Many unnumbered pages on logic which, however,
seem consecutive
Graphs

Box 80 Mathematics text book many pages.
Clenvage Shear Geological
survey writings
Equations of Finite Difference
Quadratic / Equations
Graphs

A corner for Pythagoreans
Mathematical Recreations
A Recreation in Probability

Book V Metrics
Part I Philosophy of Metrics

A text book on Mathematics many pages mixed up

Box 82 Blank book memoranda of how to do things mathematics
Blank book containing preliminary studies toward a
Classification of the Sciences
Lecture I to Adirondack Summer School 1905
Practice of Vulgar Arithmetic
Lecture to Academy on Geometry, Cantor's theory, etc.

Box 81 Not examined for fear of breaking it
Contains Lessons in Boolean Algebra

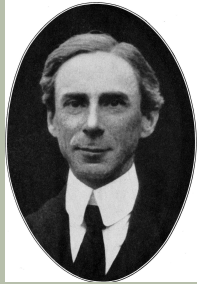
Box 83 Peirce's early school exercises seems to be of no
value



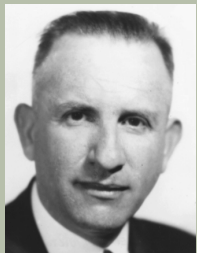
Following his return from England, **Victor Lenzen** re-cataloged Kernan's 83 boxes in December 1917, adding more details, including evaluations of the value or condition of documents. He moved back to California and became Assistant in Physics at UC Berkeley in August 1918.



James Woods's efforts to find an editor for Peirce's writings were relentless, from 1916 to 1925. Whom did he ask? Pretty much anyone the Department of Philosophy contemplated hiring. This included the following cast of prestigious prospects:

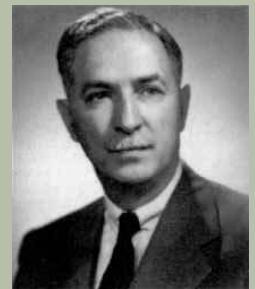


- **Bertrand Russell**, whom Woods invited on 23 September 1916, barely nine days after Royce's death, to come back to Harvard to teach a seminar on Peirce and to edit two or three volumes of Peirce's writings, with the assistance of **Henry M. Sheffer** who would be devoting most of his time to the details. But as a result of Russell's anti-war activities and consequent imprisonment, a visa was denied and he was unable to accept the offer. As to **Sheffer**, it is unclear whether he had any hand at any point in the preparation of the *Collected Papers* several years later, but he did travel at some point to Milford and brought back a few artifacts to Harvard, including Peirce's microscopes (as C. I. Lewis told Lenzen —Lenzen to Max Fisch, 19 February 1960).



- **Victor Lenzen** himself, whom Woods asked in 1917-18 to assume the editorial task. "It is a harsh thing to say, but precisely the truth, that I spurned the invitation. This may seem incredible to a historian, but among other things, the Harvard philosophical method of education did not encourage historical work in that sense" (Lenzen to MHF, 7 July 1960).

- Lenzen indicates that Woods also asked **Marvin Farber** in 1925. Farber declined, presumably because of his association with Husserl.



- Woods then wrote to **Morris Cohen** on 9 September 1920, but reported that Cohen did not “seem very keen about it.” Cohen had another plan in mind, which was to publish Peirce’s *Illustrations of the Logic of Science* and his *Monist* metaphysical series three years later.



- **C. I. Lewis** was actually asked twice to work on the Peirce papers.

(1) It was first **Ralph Barton Perry** who wrote to C. I. Lewis on May 17, 1917, and told him: “As to the Peirce manuscripts, there is some sort of understanding that Lenzen is to work on them. Lenzen is at present abroad on a Fellowship and owing to the war we hear from him very irregularly. In all probability it would be easy for you and Lenzen to co-operate in the work. There must be enough for both of you to do so. Provided this is the case, the Department would be very happy to turn over a part of the job to you.” Lewis wasn’t ready, though, and stayed in California.



(2) And then **James Woods** asked Lewis again on 21 September 1920: “Would you, by the way, care to transfer any of this interest and leisure next year to the editing of the published papers of Charles Peirce? Do think the matter over. We have a little money to use for the purpose and are not getting anywhere at present.” This was during Lewis’s first year as a Lecturer in philosophy. **Lewis accepted**, and even though he did not end up editing anything, he did work with the papers for two years, got to know them deeply, and his appreciation for them made it easier for the *Collected Papers* project to get underway.



C. I. Lewis's autobiographical statement

1920–1922

The Philosophy of C. I. Lewis, Library of Living Philosophers, 1968, p. 16.

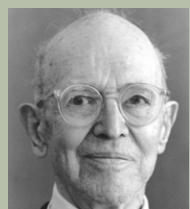
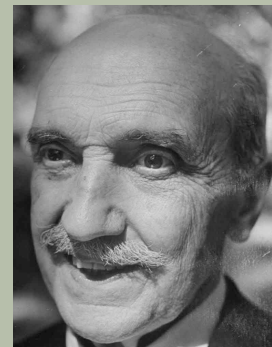
“At the time of this 1920 appointment [as Lecturer in Philosophy], the Harvard department was concerned about the manuscript remains of Charles S. Peirce. . . . There was obviously some expectation that I would be interested in them—and I was. The large room in which they were stored became my study, and I practically lived with them for two years. They seemed to include everything Peirce had ever written. . . . One could easily conclude that Peirce had no wastebasket, and had never discovered such conveniences as files. By far the greater part of these papers were simply loose sheets, now piled on shelves and tables and around the room. Such earlier attempts as had been made to introduce order into the chaos had amounted to no more than a good beginning. It quickly became apparent that merely to bring together what belonged together would involve the examination of the greater part of them, page by page.

I had no understood duties in the matter. . . . But I used such time at the university as was not otherwise occupied in becoming acquainted with these Peirce materials and, little by little, identifying and putting together what might turn out to be pieces of continuous writing. I never went beyond that in dealing with these manuscripts. . . . [T]he final selection and editing by Paul Weiss and Charles Hartshorne resulted in *the Collected Papers*. . . . As one who should know, I wish to express my admiration of their patience, their good judgment, and their achievement.”

In the year 1924–25, a student of C. I. Lewis was allowed to spend a great deal of time reading the Peirce manuscripts unsupervised. He managed to completely disrupt the order achieved by Kernan and Lenzen. Lewis became very angry, and the student was dismissed from Harvard. Max Fisch speculated that this was Norman T. Byrne, a Ph.D. student who indeed left Harvard in 1924 without finishing his degree, and who became infamous in WWII when he took advantage of his position as an American Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officer to loot museums all over Europe. The consequence was that Hartshorne and Weiss faced a challenge greater than Lewis did in 1920.

- After C. I. Lewis gave up, Woods turned to **George Santayana** (in 1922). Santayana rejected the offer but provided instead a crucial piece of advice. As he told the story to Martin Firuski on 23 December 1926, he answered Woods as follows:

“I am glad that Charles Peirce left copious materials yet unpublished, but I am not at all the person to undertake editing any portion of them. **Find some young philosopher or mathematician, in whose career such deserving work might be of use and profit.** . . . As a philosopher Peirce has come late to be recognized, but his quality is unmistakably good, far better logically than Wm. James’s, and anything speculative from his pen would be welcomed, I think, by the learned public.”



- Woods and Lewis followed Santayana’s advice and in **1925**, after Farber turned down the offer, they hired a young Ph.D. by the name of **Charles Hartshorne**. Lewis ushered Hartshorne into the Peirce room, where the papers were lying on a table in about eleven big piles, with on the shelves 52 empty boxes that had been labeled in a “reasonable way.” Of Kernan’s organization, that was all that was left.

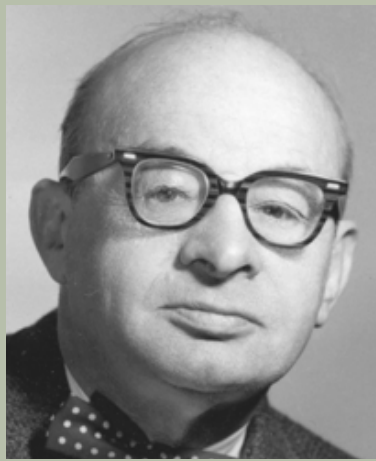
- Early in 1927 Hartshorne was joined by **Paul Weiss**, another philosophy graduate, and together, and with the occasional help of various members of the department, they selected the papers and established the tables of contents for what became the six volumes published between 1931 and 1935 under the title ***Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce***. Hartshorne and Weiss excluded most of the mathematical and scientific papers, and concentrated on the logical and philosophical writings, which they organized thematically according to Peirce’s classification of the sciences. As a result, textual and chronological considerations were given low priority.



“Lecture series were broken apart and published in separate volumes, single papers were cut in two, and under a single title might appear excerpts from writings composed more than thirty years apart. As a compendium of hitherto unavailable writings of America’s greatest philosopher the *Collected Papers* is invaluable, but as a dependable resource for the critical study of Peirce’s thought as a whole it is notoriously inadequate.” (Nathan Houser)



Charles Hartshorne
1897–2000



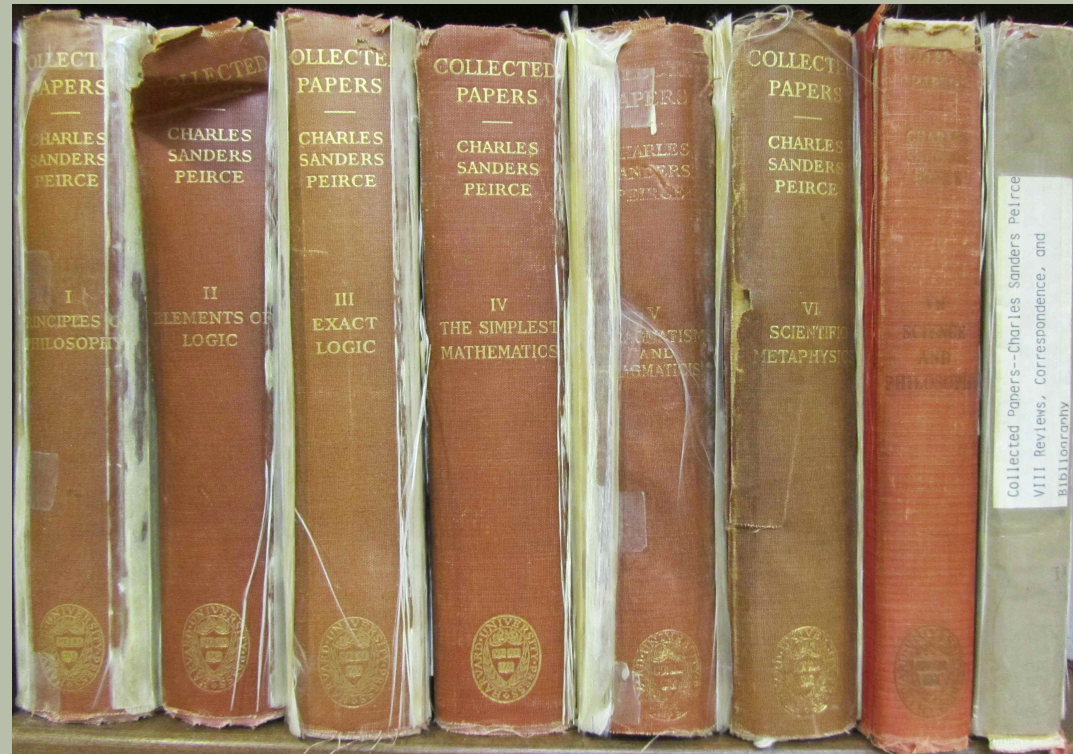
Paul Weiss
1901–2002



Arthur W. Burks
1915–2008

The second collection of Peirce's philosophical writings was undertaken under the aegis of the Harvard Department of Philosophy. The task was given to two brilliant minds, each of whom became major philosophers in the twentieth century: **Charles Hartshorne** and **Paul Weiss**. Together they produced the first six volumes of the *Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce*, published between 1931 and 1935. This was a major feat of scholarship.

Two more volumes were produced in 1955 and published in 1958 by **Arthur W. Burks**. The *Collected Papers* saved Peirce from oblivion and guaranteed his recognition as "America's most versatile philosopher."



Max H. Fisch's set of the *Collected Papers*, gloriously annotated and battered

No. 41

No. of pages.....

Topic Interdependence
of Categories

PUBLISHED

MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES S. PEIRCE

Title One, Two, Three

by..... dated.....

Previously published. Where.....

Manuscript is Incomplete. pp. missing.....

Manuscript is Complete. pp. to Consecutive pp. to

Published in entirety..... Where.....

Published in part..... in..... places. Where 1.353

What pages rejected; reasons.....

Peirce intended this manuscript as manuscript

Should be compared with.....

Additional comment.....

by..... date 6/1/21

Manuscript description form used by CP editors while selecting
the table of contents of a given volume

1.538, 213 4 65 The Interdependence of the Categories. 439

Perhaps it is not right to call these categories conceptions; they are so intangible that they are rather tones or tints upon conceptions.

In my first attempt to deal with them, I made use of three grades of separability of one idea from another. In the first place, two ideas

may be so little allied that one of them may be present to the consciousness in an image which does not contain the other at all; in

this way we can imagine Red without imagining Blue, and vice versa; we can also imagine Sound with Melody, but not Melody without Sound.

I call this kind of separation Dissociation. In the second place, even in cases where two conceptions cannot be separated in the imagination, we can often suppose one without the other, that is we can

imagine data from which we should be led to believe in a state of things where one was separated from the other. Thus, we can suppose

uncolored space, though we cannot dissociate space from color. I call this mode of separation Prescission. In the third place, even when

one element cannot even be supposed without another, they may oftentimes be distinguished from one another. Thus we can neither imagine

nor suppose a taller without a shorter, yet we can distinguish the taller from the shorter. I call this mode of separation Distinction.

Now, the categories cannot be dissociated in imagination from each other, nor from other ideas. The category of First can be prescinded from Second and Third, and Second can be prescinded from Third.

But Second cannot be prescinded from First nor Third from Second. The categories may, I believe, be prescinded from any other one conception,

On a New List of Categories. Proceedings Am. Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 1867. Ch. II below

but they cannot be prescinded from some one and indeed many elements. You cannot suppose a First unless that first be something definite and more or less definitely supposed. Finally, though it is easy to

Typed transcription showing paragraph assignment in CP 1,
Hartshorne's supply of a title, and some editing (including
lowercasing Peirce's capitals)



C. I. Lewis's proposal
for volume 3 of the
Collected Papers

[C. I. Lewis]

C. S. Peirce ; Contributions to symbolic logic
and mathematical theory (*Works*, vol. III ?)

Octavo pp

Introduction

50

1. On an improvement in Boole's
calculus of logic. (Publ. 1867). 12
2. Upon the logic of mathematics. (Publ. 67) 10
3. Description of a notation for the logic of
relatives. (Publ. 70) 80
4. On the application of logical analysis
to multiple algebra. (Publ. 75) 2
5. On the algebra of logic. (Publ. 81) 33
6. On the algebra of logic. (Publ. 85) 25
7. The logic of relatives. (Publ. 82) 15
8. On the algebra of relatives.
(Publ. locally, 82) 8
9. On the logic of numbers (Publ. 81) 10
10. Of existential graphs (Unpubl.) 35
11. The regenerated logic (Publ. 96-97) 100
12. The critic of arguments. (Publ. 92) 5
13. The reader is introduced to relatives (Publ. 92) 5
14. Note on Grassmann's calculus (Publ. 77) 2
15. On the relative form of quaternions
(Publ. locally, 82) 1
16. Excerpts from the unpublished mss. 50
443

Two scholars who assisted Hartshorne and Weiss



Henry Siggins Leonard
1905 – 1967



Isabel Scribner Stearns
1910 – 1987
Photograph taken in 1935

Hartshorne and Weiss acknowledged the help received from several persons in the course of editing the 6 volumes of the Collected Papers. Two of them stand out especially in their marks of gratitude: **Henry Leonard** and **Isabel Stearns**. Both became, like the majority of their predecessors in the Peirce business, reputed philosophers in their own right. Alfred North Whitehead held both of them in highest esteem. To **Leonard** (who like many other Peirce editors became a division president of the American Philosophical Association), he wrote that his work “*held me with intense interest. The lucidity and ‘depth’—or, rather, ‘width’—of your thought is beyond praise.*” Leonard was the author of a 620-page *Introduction to the Principles of Right Reason* (1957) and also, intriguingly, of *Principles of reasoning: an introduction to logic, methodology, and the theory of signs* (1967). Of **Stearns** Whitehead said that she was “*the most talented female philosopher in America.*” The author of a significant book on *The Nature of the Individual*, Stearns taught at Bryn Mawr for 35 years and was the fourth president of the Peirce Society in 1952–53.

The *Collected Papers* were granted an extended lease on life in 1994, through the InteLex electronic edition of the *Collected Papers* on a searchable CD-ROM (now online through institutional subscription) at the initiative of



John Deely

Database: Geneva 18

The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce

The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce

The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce

Editorial Introduction by John Deely
 Past Masters Introduction
 Groups of the database

Chronological Listing of Texts
 Key to Symbols

Volume 1	Volume 3	Volume 5	Volume 7
Contents	Contents	Contents	Contents
Text	Text	Text	Text
Footnotes	Footnotes	Footnotes	Footnotes
Volume 2	Volume 4	Volume 6	Volume 8
Contents	Contents	Contents	Contents
Text	Text	Text	Text
Footnotes	Footnotes	Footnotes	Footnotes
All text only	All footnotes only	All text authored by Peirce	

Membra Fictæ Disjecta
 (A Disordered Array of Severed Limbs)

Editorial Introduction
 by John Deely
 to the electronic edition of
The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce

reproducing Vols. I-VI ed. Charles Hartshorne and Paul Weiss (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1931-1935), Vols. VII-VIII ed. Arthur W. Burks (same publisher, 1958)

1 June 1994

Charles S. Peirce (the "S" stands for "Sanders" by Baptism and later for "Santiago" as Charles' way of honoring William James) has so far best been known in academia at large as some kind of a background figure to the rise of Pragmatism, as mentor to that movement's truly well-known protagonists, William James and John Dewey. That misleading identification is in the process of changing, and the literature supporting the understanding of Peirce in the established framework of modern philosophy, particularly with its opposition of "realism" to "idealism" such as the works of Buchler, Goudge, Manley Thompson already belong to the genre of *depassé* interpretation.

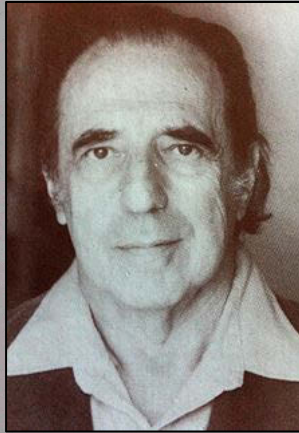
Record: 1/12540 Hit: 0/0 Query:

Justus Buchler, 1914 – 1991

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PEIRCE

SELECTED WRITINGS

Edited by
JUSTUS BUCHLER, Ph.D.
Brooklyn College, New York



NEW YORK
HARCOURT, BRACE & COMPANY
LONDON: ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL LTD
1950

Ph.D. 1938 Columbia
University

Dissertation: *Charles
Peirce's Empiricism* (pub.
1939)

**1940: *The Philosophy of
Peirce: Selected Writings***
(London: Routledge & Kegan
Paul)

Republished in 1955 as
*Philosophical Writings of
Peirce* (New York: Dover
Publications)

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
INTRODUCTION	ix
1. CONCERNING THE AUTHOR	I
2. THE FIXATION OF BELIEF	5
3. HOW TO MAKE OUR IDEAS CLEAR	23
4. THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE AND FALLIBILISM	42
5. PHILOSOPHY AND THE SCIENCES: A CLASSIFICATION	60
6. THE PRINCIPLES OF PHENOMENOLOGY	74
7. LOGIC AS SEMIOTIC: THE THEORY OF SIGNS	98
8. THE CRITERION OF VALIDITY IN REASONING	120
9. WHAT IS A LEADING PRINCIPLE?	129
10. THE NATURE OF MATHEMATICS	135
11. ABDUCTION AND INDUCTION	150
12. ON THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES, WITH LATER REFLECTIONS	157
13. THE PROBABILITY OF INDUCTION	174
14. THE GENERAL THEORY OF PROBABLE INFERENCE	190
15. UNIFORMITY	218
16. SOME CONSEQUENCES OF FOUR INCAPACITIES	228
17. THE ESSENTIALS OF PRAGMATISM	251
18. PRAGMATISM IN RETROSPECT: A LAST FORMULATION	269
19. CRITICAL COMMON-SENSISM	290
20. PERCEPTUAL JUDGMENTS	302
21. TWO NOTES: ON MOTIVES, ON PERCEPTS	306

	PAGE
vi THE PHILOSOPHY OF PEIRCE	
22. THE APPROACH TO METAPHYSICS	310
23. THE ARCHITECTURE OF THEORIES	315
24. THE DOCTRINE OF NECESSITY EXAMINED	324
25. THE LAW OF MIND	339
26. SYNECHISM, FALLIBILISM, AND EVOLUTION	354
27. EVOLUTIONARY LOVE	361
28. THE CONCEPT OF GOD	375
NOTES	379
INDEX	381

CATALOGUE OF C.S. PEIRCE MANUSCRIPTS

made by

K.W. McMahan.

December, 1941.



Property of Philosophy Department.
Deposited by C.I. Lewis.
January 21, 1943.

Knight Warner McMahan (1911 – 1994)

CATALOGUE
OF THE C. S. PEIRCE MANUSCRIPTS

CONTENTS

I. Sciences of Discovery	pp. 1-86
A. Mathematics	1
(Archive box I-A and wooden box I-A)	
(Boxes 1 to 2, inclusive).	
B. Philosophy	8
1. Pragmatism and the Categories	8
(Box 1	8
(Box 2	12-8
(Box 3	14
2. Normative Sciences (Logic)	16
(Box 1 "Grand Logic" of 1893.	16
(Box 2 "Minute Logic", Chs. I	
and II	21
(Box 3 "Minute Logic", Chs. III	
and IV	22
(Box 4 Lowell Lectures, 1903-4	25
(Box 5 Logical Graphs	31
(Box 6 Graphs. Formal Logic..	34
(Box 7 Formal Logic.....	37
(Box 8 Early Writings.....	39
(Box 9 Definitions and various	
attempts at books on	
logic.....	44
(Box 10 "Logic of Science" 1866	
"Detached Ideas" 1898..	47
(Box 11 Logical Critic.....	53
(Box 12 Logical Critic.....	59
3. Metaphysics	62
C. Idioscopy	71
1. Psychognosy	
a. Psychology	71
b. History	72
c. Linguistics	80

Released from restrictions
As of Nov. 7, 1952, by
W. V. Quine, Chairman, Dept
of Philosophy — K. C. E.

Last page of McMahan's catalogue (p. 99)

Released from restrictions
as of Nov. 7, 1952, by
W. V. Quine, Chairman, Dept
of Philosophy — K. C. E.

Released from restrictions
as of Nov. 7, 1952, by
W. V. Quine, Chairman,
Dept of Philosophy — K. C. E.

Restricted

V B

99

2. Professional (continued)

(There are also letters from the following:
E.V. Huntington (3, 1903-04); E.H. Moore (10, 1901-03);
G.A. Strong; F.J.E. Woodbridge; P.T. Lafleur (4, 1901);
J. Thompson Gill (3, 1900-01); H. Nichols (3, 1901);
H.B. Fine; H. Munsterberg. These letters may be in a
box marked V A along with the other biographical material.)

3. Business

a. Financial, investments, money-making schemes, etc.

Geo. S. Morrison
Comte d'Aulby
Bierstadt and acetylene (cf. IC2a)
Bleaching (Montgomery)
Almanac

CSP's correspondence courses and letters dealing there-
with, including student's examinations.

b. Marked "Lawyers" by CSP

Letters to CSP and Moe. P. from Stickney, Spencer & Ordway
(principally from Albert Stickney, who was a classmate of
CSP) concerning law suit in Milford, 1895-6, with other
business letters from this period of indebtedness, etc.
(It was at this time that J.M.P. stepped in to sell CSP's
books.) Copy of letter from CSP to Albert Stickney in
which J.M.P. is blamed for most of CSP's difficulties.
One bound notebook of letters from 1871, 2, 3. Business
letters Q- from and concerning the Coast Survey, publishers,
etc.

4. Official: Coast Survey. (arranged in chronological order.)

5. Applications:

For position of Inspector of Standards, 1899. Including
letters to and from Senator Lodge and CSP's "Thesis on
the proper functions of a 'National Office of Weights and
Measures'". 14pp. (cf. IC2a)
To Carnegie Institute. July 15, 1902. With several hundred
pages of draughts of application in which CSP set forth
plans for 36 memoirs on Logic; together with copies of
the letters of recommendation (from Rogers, James, etc.)
and other correspondence dealing with this matter.

December 15, 1952
207 Everitt Street
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Professor Fisch,

I write to inform you of a happy turn of events regarding the
Peirce material at Harvard. During the past two months four more
boxes of the restricted material have been opened to the public
by Professor Quine and there may possibly be more to come. The
contents of the boxes, mostly correspondence, are as follows:

V22c. Publishers and Institutions

D. Appleton and Co. Dr. Hirsch
Century Co. B.E. Smith
Clark University. G. Stanley Hall.
Garrison of the "Nation".
National Academy of Sciences.
The "Open Court Crowd". Dr. Carus.
Ginn and Co. G.A. Plimpton
G.F. Putnam and Sons. J. McK. Cattell
Smithsonian. Langley

Misc. including DeVinne, the printer who did Petrus Peregrinus
(1893); Mr. Sedgwick of the Lowell Institute; and others.

V23 Business

Financial, Investments, Money-making Schemes, etc.
Geo. S. Morrison.
Comte d'Aulby
Bierstadt and acetylene (cf. box IC2a)
Bleaching (Montgomery)
Almanac

CSP's correspondence courses and letters dealing therewith,
including student's examinations.

V24 Official. Coast Survey. (arranged chronologically)

V25 Application

For position of Inspector of Standards, 1899. Including letters
to and from Senator Lodge and CSP's "Thesis on the proper functions
of a 'National Office of Weights and Measures'". 14pp.
To Carnegie Institute. July 15, 1902. With several hundred pages
of draughts of application in which CSP set forth plans for 36
memoirs on Logic; together with copies of the letters of recommend-
ation and other correspondence dealing with this matter.

In the hope that this information will be of interest to you,
I remain,

Sincerely yours
Murray Murphy

Released from restrictions
as of Nov. 7, 1952, by
W. V. Quine, Chairman,
Dept of Philosophy — K. C. E.

Released from restrictions
as of Nov. 7, 1952, by
W. V. Quine, Chairman, Dept
of Philosophy — K. C. E.

May 1944: Fighting the Waste Paper Drive to preserve the Peirce Papers



Roderick Milton Chisholm
1916 – 1999

On 2 May 1944, **Roderick Chisholm** (as he recounted in a 15 January 1963 letter to Max Fisch) attended a party in Cambridge where he learned that Harvard was contributing to the **waste-paper drive** and that someone had decided that *“much of the paper in the Peirce collection would be of value for this purpose.”* He was told that if he wanted any of it himself he had better come the following day. Chisholm was appalled. The next day he *“went frantically through the boxes of material with the idea of bringing back to Boston”* as much as he could. Because paper was valuable, he wasn’t allowed to take as much as he wanted but managed to go away with a sizeable package. He wrote out a list of what he took and sent it to Ruth Allen, the Department’s secretary.

The next day Harvard decided to call off the contribution to the paper drive, and Chisholm was asked to bring back all the material. C. I. Lewis, who had given permission for the give-away, wrote to Chisholm on May 12 to confirm the request. On May 16, Chisholm brought back three-quarters of what he had taken, but put the last quarter (*“comprising what seemed to be the most interesting material”*) *“in safekeeping”*—without telling Harvard.

He ended his letter telling Max Fisch: *“So if you think Harvard University can now be entrusted with it, you may forward it to the Librarian with my compliments, telling him the story if you would like. Otherwise, may I ask you to return it to me?”*



The list of manuscripts Chisholm took with him before returning $\frac{3}{4}$ of them

Manuscripts

§ 12. Division of Formal Sciences
 Review of Duff's Spinoza's Pol. & Eth. Phil.
 Languages & dialects of the Holy Bible
 Training in Reasoning
 The Vindication of Susan
 A number of fragments, and apparently incomplete
 manuscripts on "evolutionary love."
 Review: La Définition de la Philosophie, by
 Ernest Naville.
 Review: The Psychic Factors of Civilization, by
 Lester F. Ward.
 "What is reasoning?"
 "Few persons care to study logic,"
 (On belief & the imitation of doubt)
 Review: A History of the Warfare of Science
with Theology, by Andrew D. White
 Review of translation of Boethius' Consolations.
 An illustration of the use of Boolean Algebra
 Ms on Darwinism & synecdoche
 Early ms. on the fixation of belief
 Part of a ms. on selfishness & political economy.
 Fragment on logic
 One, Two, Three: Kantian Categories
 The Association of Ideas
 A Guess at the Riddle [Numerous drafts. Typed
 by the editors?]

over

Review: The Hittites & their Language, by C. R.
 Conder.

Reply to the Etymologist. Notes on Chemical
 Suffixes & Prefixes

Religion & Politics. [Part of a ms., typed by
 the editors?]

Subsidiary purpose [on teleology]

Fragment of a ms. on intensity of belief

Fragment on First, Second, Third

Ms. on "the vexed condition of philosophy"
 [typed by editors?]

Clipping from the Monist "Mr. Peterson's
 Proposed Discussion."

Fragment on the Innateness of Ideas

Random comments on someone's literary effort

Lobachevski & the Axioms of Geometry [typed by editors?]

The Beauties of Ebratum

Notebooks

Lecture on deductive reasoning (notes)

Notes to Pearson's Grammar of Science

Phenomenology

Undergraduate essays

Department chair C. I. Lewis's letter to Chisholm, 3 May 1944, setting the conditions of his permission for Department faculty and students to select items from the Peirce Papers before their destruction.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

May 3, 1944

Dear Chisholm:

Miss Allen tells me that you would like opportunity to go through the final remains of the Peirce Papers which are to be destroyed and that you even suggested your keeping the whole of them. I am now writing members of the Department and making announcement to our graduate students that they are privileged to go through this material and select items they would like to keep. I suppose members of the Department take precedence to you in this matter, but certainly you take precedence to our graduate students. I think, therefore, that it might be appropriate to say you could do as you please with what remains after members of the Department have made their selections, if any; but if you want to get ahead of the graduate students before May 30th well and good. Also, if you really want to remove all that remains fairly promptly after May 30th, I see no objection to that.

Sincerely yours,

C. I. Lewis

Chairman

Mr. R. M. Chisholm

*P.S. If you want all after May 30,
the graduate students should have the
privilege of some before that date.*

C. I. Lewis's letter to Chisholm, 12 May 1944, asking for his returning the Peirce papers.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

May 12, 1944

Dear Chisholm:

The people in charge of the archives in the Library have changed their minds about these last remains of the Peirce Papers, and want to have Mr. Jackson go through them all again. Sometime, and as soon as you can without too much trouble, will you please return those which you have. I shall certainly keep it in mind that if they do not keep all of these, you have a special claim to at least something from what is left.

Sincerely yours,

C. I. Lewis

Chairman

Dr. R. W. Chisholm
160 Strathmore Road
Brighton, Mass.

1946: Foundation of the Charles S. Peirce Society



Frederic Harold Young (1905–2003)

In November 1945, **Frederic H. Young** “sent, to the chief philosophical journals of Britain and America, a notice in which he announced his intention of founding at Milford a Charles S. Peirce Society.” Paul Weiss and Charles Hartshorne were his advisers.

The Peirce Society was founded on **22 February 1946** between 5:15 and 6:00 PM at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York, after the tea for the American Philosophical Association.

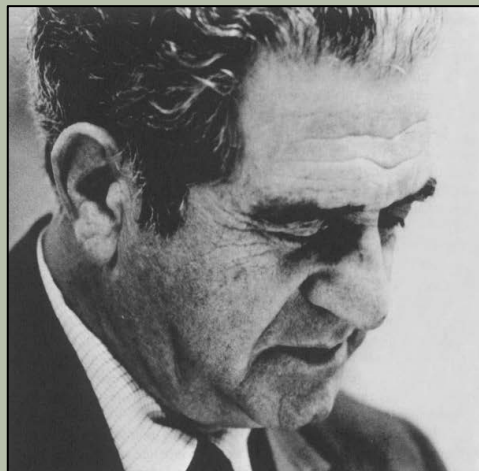
The founding members were: Paul Weiss, who acted as Chairman; Sidney Hook, Philip Wiener, Frederic H. Young, A. W. Burks, J. Buchler, Joseph Ratner, Max Black, H. S. Leonard, James K. Feibleman, Albert Abarbanell, A. P. Ushenko, Daniel Bronstein, S. J. Kahn, M. Wertz, A. J. Benson, G. V. Edwards, Jr., David Savan, Howard M. Wiedemann, Roderick M. Chisholm, W. H. Hay, Lenore D. Bloom, Otis Lee, J. E. Smith, and Martin Lyons.

Elected as officers : President, Dr. Paul Weiss; Secretary, Rev’d Frederic H. Young; Treasurer, James K. Feibleman.

Following Arthur O. Lovejoy’s suggestion that the Society organize a “cooperative volume which bring Peirce’s whole scheme of ideas into clearer focus and present the most thorough critical examination both into the validity of his reasonings and the consistency of his conclusions,” Young and Philip Wiener edited, as Peter Hare put it, “a classic of Peirce scholarship,” ***Studies in the Philosophy of Charles Sanders Peirce***, published in 1952.

Selected key events of the 1950s

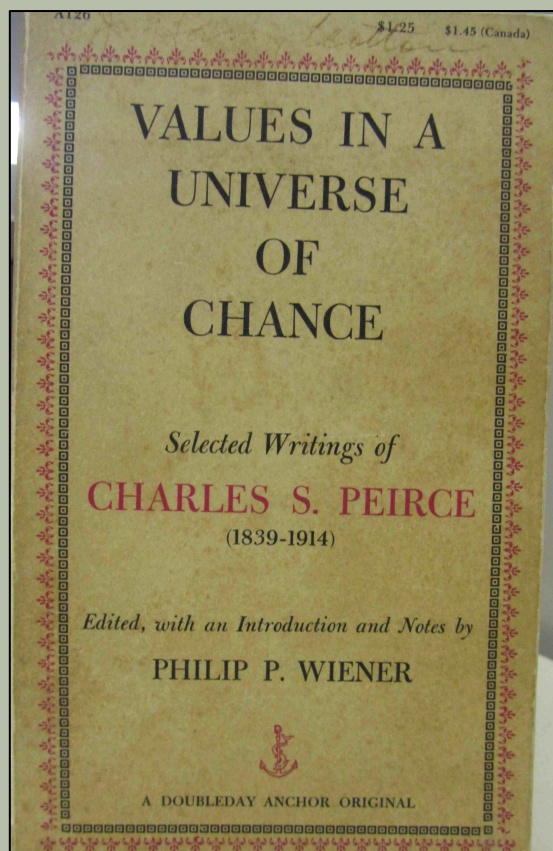
- **Philip Wiener and Frederic Young** publish *Studies in the Philosophy of Charles Sanders Peirce*, first series, in 1952.
- **Irwin C. Lieb (1925-1992)** publishes *Charles S. Peirce's Letters to Lady Welby* in 1953.
- **Vincent Tomas** publishes *Charles S. Peirce. Essays in the Philosophy of Science* in 1957.
- **Arthur Burks** publishes volumes 7 and 8 of the *Collected Papers* in 1958.
- **Murray Griffin Murphey** finishes writing his famous book in the summer of 1959.
- The Harvard Department of Philosophy appoints **Max H. Fisch** as the official biographer of Charles S. Peirce in 1959. This status provides him unparalleled access to the Harvard holdings, as well as the credentials necessary to access other archives and elicit the trust of a whole cast of witnesses (in Milford and elsewhere). Max Fisch will spend the rest of life amassing an enormous body of information regarding every aspect of Peirce's life and writings.
- **Victor Lenzen** offers his research services to Max Fisch, and will send him hundreds of reports over nearly two decades covering all aspects of Peirce's work as a scientist, as well as essential elements of Peirce's biography and Juliette's identity.
- Max Fisch, whose first contact with the Peirce MSS took place in 1949, begins surrounding himself with a large circle of dedicated collaborators, including John Boler, Carolyn Eisele, Richard S. Robin, Don D. Roberts, Edward C. Moore, Richard Tursman, David Pfeifer, and Kenneth Ketner (to name but a few over the years). Central to that circle is Max Fisch's wife, **Ruth Bales Fisch** (1901 – 1974).



Philip P. Wiener (1905–1992)

Founder of the *Journal of the History of Ideas* (1940)

- “Peirce’s Metaphysical Club and the Genesis of Pragmatism,” *JHI* 7 (1946), 218–233
- “The Evolutionism and Pragmaticism of Peirce,” *JHI* 7 (1946): 321–50.
- “The Peirce-Langley Correspondence and Peirce’s Manuscript on Hume and the Laws of Nature,” *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* 91 (1947): 201–228.



Contents	
Introduction	ix
Science, Materialism and Idealism	
1. The Place of Our Age in the History of Civilization	3
2. Questions Concerning Certain Faculties Claimed for Man	15
3. Some Consequences of Four Incapacities	39
4. Critical Review of Berkeley's Idealism	73
Pragmaticism: A Philosophy of Science	
5. The Fixation of Belief	91
6. How to Make Our Ideas Clear	113
7. Notes on Positivism	137
8. The Architecture of Theories	142
9. The Doctrine of Necessity	160
10. What Pragmatism Is	180
11. Issues of Pragmaticism	203
Lessons from the History of Scientific Thought	
12. Lessons of the History of Science	227
13. Lowell Lectures on the History of Science (1892)	233
14. Kepler	250
15. Conclusion of the History of Science Lectures	257
16. The Nineteenth Century: Notes	261
17. The Century's Great Men in Science	265
18. Letters to Samuel P. Langley, and "Hume on Miracles and Laws of Nature"	275

1958: *Values in a Universe of Chance: Selected Writings of Charles Sanders Peirce* (New York: Doubleday Anchor). Republished in 1966 as ***Charles S. Peirce: Selected Writings (Values in a Universe of Chance)*** (New York: Dover Publications)

CONTENTS	
viii	
Science and Education	
19. Research and Teaching in Physics	325
20. Definition and Function of a University	331
21. Logic and a Liberal Education	336
22. Logic of Mathematics in Relation to Education	338
Science and Religion	
23. Science and Immortality	345
The Breakdown of the Mechanial Philosophy	348
The Marriage of Religion and Science	350
What Is Christian Faith?	353
A Neglected Argument for the Reality of God	358
24. Letters to Lady Welby	380
Bibliographical Note	433
Index	435

From 1960 to 1990
The Era of Max Harold Fisch
1900 – 1995





Ruth and Max Fisch, summer 1972

John F. Boler's July 1960 interim supplement to McMahan's catalogue (12 pages)

Page 1

Boler

Charles Sanders Peirce
Papers

An Interim Catalogue

(The material catalogued here has been maintained separately from that covered by Knight McMahan's catalogue. It may be, however, that in the preparation of the Collected Papers parts of manuscripts and fragments originally in the McMahan collection were not returned and ended up here. Similarly, a good many review drafts from among these papers have been incorporated into the McMahan collection, for which I have prepared a separate listing which has been inserted in McMahan's catalogue. The system of classification used here is not the same as McMahan's; and, in order to keep the two collections distinct, I have begun with capital letters rather than roman numerals.)

Houghton Library
July, 1960
John F. Boler)

A. Biographical Material

(1) Harvard Class Notes (?)

- (a) "Mathematics" A.M.S., notebook, np.nd., 17pp. (loose).
- (b) "Chemical Curves" A.M.S., notebook, np.nd.
- (c) [History and Math Notes] A.M.S., notebook, np.nd.
- (d) [College(?) Themes] A.M.S., portfolio, np. variously dated from 1857-1859.
- (e) "Notes to the Lectures of Prof. Peirce on Mathematics" A.M.S., notebook, np. 1857-9.
- (f) "Notes to Lectures on Mathematics...1858" A.M.S., notebook, np. 1858.

(2) "Think Again" (An article on Shakespeare for the College Magazine?) Photostat.

(3) Miscell. Pamphlets and Books

- (a) Membership lists of: National Academy of Sciences, 1900; London Mathematical Society, 1904.
- (b) National Academy of Sciences: nominations, proposed amendments.
- (c) Social Register, August 1893.
- (d) De Imitatione Christi, Four Books.

Page 12

G. Editors Material (4 boxes)

(This consists of typescripts prepared for the editors of the Collected Papers, cuts from journals and other copy for the printer, and, perhaps most important, cover sheets containing data on manuscripts, reason for not including some material in the Collected Papers. The material should be retained until a complete ordering of the manuscripts has been accomplished and it can be definitely established that all manuscripts of which typescripts have been made are available in manuscript form. In addition, at that time, the editorial cover sheets should be filed with the pertinent manuscripts.)

H. Some Useful Printed Material

- Box 1
- (1) Johns Hopkins University Circulars; Coastal Survey Offprints. (This is material which is often difficult to obtain in libraries)
 - (2) Copies of some articles published by Peirce. (There are some handwritten annotations in these.)

I. Reprints of Articles not by Peirce but in His Papers

Small Books and

- (1) ~~Small~~ Journals, some with annotations (Note: W. S. Loetel, Die Logik has the notation "C.S. Peirce first set ~~eyes~~ eyes upon this book 1881, Nov. 11.)
- (2) Various Books and Small Journals
 - (a) Tables of Logarithms, precipitation charts, temperature, etc.
 - (b) Proceeding of the Assay Commission.
 - (c) Some small books on games.



John F. Boler
(1929 – 2009)



John Boler's July 1960 statement about how to organize the Peirce manuscripts

Organization and Disposition of Peirce Manuscripts

Purpose: It seems essential that the manuscripts be put in order more adequate for scholarly purposes than that they now enjoy. First of all, because the demand for consultation is not abated and probably will not. And secondly, in order for the whole collection to be microfilmed. The present state of the manuscripts is not so good as to last too long, without much handling.

Immediate Steps: One thing, at least, can be done, and that is to put all the manuscripts in Houghton, where temperature and humidity control will give them the best chance. When Mr. Fiske I would suggest that the material he is working with (which is maintained in the Archives) be transferred to Houghton with McMahon's catalogue which is still in the Archives. It will also serve to bring the material together at least if not in spirit. If possible, it should be listed under two numbers. As it is, the material listed on the other is not only not under one file number, but not even all in one catalogue (some at Houghton, some at the Widener).

Projected Organization: First of all, consider the principle of organization. The idea that the material should be grouped according to content as a basic system of order is inadequate. Peirce wrote with too many digressions to work with any ease; eventually some index would be invented which tends to cancel out the reasons for ordering by content in the first place. Secondly, an ordering by chronology, favored at first, does not seem possible. Too much material is undated (and guessing doesn't help matters much); and a third that has been reworked (as in drafts for Peirce's logic and comments on earlier articles, etc.) gets rather badly confused.

In short, if there is some one good principle of organization I have not come upon it. On the basis of my own experience with the manuscripts, I would suggest the following: I have pretty much on the basis of expediency, which means both ease of execution and helpfulness to scholars who might want to use the manuscripts.

(1) Following Burke's bibliography in the Collected Papers, volume eight, locate the MSS for each entry and file them accordingly. (With McMahon's catalogue, and the one I supplied for the Houghton material, this should be some easier than before.) This will provide at least an order of manuscripts for the published works (for which there exists an index in the Collected Papers).

2.

(2) Put alternate drafts (and identifiable fragments) with the above material. (Note that, in many cases, this would not involve two separate steps; McMahon has many alternate drafts already so filed.)

(3) From the remaining unpublished material, there will probably be some that could be filed as alike in content with the above. I am not altogether sure that this would be too helpful for the bulk of the material -- as I once thought. The decision will have to be made on the basis of usefulness.

(4) Some of the remaining material, especially complete drafts or identifiable fragments, may be filed chronologically. I repeat, some of the material may lend itself to this.

(Note: I have become disillusioned about the idea that steps 3 and 4 will take care of the bulk of the material. I hope that I am wrong.)

(5) The remaining material should be arranged by content, with the first consideration, however, being that of keeping drafts as complete as possible, and alternate drafts as close together as possible. This should NOT be done on some a priori scheme. I think that McMahon was taken in by Peirce's own classification of the sciences, which is a good bit more arbitrary than McMahon seemed to realize and which, after all, was not devised as a way of classifying Peirce's own writings. Rather, the manuscripts will have to be "spread out" and allowed to generate their own order. I cite as an illustration (by no means as a shining example) my own divisions in the catalogue which I prepared. I put "Dictionaries and linguistics" together simply because a large number of otherwise unidentifiable fragments seemed to be classifiable as either. Generally, I arranged the manuscripts as much as possible by content and achieved a sort of spectrum. Then I simply drew the lines at the more palpable breaks, making no great effort to impose more order or specification than I found.

(6) When this is done, there will remain a number of unidentifiable fragments, which can be simply classed as such (for future scholars to resolve); and a number of worthless fragments which, if one dares, should be disposed of. There can be no question but that Peirce was either too poor or too stingy to use clean paper for scratch paper.

(7) A catalogue of all this material should be prepared, describing to some extent the unpublished manuscripts (and not just naming them mysteriously -- a fault of which I too have been guilty). If possible, this catalogue might be printed. If it contained as well a good bibliography of Peirce's work, and a list of secondary sources, especially articles and theses (more complete than "selective"), it would be a valuable little pamphlet.

3.

(8) The material should be microfilmed. Depending upon the money available, it might be well for some Peirce scholar to select the material to be filmed; many notebooks and fragments seem either too sketchy or too technical to require the outlay to film them all. After all, if a good bit of the mountain gets to Mohammed, he can always come to see the rest.

A Caution: No one should be allowed to tear any of the existing organization down until he has shown some promise of being able to build back something better. No matter how dissatisfied he may be with existing structure, or lack of it, it behooves him to work in manageable segments. I say this from my own experience. I vastly underestimated the amount of time and effort required and vastly overrated my own organizational imagination. The material which I worked on had probably gone through more than four hands before it reached mine, and everyone had done the same: read all the way through, started to do some organizing, and once he had seen the stuff, lost interest in the grubby job of straightening it out physically. And I felt the same way about it myself. It may be possible to compress some of the steps I have outlined, or to devise a better plan over-all. But whatever the scheme, it should allow of step by step completion, one phase at a time, and these as manageable (without disturbing what is already done) as possible.

An Estimate: I do not think that the first six steps of my plan could be accomplished in less than 300 man-hours; and I wouldn't be surprised if it exceeded 500. It is not simply a matter of putting folders here and there. Many manuscripts are in deplorable order, unpaginated and sometimes scattered. In addition, the task of identifying much of the material is really time consuming; although the extent of the researcher's acquaintance with Peirce texts may prove some aid. If the work is done carefully, and good records are kept, the task of preparing a catalogue may not be too long. I rather suspect, however, that it will amount to another 200 or 300 man-hours. The microfilming will also be a difficult task at times, since many manuscripts are to be found on the back of others, and the burden of keeping this straight may exceed the limits of what the microfilmer himself considers his task to be.

Possible Publications: In the light of Wiener's nice job on the Peirce-Langley correspondence over the "Hume on Miracles" material (in Values in a Universe of Chance), it seems likely that there is room for further publication. I doubt that another volume of the Collected Papers would be of much help, but there are probably some manuscripts where careful reference to alternate drafts would give rise to a worthwhile and informative publication. In general, however, I do not see that any of this is going to be of enough quantity to give any promise of financial gain.

Selected key events of the 1960s

- **Murray G. Murphey** publishes *The Development of Peirce's Philosophy* in 1961 (its galleys were thoroughly proofread by Max Fisch).
- **Richard S. Robin, Edward Madden, and Edward C. Moore** meet in 1962 in Moore's home. Their conversation laid down the plans to launch a new journal of philosophy, as well as a plan to publish an anthology of papers on Peirce to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Peirce's death.
- Edward C. Moore and Richard S. Robin publish *Studies in the Philosophy of Charles Sanders Peirce*, second series, in 1964.
- Under Max H. Fisch's principal impetus and that of his collaborators, the *Microfilm Edition of the Charles S. Peirce Papers in the Houghton Library of Harvard University* was done in 1964 (33 rolls). The University of Illinois paid for the filming (\$2,400).
- The *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society* begin publication in 1965 under Ed Moore's editorship. The journal quickly establishes itself as a major influence on and stimulus of Peirce scholarship. For the period between 1966 and 1968 Robin joined Moore as Associate Editor. Moore resigned at the end of the 1960s and Edward Madden took over the editorship. Madden resigned in 1971, at which point Robin became the journal's sole editor. In 1974 he was joined by Peter Hare, and till his appointment as Editor Emeritus in 2001, Robin co-edited the journal with Hare, taking prime responsibility for the Peirce submissions.
- **Richard S. Robin** publishes the *Annotated Catalogue of the Papers of Charles S. Peirce* in 1967. He had been working on that catalogue since about 1960.

The impact of Murray Murphey's book on the need for a chronological edition

In the draft of an unpublished short review of Murray Murphey's book on *The Development of Peirce's Philosophy* for the journal *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (at Marvin Farber's request, c. 1963), Max H. Fisch wrote:

“It is a powerful book and its impact will be felt for decades to come. It breaks the bonds in which Peircean studies have been held by the *Collected Papers*. In the first place, it uses unpublished papers on such a scale as to demonstrate that the material contained in the *Collected Papers* is insufficient for the understanding of Peirce's philosophy. In the second place, it uses unpublished papers to trace an intelligible order of development in Peirce's philosophy, to which we had been blinded by the systematic arrangement of the *Collected Papers*. We need not conclude that a chronological arrangement would have been better for that pioneering edition, and we need not abate a jot of our gratitude to Hartshorne, Weiss, and Burks for their editorial labors; but it is now apparent that the *Collected Papers* must be (not replaced but) supplemented by an edition along strictly chronological lines, including a fresh selection of so far unpublished paper. Such an edition is now in preparation.”

***Microfilm Edition of the Charles S. Peirce Papers
in the Houghton Library of Harvard University.***



Annotated Catalogue of the Papers of
CHARLES S. PEIRCE

BY RICHARD S. ROBIN



THE UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS PRESS 1967

Richard Shale Robin (1926 – 2010)

Max H. Fisch to Murray Murphey, 20 Jan. 1966: "A large part of my time for six years has gone into piecing together and identifying manuscripts; that goes for my wife also, and for Don Roberts. (As you know, others have had a hand — Carolyn Eisele, Dick Robin, John Boler.)"

See 4x6 G-1905-1(d) 5b 54 First Scheme for Monist 1907
[Pencil note by PW? Apparently superseded by Phaneroscopy & Jan.
= 499(s)]

PRAGMATISM

Apol
LL 1/2

297. Apology for Pragmatism (Apol)
A. MS., n.p., [c.1907], pp. 1-7, incomplete.
Draft of G-1905-1g. CSP notes that there are three arguments favoring pragmatism of which the first "sets out from the observation that every new concept comes to the mind in a judgment." Judgment and assertion.

Phi
Phav
2 etc. [1906]
LL 1/2

298. Phaneroscopy (phi and phav)
A. MS., G-1905-1h, pp. 1-36, plus 20 pp. of variants.
This article, intended for the January 1907 *Monist*, was to have followed the *Monist* article of October 1906. Published as follows: 4-534n¹ (pp. 2-3); 4-6-11 (from pp. 5-16); 4-553n¹ (pp. 18-19); 1-306-311 (pp. 26-36). Unpublished are CSP's thoughts on the relevance of existential graphs to the truth of pragmatism; his view that existential graphs afford a moving picture of thought, and his reflections on telepathy, spiritualism, and clairvoyance. Vividness and intensity of feeling: CSP's disagreement with Hume.

See fragment in 1573
C.F. G-1906-3
LL 1/2

- *299. Phaneroscopy: Or, The Natural History of Concepts (Phy or Phaneroscopy)
A. MS., G-c.1905-4, pp. 1-37 incomplete, plus 31 pp. of variants.
Published as follows: 1-332-334 (pp. 12-18); 1-335-336 (pp. 33-37). Unpublished: definition and presuppositions of science; idioscopy and cenoscopy; mathematics and cenoscopy; the nature of experience and cognition; kinds of reasoning from experience; experience and shock (having an experience requires more than a shock).

Bed
30 etc.

300. The Bed-Rock Beneath Pragmatism (Bed)
A. MS., G-1905-1e, pp. 1-65; 33-40; 38-41; 37-38; 40-43-7; plus 64 pp. of fragments running brokenly from p. 1 to p. 60.

6.174-176 (pp. 40-43.7)
CSP-PC 10/12/08
(L 77: 195-197)

c. March 1908
This was to have been the fourth and ante-penultimate article of the *Monist* series. The following pages were published as indicated: 4-561n (pp. 31-39); 4-553n² (pp. 37-38 of a rejected section). Omitted from publication are comments on the circumstances which led to writing the various articles of the *Monist* series. In this connection CSP notes, with some horror, the view attributed by the *New York Times* to William James that practical preference was the basis of pragmatism and considers what James probably meant to say, noting James's definition of "pragmatism" in Baldwin's *Dictionary of Psychology and Philosophy*. The truth of pragmatism and its scientific proof. CSP reveals that he "had passed through a doubt of pragmatism lasting very nearly twenty years." Discussion of the nature of doubt: the confounding of doubt with disbelief. System of existential graphs; comparison of existential graphs with chemical ones; existential and entitative graphs. Studies of modality: CSP's early views and subsequent modifications. Among the fragments one finds CSP's disagreement with Cantor on the matter of pseudo-continuity which for CSP raises a question of the ethics of terminology.

1878
20
1898

LECTURES ON PRAGMATISM

Six originally planned, seven given, and an eighth
Eight Lectures delivered at Harvard from March 26 to May 17, 1903, the first seven under the auspices of the Department of Philosophy and the eighth under the auspices of the Department of Mathematics. Two of the notebooks included here are probably but not certainly part of the Harvard Lecture series.

Max Fisch's copy of the Robin Catalogue, p. 32

Robin started his work on the *Catalogue* in 1960-61 during a sabbatical. "The catalogue was for him a means to a single end, namely a better understanding of one of America's premier philosophers." (Peter Hare)

The 1970s: A Rich and Uberous Decade

- Charles S. Hardwick and Kenneth L. Ketner found the **Institute for Studies in Pragmaticism** at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, in 1972-73. It is the first and oldest organized center for research on Peirce. Its mission is to facilitate study of the life and works of Peirce and his continuing influence within interdisciplinary sciences.



Charles S. Hardwick (1931 – 2001)



The I.S.P. is in room 305 on the third floor of the Texas Tech University Main Library.



Kenneth L. Ketner

- The long-mulled plan of starting an entirely **new, comprehensive, and chronological edition of Peirce's writings** is taking definite shape. Much of the final planning took place at the Institute for Studies in Pragmaticism, where Max Fisch was a visiting professor from 1972 to 1974.

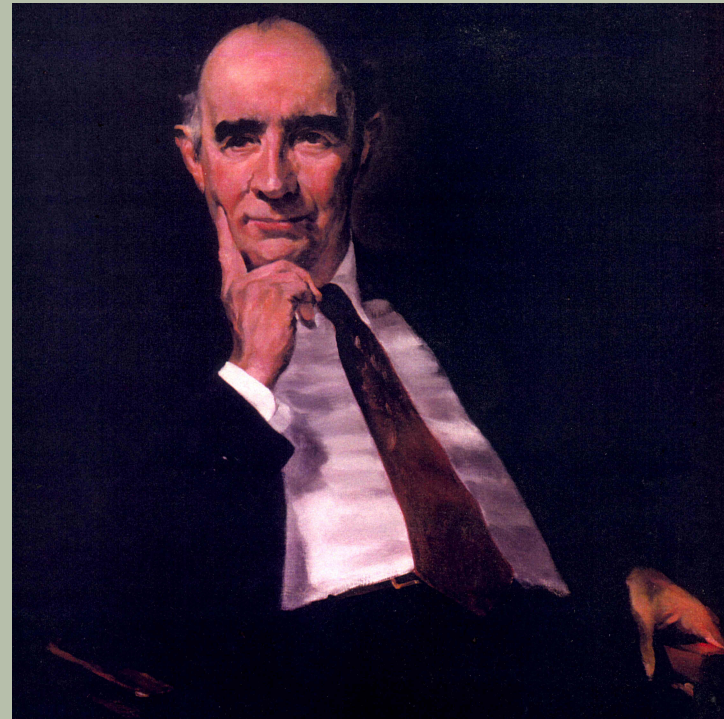
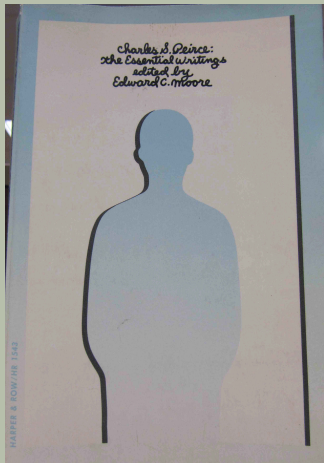
- In the summer of 1974, **Max Fisch** and a team of Texas Tech University collaborators that included **Kenneth Ketner** and **Christian J.W. Kloesel** (plus Joseph Esposito, Thomas Cadwallader, and William Fisch) turned the entire 1964 microfilm of the Peirce Papers into a xenographic copy. Each sheet of that enormous set was stamped with its corresponding Robin catalogue number and Bates-stamped with a page number. The team traveled to the Houghton Library to annotate and check that set leaf by leaf against the existing papers in the archives. They completed the set with copies of missed pages and made various improvements to the arrangement.



Max Fisch, Christian Kloesel, Ken Ketner, and Joe Esposito in 1974 at the Houghton Library

- The Peirce Edition Project was created in 1975-76 and set up at Indiana University Purdue University in Indianapolis under the general editorship of **Max H. Fisch** and the directorship of **Edward C. Moore**, then Professor of Philosophy, Executive Vice Chancellor, and Dean of the Faculties at IUPUI.

Edward C. Moore (1917–1993),
first director & founding editor
of the Peirce Project
(1976-1983)



Dissertation of Peirce's realism (1950). Founder of the *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society* (1965). Published *Charles S. Peirce: The Essential Writings*, in 1972. Edited two volumes of proceedings from the 1989 Sesquicentennial Congress. Directed the publication of volumes 1 and 2 of the *Writings of Charles S. Peirce*.

GRADUATE STUDIES TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Charles Sanders Peirce: Contributions to *The Nation* Part One: 1869-1893

Compiled and Annotated by
Kenneth Laine Ketner and James Edward Cook



No. 10



December 1975

1975 – 1979, 1987

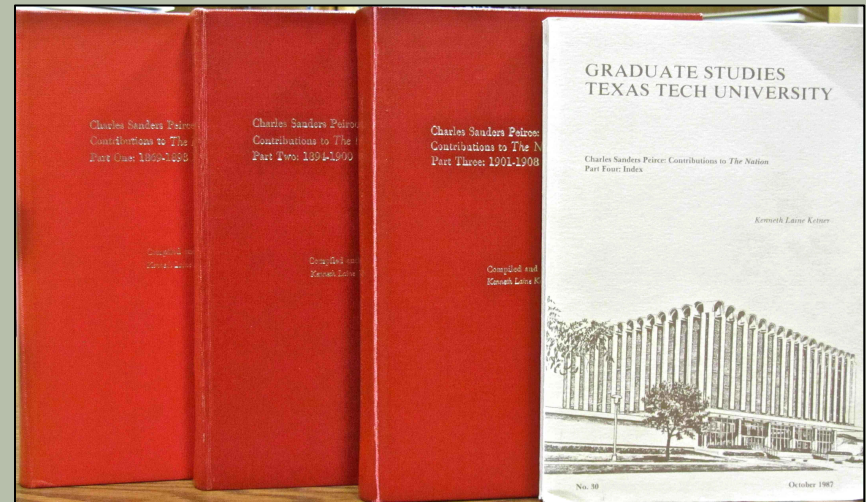
Charles Sanders Peirce: Contributions to The Nation

Part One: 1869 – 1893 (1975)

Part Two: 1894 – 1900 (1978)

Part Three: 1901 – 1908 (1979)

Part Four: Index (1987)



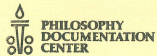
Volumes 1–3 compiled and annotated by Kenneth L. Ketner and James E. Cook (based notably on the work of Haskell and Fisch); vol. 4 (index) edited by K. Ketner (Lubbock, Texas Tech Press, Graduate Studies).

The 3 volumes gather Peirce's hundreds of book reviews for *The Nation*, the hunt for and identification of which took many years. This was again a major gift to scholarship for which we may principally thank Ken Ketner.

A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
THE PUBLISHED WORKS OF
CHARLES SANDERS PEIRCE
WITH
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SECONDARY STUDIES

SECOND EDITION, REVISED

KENNETH LAINE KETNER



PHILOSOPHY
DOCUMENTATION
CENTER

1977: Publication of a major bibliographical and research tool.

A Comprehensive Bibliography of the Published Works of Charles Sanders Peirce with a Bibliography of Secondary Studies, under the joint editorship of Kenneth L. Ketner, Christian J. W. Kloesel, Joseph M. Ransdell, Max H. Fisch, and Charles S. Hardwick (Greenwich, CT: Johnson Associates, 1977). Ketner published a second revised edition in 1986 under the aegis of the Philosophy Documentation Center.

- That bibliography incorporated all previous bibliographies (eight of them, compiled between 1916 and 1974 by Morris Cohen, Irving C. Smith, Daniel C. Haskell, Arthur W. Burks, and especially Max H. Fisch, who did half of them).
- This fantastic bibliography accompanied another major product: a collection of 149 microfiches titled ***Charles Sanders Peirce: Complete Published Works, included Selected Secondary Materials*** (Greenwich, CT: Johnson Associates, 1977). This collection was subsequently made available by the Philosophy Documentation Center under the title ***Charles S. Peirce Microfiche Collection***. It was completed in 1986 by 12 supplementary microfiches.
- In 2013, that entire collection was **digitized** and ported online at <http://www.pragmaticism.net/works/csp-pub.html>, where it can be viewed through **1248 downloadable PDFs**.

A Comprehensive Bibliography

27

1882

O 00227: F i c h e 28

Sylvester, J.J.

Remarks on C. Peirce's Logic of Relatives, given before the Mathematical Seminary, Johns Hopkins University, April. Cited in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. 1 (1882), 203. Burks, *Bibliography*.

O 00228: (NF)
Pritchard, C.

"Photometric Determination of the Relative Brightness of the Brighter Stars North of the Equator," *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 47, 353-456, at 364, 375, 376.

P 00229: (NF)

"J.S. Mill's Logic."

Paper read before the Metaphysical Club, Johns Hopkins University, January. Cited in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. 1 (1882), 178. Burks, *Bibliography*.

P 00230: F i c h e 28

"Remarks on the above paper [by B.I. Gilman]."

Given before the Metaphysical Club, Johns Hopkins University, April. Cited in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. 1 (1882), 240. Abstract given. Burks, *Bibliography*.

O 00231: F i c h e 28

Gilman, B.I.

"On Propositions called Spurious," paper given before the Metaphysical Club, Johns Hopkins University, May. Cited in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. 1 (1882), 241. Abstract given.

P 00232: F i c h e 28

[Opening remarks for the Metaphysical Club]

Given before that club, Johns Hopkins University, on 14 November. Cited in *The Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, vol. 2 (1883), 38. Note attendance by J. Dewey. Burks, *Bibliography*.

P 00233: F i c h e 28

"On a fallacy of induction."

Paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, 18-21 April. Cited in *Report of the National Academy of Sciences for the Year 1883*, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 85, 48th Congress, 1st Session, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884, Appendix D, p. 54; filmed at P 00113. Burks, *Bibliography*.

P 00234: F i c h e 28

"On the determination of the figure of the earth by the variations of gravity."

Paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, New York City, 14-17 November. Cited in *Report of the National Academy of Sciences for the Year 1883*, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 85, 48th Congress, 1st Session, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884, Appendix D, p. 55; filmed at P 00115. Burks, *Bibliography*.

P 00235: F i c h e 28

"On the logic of relatives."

Paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, New York City, 14-17 November. Cited in *Report of the National Academy of Sciences for the Year 1883*, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 85, 48th Congress, 1st Session, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884, Appendix D, p. 55; filmed at P 00115.

Charles Sanders Peirce: Complete Published Works, included Selected Secondary Materials (Greenwich, CT: Johnson Associates, 1977)

149 microfiches (1977) + 12 supplementary microfiches (1986)





VOLUME I
Arithmetic

VOLUME II
Algebra and Geometry

VOLUME III/1

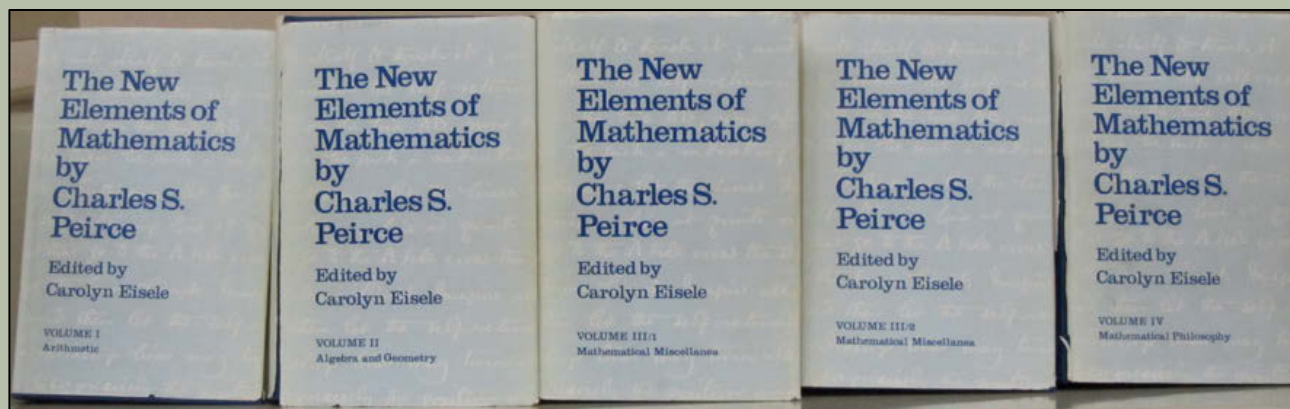
VOLUME III/2

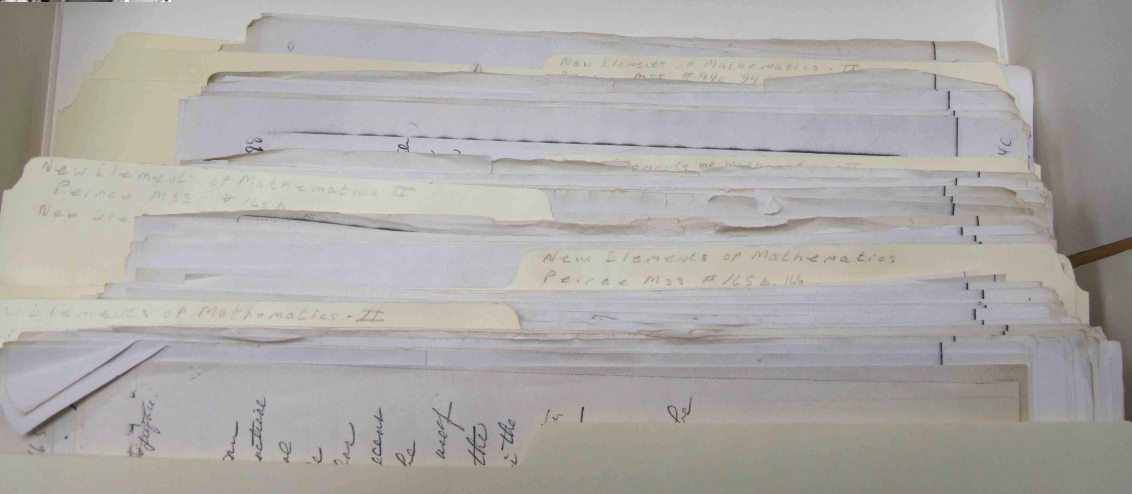
Mathematical Miscellanea

VOLUME IV

Mathematical Philosophy

The same year the Peirce Project began operation, **Carolyn Eisele** (1902 – 2000) published a major collection of Peirce's writings, focusing on his mathematical work. This was the astounding “four volumes in five” titled ***The New Elements of Mathematics***, published by Mouton in **1976**. This was an extraordinary feat of years of painstaking work.





Carolyn Eisele's papers and library are part of the Peirce Project resources. At left is an archival box containing copies of Peirce manuscripts Eisele edited for the *New Elements*. These documents allow us to understand the rationales behind her selection and editing decisions.

At right: two sheets with Eisele's editing inscriptions and directions to the transcriber.

61. Alkibades to Euclid in the *Palatine Anthology*. A mule and a donkey were walking along laden with corn. The mule says to the donkey, "If you give me one measure, I should carry twice as much as you: if I gave you one, we should carry equal burdens." Tell me their burdens, O most learned of geometers.

Put m for the mule's load, d for the donkey's load.

There are two equations namely:

$$m+1 = 2(d-1),$$

$$m-1 = d+1.$$

Solve each equation for m as though d were known. Thus we get,

$$m = 2(d-1) - 1 = 2d - 3$$

$$m = d + 1 + 1 = d + 2$$

Now we have two expressions ^{both} equal to m . Let them equal to one another.

$$2d - 3 = d + 2.$$

This gives

$$d = \frac{2 - (-3)}{2 - 1} = 5.$$

We substitute the value in the two first equations, which so become

$$m + 1 = 2(5 - 1) = 8$$

$$m - 1 = 5 + 1 = 6.$$

Now solving each of these we get

$$m = 8 - 1 = 7.$$

$$m = 6 - (-1) = 6 + 1 = 7.$$

The agreement of the two values shows ^{that} no mistake has been committed.

62. The sum of two numbers is 100, their difference 250.

What are they? *Answer: 25 and 75*

63. The sum of two numbers is 25, their difference 7. What are they?

64. The sum of two numbers is 7, their difference 25. What are they?

65. $x + y + z + t = p$ $p + q + r + s = 18$
 $x + y - z - t = q$ $p + q - r - s = 10$
 $x - y + z + t = s$ $p - q + r + s = 6$

Find the values of p, q, r, s, t, x, y, z .

Answer: $x = \frac{15}{2}, y = \frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{5}{2}, t = \frac{3}{2}, p = 16, q = 8, r = 4, s = 2$

66. (Old Greek.) Make me a crown of gold and copper, and tin and iron, weighing 60 minae; ^{of which} $\frac{2}{3}$ shall be copper and gold, $\frac{3}{4}$ gold and tin, $\frac{2}{5}$ gold and iron. How much gold, copper, tin, and iron in the 60 minae?

Let \odot be the minae of gold,
 φ the minae of copper,
 λ the minae of tin,
 δ the minae of iron.

The equations are $\odot + \varphi + \lambda + \delta = 60$ (iron).
 $\odot + \varphi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 60 = 40$,
 $\odot + \lambda = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 60 = 45$,
 $\odot + \delta = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 60 = 36$.

Solving for \odot

$$\odot = 60 - \varphi - \lambda - \delta,$$

$$\odot = 40 - \varphi,$$

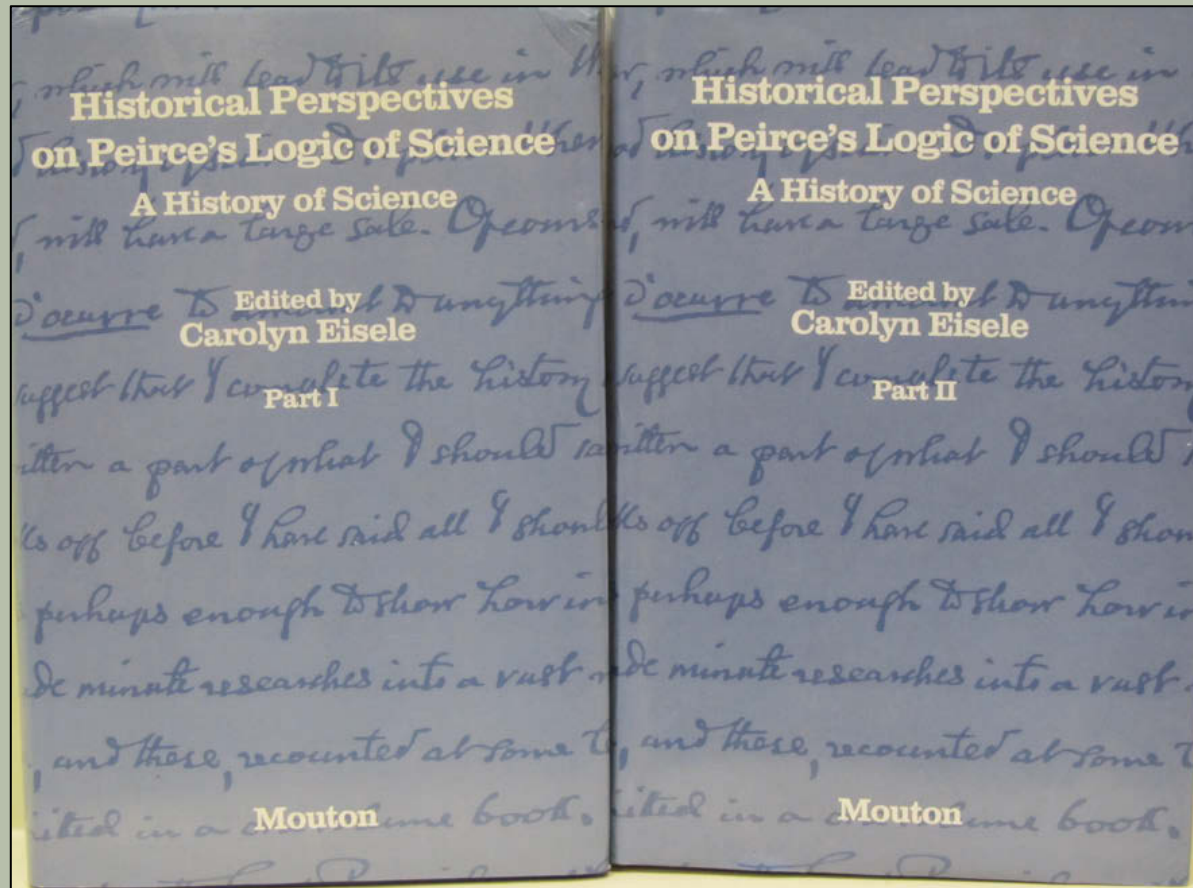
$$\odot = 45 - \lambda,$$

$$\odot = 36 - \delta.$$

I've done in the strange symbols.



Carolyn Eisele also published another two major volumes, the ***Historical Perspectives on Peirce's Logic of Science: A History of Science*** — a large collection of Peirce's scientific observations, experiments, articles, essays, lectures, in which Peirce reflects especially on the logic of sound scientific reasoning and its implications for logic, semiotic, epistemology, and metaphysics (Mouton, 1985).



A New Critical Edition



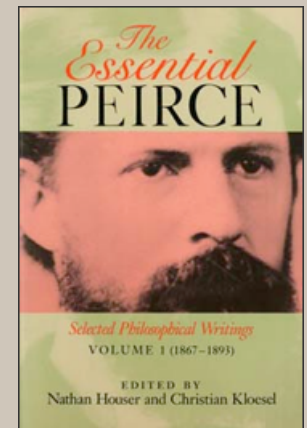
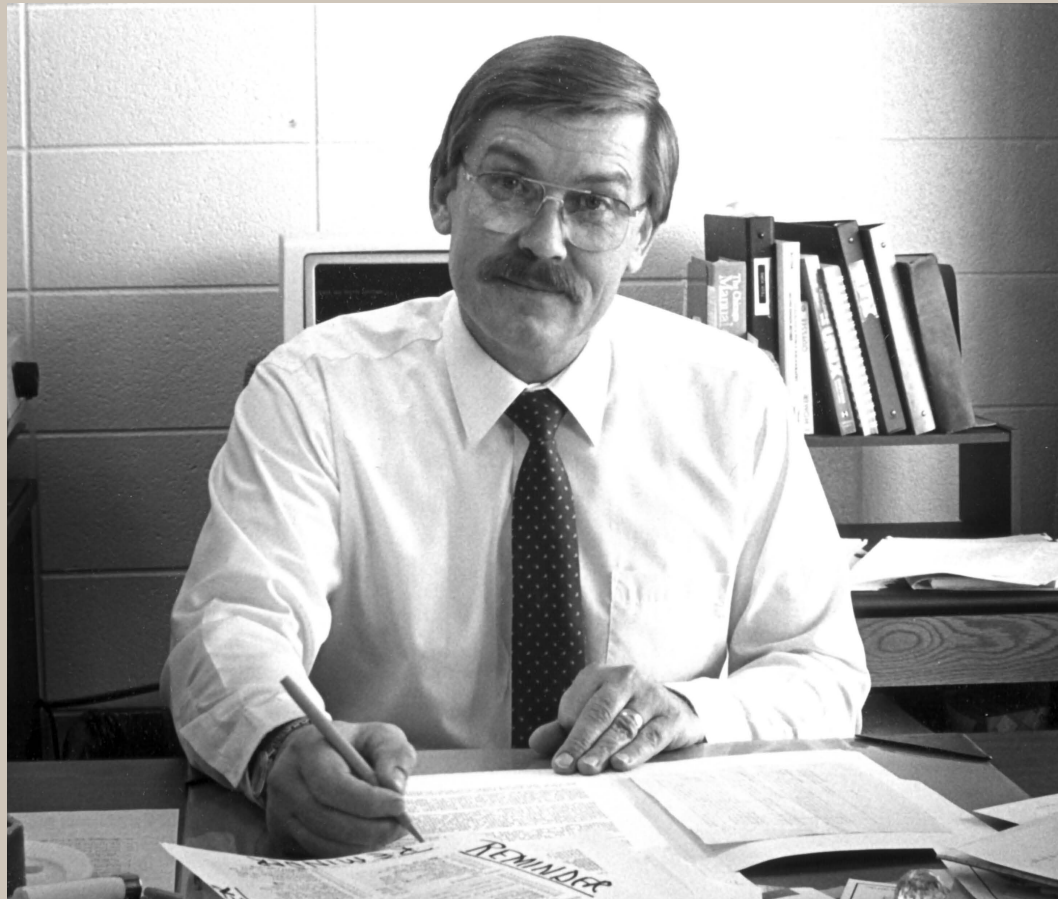
- The *Writings of Charles S. Peirce* are a selective but comprehensive chronological edition designed to document the development of Peirce's thought and promote the critical study of his intellectual growth and interdisciplinary impact.
- Unlike all previous collections of Peirce's writings, the *Writings* were conceived from the start as a **critical** scholarly edition, based on rigorous principles of manuscript organization and selection, transcription, proofreading, editing, and annotations, meeting international standards of production and publication.

Max Fisch in 1982, sorting out copies of Peirce's manuscripts in a large room that was the first home of the Peirce Edition Project on the IUPUI campus, before the Project became an integral part of the IU School of Liberal Arts in 1983.

How does a “Critical Edition” of Peirce’s texts differ from other editions of his works?

- Every editorial decision, no matter how minute, follows rigorous principles of analysis, comparison, correlation, contextualization, and application of appropriate textual theory to make sure every modification of the original text be justified according to criteria that seek to preserve the author’s recoverable intention.
- Readers have access to a complete record of all changes made by the editors to the original text.
- Readers are provided a description and an explanation of the editorial policies that have governed the entire set of modifications, whether they concern spelling, punctuation, additions, deletions, or displacements of textual units (letters, words, sentence fragments, sentence, paragraphs).
- The editors’ decisions rigorously comply with Peirce’s pragmatic maxim (a maxim about logic itself): consequences about future interpretations are always taken into account.
- The author’s habits of expression have been respected or restored if they had been modified by non-critical editors at some point in the past.
- The final product offers all readers a common standard that is trustworthy in two ways: the author’s expression has been preserved or reconstituted with meticulous care, and the editorial work has been conducted unfettered by any bias.
- The final product is to that extent authoritative without being authoritarian. It provides the basis for all future interpretations completely openly, and it welcomes corrections and criticism.

Leaders of the Peirce critical edition



Christian J. W. Kloesel

1942 – 2006

Began editing Peirce's *Writings* in 1977

Director of the Peirce Edition Project, Editor of the *Writings*, 1984 – 1993

Long-time secretary-treasurer of the Charles S. Peirce Society

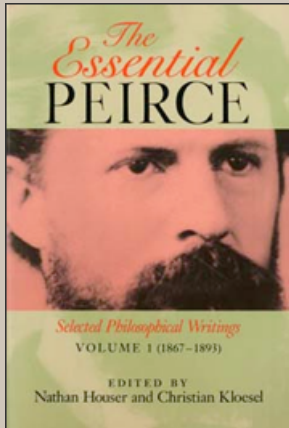
Co-edited with Nathan Houser the first volume of *The Essential Peirce* (1992)

Don D. Roberts



Don D. Roberts conversing joyfully with Max H. Fisch in the late 1980s

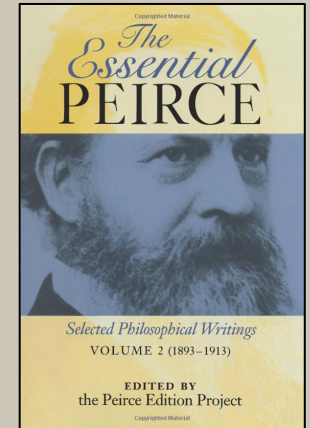
Don D. Roberts, the author of the first book on Peirce's existential graphs, was a student and assistant of Max Fisch, and established a satellite operation of the Peirce Project at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. He was an Associate Editor of the *Writings* for many years, and chaired the PEP Advisory Board. Considerable work, especially on Volume 4, was produced in Waterloo under his direction, in collaboration with Nathan Houser.



1992



Nathan Houser



1998

Began editing Peirce's *Writings* in 1980, first in Waterloo, Canada under the mentorship of Don D. Roberts; then moved to Indianapolis in 1983 to work at PEP with his wife Aleta.

Director of the Peirce Edition Project, General Editor of the *Writings*, 1993 – 2008
Co-edited *The Essential Peirce: Selected Philosophical Writings*, volumes 1 and 2



Nathan Houser strategizing aloud

Houser brought in new people, including **Tom Short** (as chair of the Advisory Board), **Kees de Waal** (as Assistant Editor), **Albert Lewis** (as Associate Editor), while also relying on the advice of Arthur Burks and Paul Weiss.



Tom Short mulling a gentle critical response



Discussing MSS organization with Kees de Waal

Under Houser, the critical edition rethought and improved its editorial policies and scholarly practice thoroughly. The Project adopted new transcription methods compliant with the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines, and began producing camera-ready copy of the volumes, using FrameMaker + SGML as its core production software under the guidance of Albert Lewis.

International collaborations



François Latraverse and André De Tienne planning the making and funding of volume 7 during a visit in Indianapolis

A joint venture between IUPUI and l'Université du Québec à Montréal, the “Projet d'Édition Peirce” (PEP-UQÀM) was established in 2001 following an initiative launched by André De Tienne, François Latraverse, and Nathan Houser. The central objective: producing the largest and most complex volume of the entire edition: Volume 7, entirely devoted to Peirce's 1883–1904 work on the *Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia*.

Add content
0 / 1 Hello André De Tienne Log out

Preview Sources Documents **Entries** Biblio Who's who Tags Work Notes Tickets

theorem

View Edit Revisions Workflow

Preview Tags TEI

L. Lagrange (1736-1813). –**Lambert's theorem**. (a) The proposition that the focal sector of an ellipse is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Area ellipse}}{2\pi}(\chi - \sin \chi - \chi^3 + \sin \chi^3), \text{ where } \sin \frac{1}{2}\chi = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{r+r^3+c)/a}, \text{ and } \sin \frac{1}{2}\chi^3 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{r+r^3+c)/a},$$

r and r^3 being the focal radii of the extremities, c the chord, and a the semiaxis major. (b) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728-77). –**Lancret's theorem**, in *solid geometry*, the proposition that along a line of curvature the variation in the angle between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes. –**Landen's theorem**, the proposition that every elliptic arc can be expressed by two hyperbolic arcs, and every hyperbolic arc by two elliptic arcs: given in 1755 by John Landen (1719-90). –**Laplace's theorem**, a slight modification of Lagrange's theorem. –**Laurent's theorem**, a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n \int_0^{2\pi} f(R e^{i\theta}) / (R^n e^{n\theta i}) d\theta$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \frac{1}{x^m} \int_0^{2\pi} f(R' e^{i\theta}) (R^m e^{n\theta i}) d\theta,$$

where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R' : given by P. A. Laurent (1813-54). –**Legendre's theorem**, the proposition that if the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the

Workflow state: To be validated
Composing remarks
Edition of Theorem (JH), October 2005 : (Modification in June 2008: We should add [W7UQAM-3370](#) (MS 1597 A) "existence theorem"; [W7UQAM-16025](#) (S96); [W7UQAM-16208](#) (MS 1596 A); [W7UQAM-16211](#) (MS 1596 A); [W7UQAM-16220](#) (MS 1596 A); [W7UQAM-16228](#) (MS 1596 A).) Obviously an important entry; I have chosen nearly all our materials. I think we should put [W7UQAM-3198](#) (MS 228 A) under a note. Some theorems in [W7UQAM-15100](#) (MS 1909 A) are already in our (1597 A) documents, but it would be hard to cut inside. I have also included some 1597 documents for just bibliographical references from Peirce. Beware that [W7UQAM-3385](#) (MS 1597 A) "Weierstrass's factor theorem" is currently (2005-10-20) under "factor".
1) The NOUN 1) (Definition +

1–10 of 45 doc(s)

1 2 3 4 5 next › last ›

W7UQAM-13462

CD 1889 A: 6275 / Must be published / To be reviewed

1. A universal demonstrable proposition.

In the strict sense, a *theorem* must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by

Remarks

1889 ok/ec :KLK ok:

W7UQAM-13463

CD 1889 A: 6275 / Must be published / To be reviewed

2. In geom., a demonstrable theoretical proposition.

There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who

Remarks

Edition of Theorem (JH), October 2005 :
(Modification in June 2008: We should add [W7UQAM-3370](#) (MS 1597 A) "existence theorem"; [W7UQAM-16025](#) (S96); [W7UQAM-16208](#) (MS 1596 A); [W7UQAM-16211](#) (MS 1596 A);

W7UQAM-15100

MS 1909 A: 1338 / To be decided / To be reviewed

theorem n. –Algebraical addition theorem,

a theorem stating that an algebraical equation subsists between ?x, ?y, and ?(x + y), independent of the value of the variables and having coefficients into which the variables in no way enter.

Remarks

We have the text of "Existence theorem" under "existence". (FL) WE SHOULD SEARCH THE ENTIRE DATABASE TO SEE IF IT IS THE CASE ALSO FOR OTHER ENCYCL. ART. (FL)

W7UQAM-16025

UQAM 2 G: 2 / Must be published / To be reviewed

Remarks

Collaboration with Professor Helmut Pape on the production of Volume 22: the Lowell Lectures of 1903.

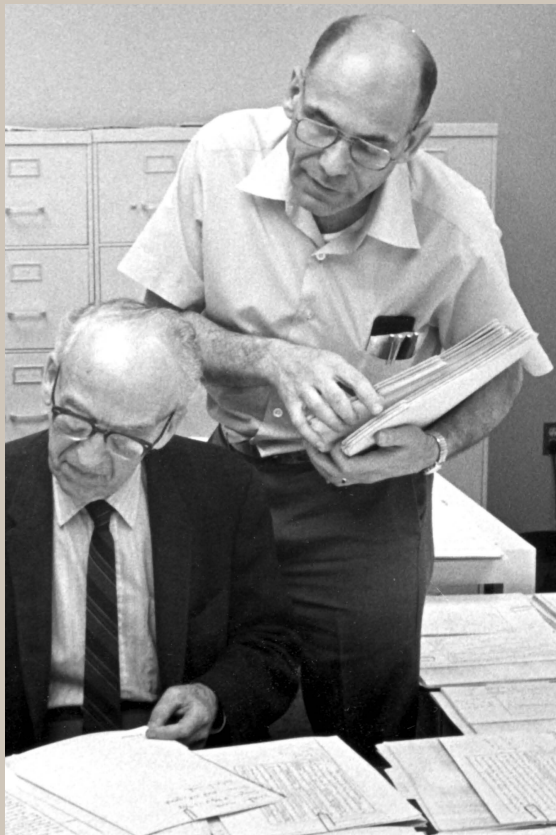


Those lectures have never been published in full due to the immense complexity of their documentary basis. Paul Weiss was so repelled by that complexity that, when Ernest Nagel regretted that the *Collected Papers* had not printed those lectures in their entirety, he replied: “I am sorry to say that they are not comparable with the lectures of Russell or of Whitehead. They contain a variety of disjointed discussions most of which are little more than simplifications, popularizations, and tentative presentations of what has been much better done elsewhere.... It seems quite clear from the way in which they were written and preserved that Peirce had no intention of ever publishing them.... I do not believe that anyone, including Peirce, would care to have the whole series reprinted” (*Journal of Philosophy* 31 [1934]: 251).

Professor Pape has studied the Lowell Lectures of 1903 for three decades, long enough to conclude that Paul Weiss could not have been more wrong: the Lowell Lectures definitely constitute one of the most significant sequences of writings in the Peirce corpus. A large DFG grant allowed him and younger colleagues to reorganize the whole set of notebooks and come up with a sensible table of contents that will form the bulk of volume 22 (including also the famous Syllabus that Peirce wrote to accompany the lectures). The Peirce Project plans to produce vol. 22 as soon as vol. 11 is finished.

PEP CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

The Peirce Project depends on the community of Peirce scholars and other scholars with expertise in Peirce's many fields of inquiry, including astronomy, chemistry, color theory, geodesy, geometry, lexicography, linguistics, logic, mathematics, philosophy (nearly all branches), and psychology. Those scholars who produce valuable contributions become contributing editors to the edition. There have been many over the years. Here are three especially prominent contributing editors, who will serve as a sample of this much appreciated category of helpers.



Shea Zellweger



Ivor Grattan-Guinness

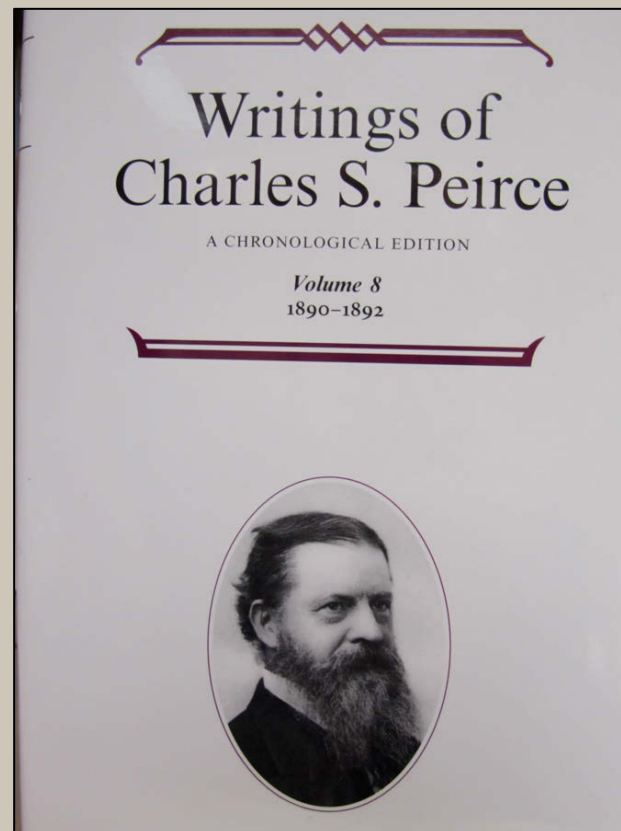


Irving Anellis (1946 – 2013)



As of 2014, seven volumes have been published at a dishearteningly irregular rate of production: 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1993, 2000, 2010.

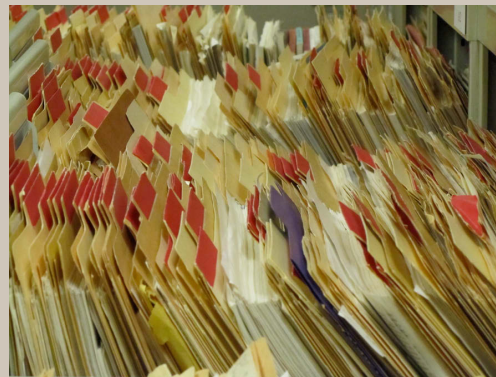
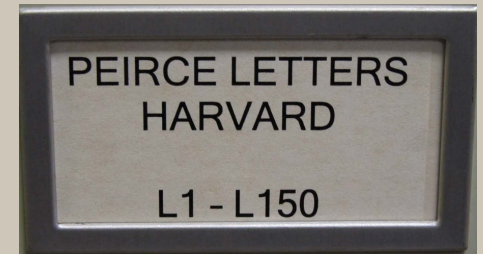
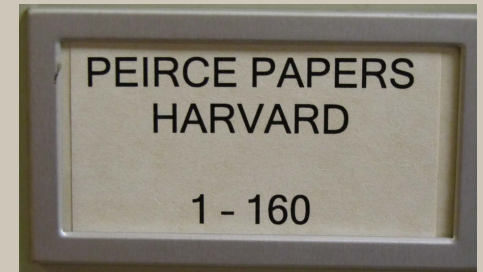
Volumes 7 and 9 are scheduled to appear in 2015, after numerous delays.



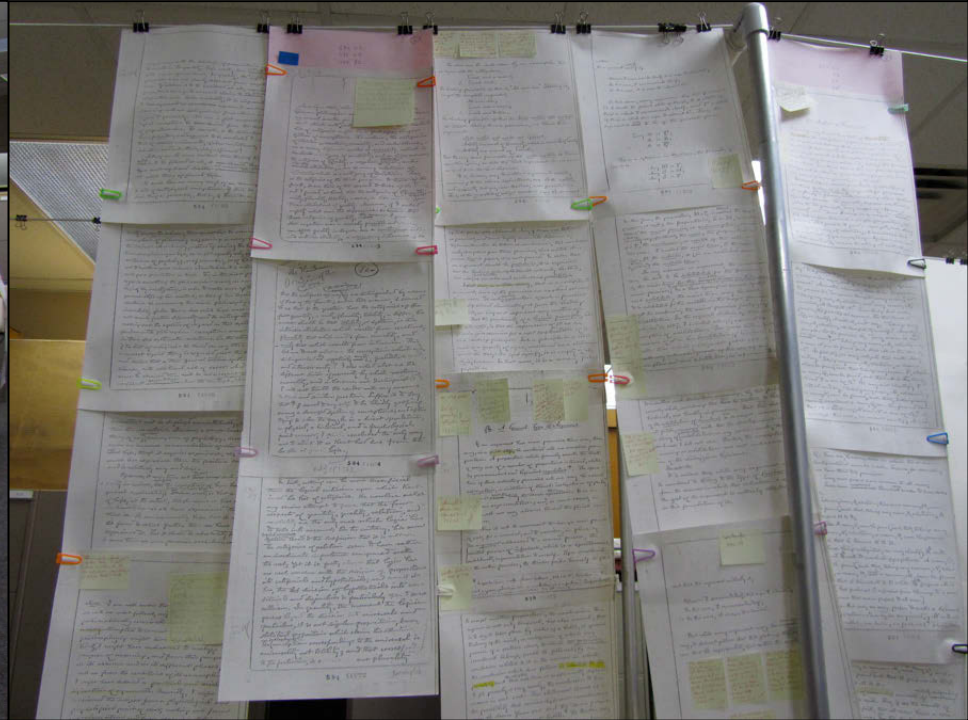
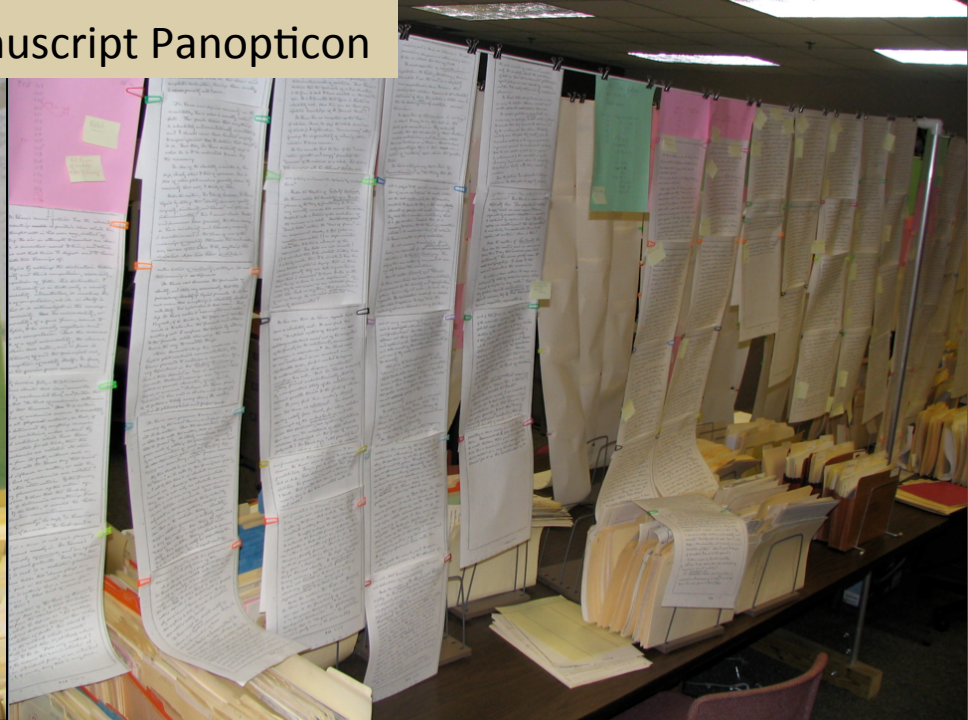
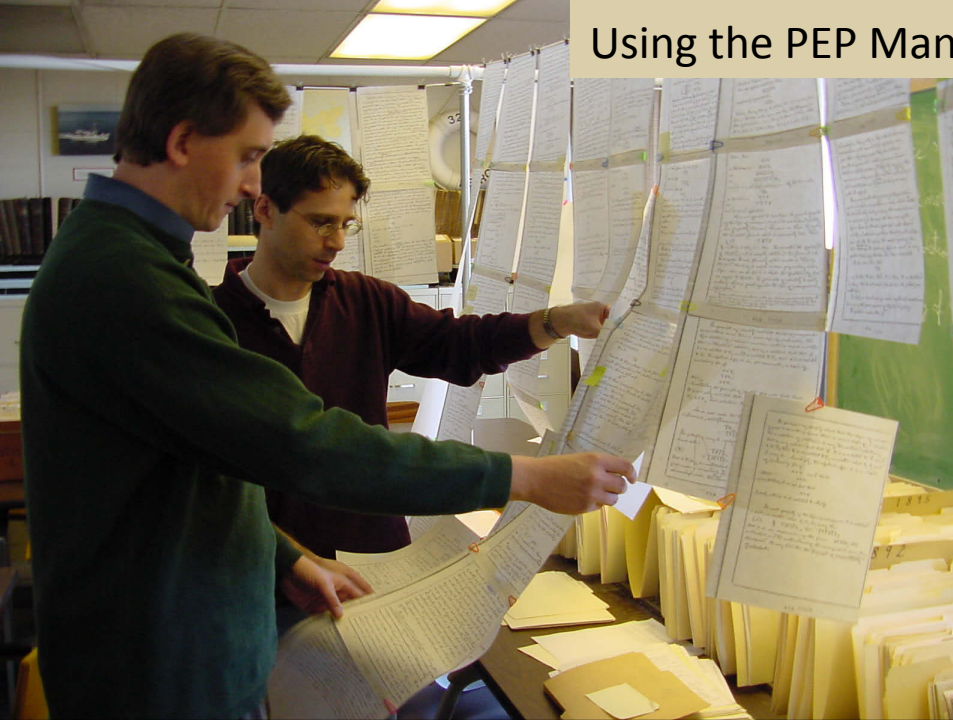
Indiana University has been supporting the edition from the start, shouldering about 90% of its cost.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities**, and numerous donors often encouraged by the NEH's matching requirements, have financed the other 10%.

The Max H. Fisch Papers at the Peirce Edition Project: our most important resource, the sum of half a century of dedicated research, now supplemented every day.



Using the PEP Manuscript Panopticon



PEP's Chronological Catalog, the fulfillment of Max H. Fisch's 1961 intention

Chronological Catalog May 1890–July 1892

The chronological catalog in this volume continues the catalog begun in W6 and follows the same policy and practice in matters of manuscript reorganization and chronological arrangement (see W6:512 for an explanation of the departure from the "Chronological Lists" in W1–W5). The editors make every effort to identify, resequence, repaginate, and date all documents deemed publishable, together with the documents that are genealogically related to them. Documents clearly unpublishable are cursorily identified, entered into the Project's manuscript database, stored in a folder, and given a catalog entry. All other documents undergo the usual reorganization process, until their publish-

508 WRITINGS OF C. S. PEIRCE 1890–1892

of notes in preparation to the "Tale of Thessaly"—see 1892.20). Working notes toward establishing a color table for the *Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary*. Direct connection with R 1019 and with the marginalia in Peirce's copy of Robert Ridgway's 1886 book, *A Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists* (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.).

92. [Sample List for a Color Table, Intended for the *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary*]

Holograph, 10 sheets, Houghton, Peirce Papers, R 1048:66, R 1019:2–8, R 1048:67, R 1590:16; spring 1892 (paper, handwriting, letters from the Funk & Wagnalls Company dated 5/11/1891, 6/3/1892, 3/22/1893, 3/27/1893; tight connection with R 1560). Alphabetical list of 222 color terms followed by a proportional breakdown in terms of R, G, U, and VB values, the addition and subtraction of which totals 100 for each color. This table is apparently a draft of a sample list Peirce submitted to the Funk & Wagnalls Co. for publication in the *Standard Dictionary*. Peirce's failure to complete the list, to make it more serviceable to average readers, and to read the proofs of color terms led to its not being published.

93. [Numbers 1 through 10 in 14 different languages]

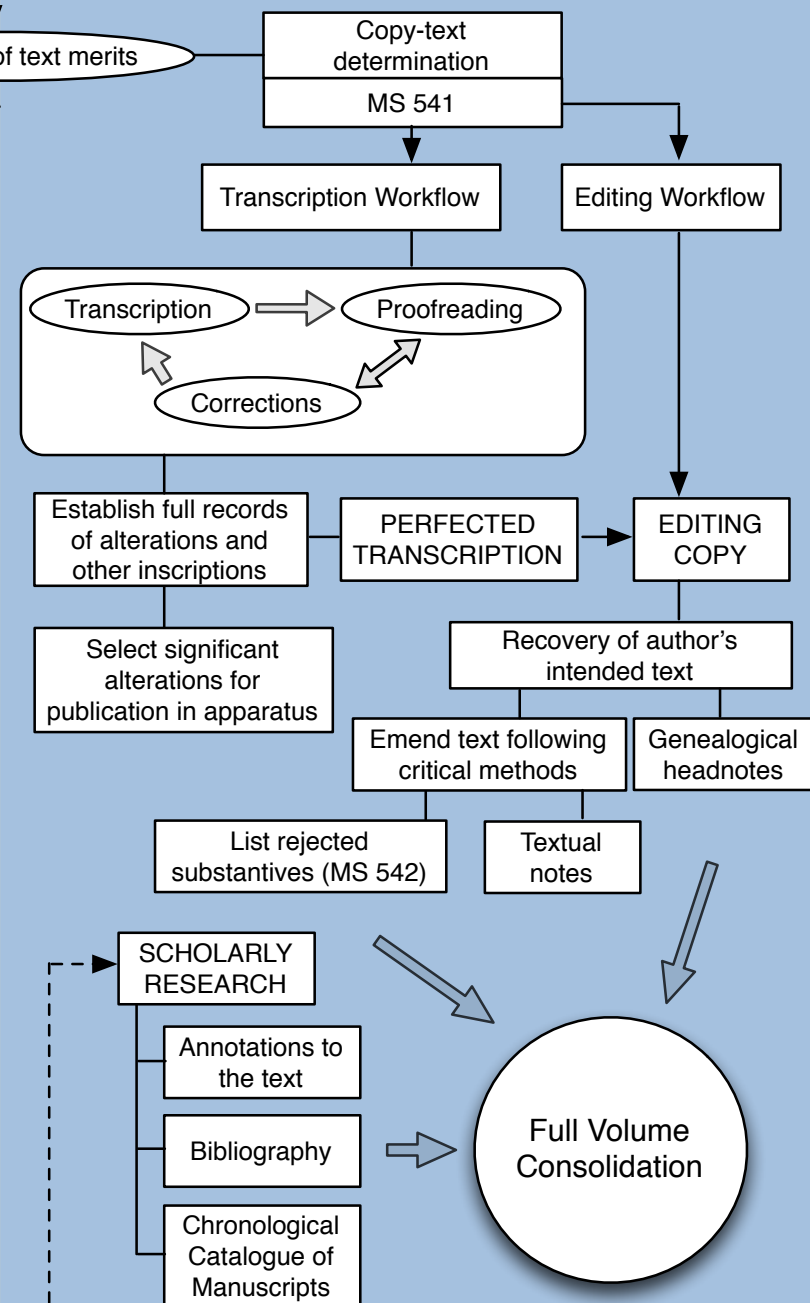
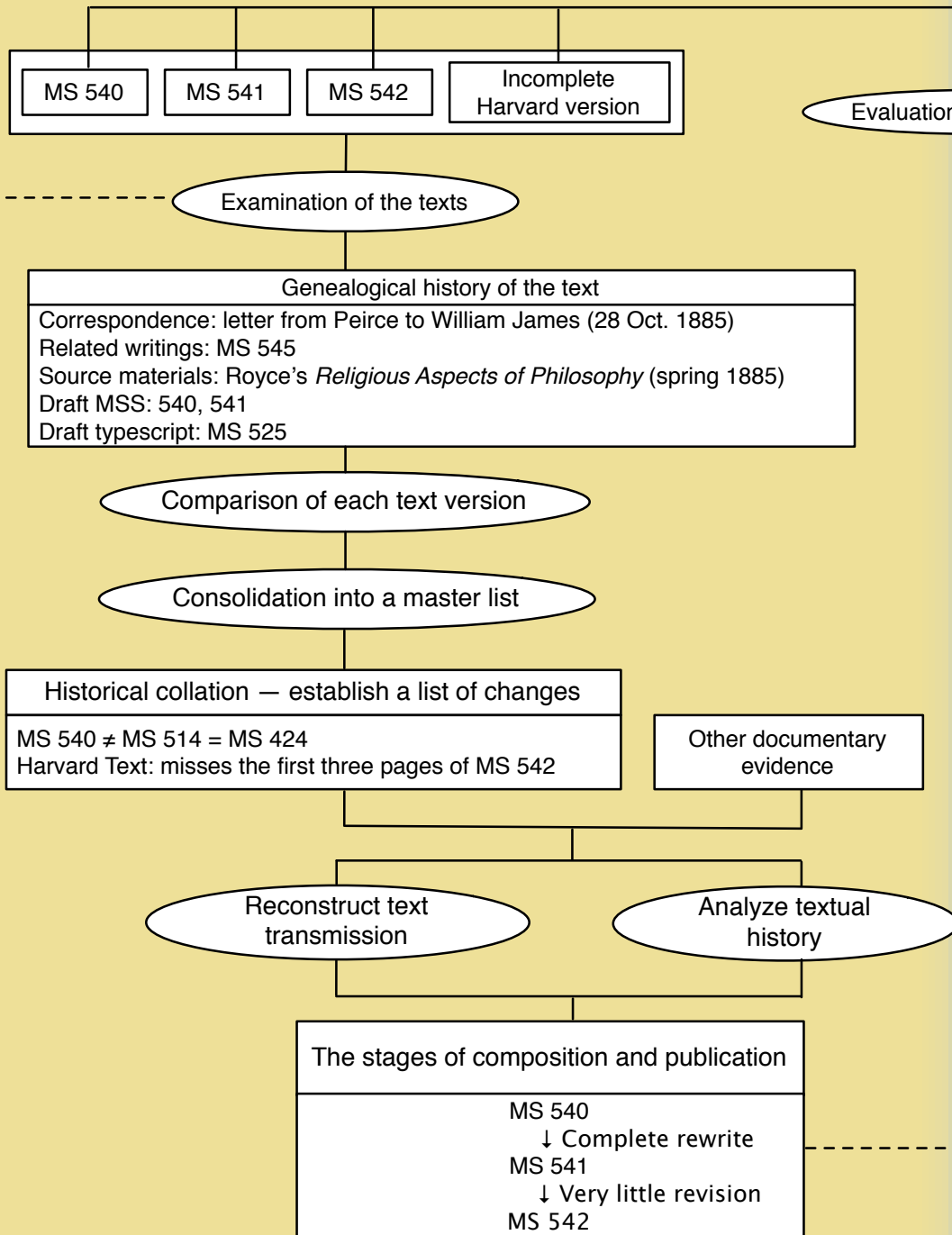
Holograph, second part of small notebook, 15 inscribed pages, Houghton, Peirce Papers, R 1590:9–16; spring 1892 (date attributed to the rest of the notebook).

94. [Sand Key Poems]

Holograph, 3 sheets, Houghton, Peirce Papers, R 1565:4, 2, 3; spring–summer 1892 (paper identical to some documents composed in the spring of 1892, handwriting). Three untitled poems transcribed with modifications from pages 5–8 and 10–11 of the anonymous 1890 book *Sand Key (The Key to All)*.



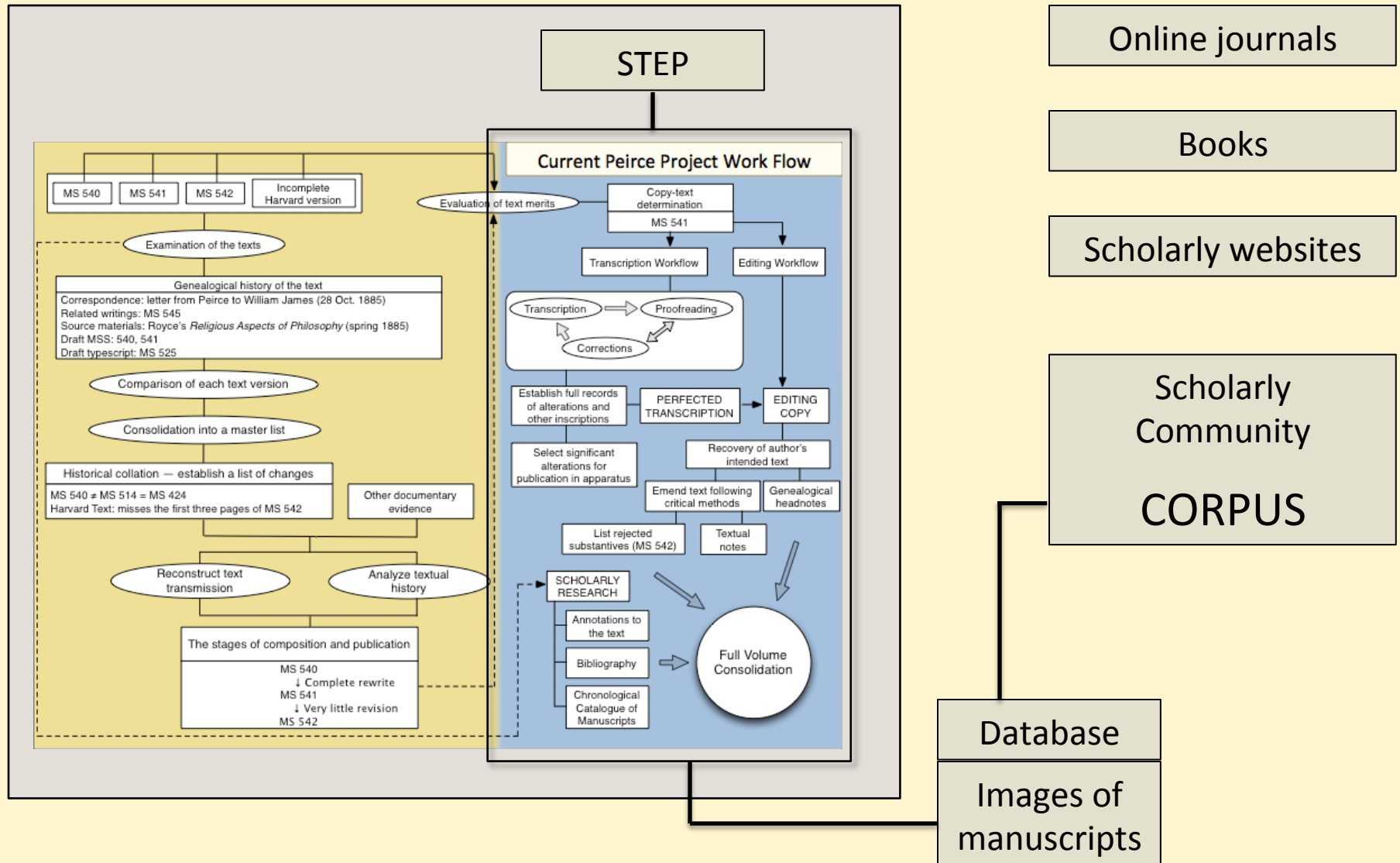
Current Peirce Project Work Flow



Preparing the transition to new production and dissemination technologies:

STEP and CORPUS

Workflow of the Peirce Project Critical Edition





[About STEP](#) [Contact](#) [Hello](#)

About STEP

[View](#)[Edit](#)[Webform](#)[Results](#)[Revisions](#)[Track](#)[Node export](#)

Navigation

- [Add content](#)
- [Recent content](#)

User menu

- [My account](#)
- [Log out](#)

Management

- [Administration](#)

Who's online

There is currently 1 user online.

Scholarly Text-Editing Platform

STEP is an open-source, online and in-browser Text-Encoding Initiative (TEI) XML document encoding platform allowing critical editions to transcribe, critically edit, annotate, format, and lay out highly structured digitized versions of original or digital copies of manuscripts, without needing to rely on ever-changing and expensive proprietary software.

Partially funded through an NEH Digital Humanities grant and powered by several open-source web-technologies, such as Drupal, PHP, MySQL, and JavaScript, STEP will be a robust tool for creating and managing content throughout the rigorous and exacting requirements of critical editing, with features such as revisions of saved content throughout various editing stages, permissions between editing groups, content locking to prevent accidental overwrites, end-user affordances to facilitate content creation both individually and collaboratively, context based authoring to mitigate invalid TEI documents, and more.

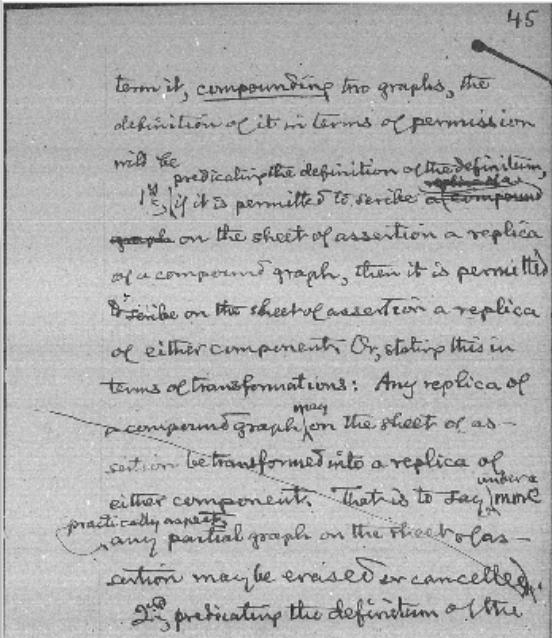
If you would like a demonstration account, please fill out this [form](#) and someone with the IAT will get back with you.

STEP TEI-compliant XML-based Transcription Interface

TitleEdit DocumentSelection ImagesFigures & GraphicsPresentationSave Options

TEI DocumentExportImportFormatValidateSymbolsAdd Highlight

14</sourceDesc>
15</fileDesc>
16
17<revisionDesc>
18
19</revisionDesc>
20
21</teiHeader>
22
23<text>
24<front>
25
26</front>
27
28<body>
29<p>term it, <hi>compounding</hi> two graphs, the
30definition of it in terms of permission will be</p>
31<p>1<hi rend="superscript">st</hi>, predicating the
definition of the definitum, if its permitted to scribe a
<subst>compound graph <add>replica of
a</add></subst> on the sheet of assertion a replica
of a compound graph, then it is permitted to scribe on the
sheet of assertion a replica of either component. Or,
stating this in terms of transformations: Any replica of a
compound graph <add>may</add> on the sheet of assertion be
transformed into a replica of either component. That is to
say, <add>under a</add> more <add>practically aspect,</add>
any partial graph may be erased or cancelled.</p>
32<p>2<hi rend="superscript">nd</hi>, predicating the
definitum of the</p>
33</body>
34</text>
35</TEI>
36
37



FiguresP
Elementsadd
HelpaddName
address

Frequently Used

NotesTag Documentation

< facsimile>: contains a representation of some written source in the form of a set of images rather than as transcribed or encoded text. [11.1.]

: Add-ons to the Scholarly Text-Editing Platform

(1) **STEP Transcriptor** — A fully customizable TEI/XML transcription application

Import Text for TEI Tagging... | **Export Transcription to STEP...** | **Insert Special Characters** ▾ | **Tagging Tools** ▾ | **Export Alteration Descriptions to STEP** ▾ | **Customize Tags/Menus** ▾ | **Export TEI Description to STEP...**

Transcription | Indent View | Anchored | TEI Rendition | Descr. Base Text

```
<body><pb n="p1" xml:id="LL1a-01"/><p>Ladies & Gentlemen,</p>
<p firstindent="15"> Since we last met <del><sub>
place="above"><del>a</del><add><sub> place="above"><del>a
mature</del><add>a full grown</add></sub></del></sub></del>
Herbert Spencer has <sub><del>passed
away</del><add>gone</add></sub>, and <del>I suppose</del> you have
<del>all</del> read <sub><del>the characterization of him</del><add>his
characterism</add></sub> by Prof. James, <del>as</del> —
<sub><del>a perfect all round</del><add>which neglects no side
of</add></sub><del> the philosopher or</del><add> the man, and
<add>which</add> contains no <delSpan spanTo="#delend01-01"
place="p1"/>word<anchor xml:id="delend01-01"/> that is not true. <del>I do
not know that Spencer's inconsistency in the matter of religion is not marked a
little <add>bit</add> too heavily; because <sub><del>I do not
believe</del><add>it seems to me that</add></sub> there is
<sub><del>nobody</del><add>none of us</add></sub> from the Pope to
<add>Huxley</add> who is not about as inconsistent on that subject as
Spencer; and from the <del><add>point of view</del></del> of real religion
theoretical inconsistencies afford the only way we have as yet for seeing
two</del> <pb n="p2" xml:id="LL1a-02"/><del>sides of the
truth.</del><sub><del>What Prof. James says</del><add>What is
said</add></sub> of the man's personal <del>consistently</del><add>and
tr</add></del> of</del> character <sub><del>is</del><add>is
a</add></sub><del> very wonderful thing to</del><sub><del>say and a
very</del><add>be able</add></sub><del><add>be capable of being
said with so much truth</del><add>be so true. As to that I have heard many
<gap reason="illegible-word" agent="erasure"></gap> authentic anecdotes and
can report two</del><add>very</add></del> small facts from my own experience.</add> I
was <addSpan spanTo="#addend02-01" place="p2"/>in<anchor
xml:id="addend02-01"/> London in <del>1870 or</del> 1871
<del>being</del> a young man <del><add>and</add></del> if
possible ever</del> more obscure <add>if possible</add> than I
<sub><del>am now.</del><add>now am.</add></sub> Spencer heard
of my being there <anchor xml:id="LL1a02-01"/><note n="asterisk"
target="#LL1a02-01" type="authorial" place="footer">My father probably
mentioned my visit in a letter to him.</note> and
<sub><del>sent</del><add>being</add></sub>, on the board of the
Athenæum Club, set me down as one of the twelve <sub><del>vis
persons</del><add>non-members</add></sub></del> who are admitted at one
time <add>There was no</del>t</del> possible motive for his doing that
except his desire to encourage a sincere inquirer.</add><sub><del>so that I
had the opportunity of</del><add>daily</add></sub> meeting
<sub><del>seeing</del><add>It give</add></sub> him
<del><sub><del>and</del><add>daily, as well</add></sub></del>
```

Alteration tags Type/Structure Description tags →

▼ anchor ▼

Attrib.: xml:id Values: addend02-01

[<anchor></anchor>]

Tag selection Insert tag Color tags Hide tags

Describe alterations Base Text → TEI Descr.

Syntactical descriptions of alterations

Automatic Descr. XML >> Edit Descr. XML

```
last met] before del[a below del/a mature below
inserted a full grown]
gone] intl ab del/passed away
and] before del/I suppose
you have] before del/all
his characterism] intl ab del/the characterization of him
Prof. James.] before del/as
which neglects no side of] intl ab del/a perfect all round
the philosopher or] inserted
which] inserted
contains no] before del/[word]
not true.] before del/I do not know that Spencer's
inconsistency in the matter of religion is not marked a
little • bit [inserted] too heavily; because • it seems to
me that [intl ab del/I do not believe] there is • none of
us [intl ab del/nobody] • from the [before del/inserted
point of view] of real religion theoretical inconsistencies
afford the only way we have as yet for seeing two
Prof. James] after del/sides of the truth.
What is said] intl ab del/What Prof. James says
man's personal] before del•consistently [before del
inserted and tel of
```

Pragmatic descriptions of alterations

Automatic Descr. XML >> Edit Descr. XML

```
last met] bef del[a bel del/a mature bel ins a full
grown]
gone] passed away
and] bef del/I suppose
you have] bef del/all
his characterism] the characterization of him
Prof. James.] bef del/as
which neglects no side of] a perfect all round
the philosopher or] ins
which] ins
contains no] bef del/[word]
```

TEI Base Descr. | Indent | Tagless | TEI Rend. Descr. | Indent | Tagless

```
<p> [PAGE 1] </p>
<p><opener><salute>Ladies & Gentlemen,</salute></opener></p>
<p firstindent="15"> Since we last met
<persName><forename>Herbert</forename>
<surname>Spencer</surname></persName> has gone, and you have read his
characterism by <name><roleName>Prof.</roleName>
<surname>James</surname></name>, — which neglects no side of the
philosopher or the man, and which contains no word that is not true. [PAGE 2]
What is said of the man's personal character is a very wonderful thing to be so
true. As to that I have heard many authentic anecdotes and can report two
small facts from my own experience. I was in
<placeName><settlement>London</settlement></placeName> in 1871 a
young man more obscure if possible than I now am.
<surname>Spencer</surname> heard of my being there [NOTE 02/01] and
being, on the board of the <orgName>Athenæum Club</orgName>, set me
down as one of the twelve non-members who are admitted at one time There
was no possible motive for his doing that except his desire to encourage a
sincere inquirer. daily meeting It give him I thus came to meet him daily during
that season although my not playing billiards; prevented my seeing as much of
him as I desired. </p>
<p>But objection the third is the really serious one; in it lies the nodus of the
whole question and its refutation would be quite a full treatise. If the
antecedent is not given in a perceptive judgment, then it must first emerge in
the conclusion of an inference. At this point we are obliged to draw the
distinction between the matter and the logical form. With the aid of the logic of
relations it would be easy to show that the entire logical matter of a conclusion
must in any mode of inference be contained, piecemeal, in the premisses.</p>
<p></p>
<p>p. 2 note #1 <mentioned><persName>My
<roleName>father</roleName></persName> probably mentioned my visit in
a letter to him.</mentioned></p>
<p></p>
```

HTML of Script Transcription XHTML

```
<p><font color="#008B8B">&lt;body&gt;</font><font
color="#800040">&lt;pb </font><font
color="#2F4F4F">n</font>=<font
color="#006633">"p1"</font><font color="#008B8B">
</font><font color="#2F4F4F">xml:id</font>=<font
color="#006633">"LL1a-01"</font><font
color="#800040">/&gt;</font><font
color="#008B8B">&lt;p&gt;</font> Ladies &amp; Gentlemen,<font
color="#008B8B">&lt;p&gt;</font></p>
<p><font color="#008B8B">&lt;p </font><font
color="#2F4F4F">firstindent</font>=<font
color="#006633">"15"</font><font
color="#008B8B">&lt;p </font><font size="13"></font> Since we
```

Doc.: LL1 Var. #: a Leaf type: p Initial #: 01 Current #: 01 r/v: Last #: 33

(2) STEP Emendator — prototype of a TEI/XML compliant emendation application

TranscriptorEmendatorAnnotator

Emendation Policy

Thu, 20 Feb 2014 10:17:55

Doc ID: Lowell Lecture IIIDate: July 3, 1892MO, -AW, -ADT

Emend ViewTEI RenderTEI Tagged XML

Current Transcription:
(Highlight text to begin emendation)

Ladies & Gentlemen,
Since we last met Herbert Spencer has gone, and you have read his characterism by Prof. James, — which neglects no side of the philosopher or the man, and which contains no word that is not true. [PAGE 2] What is said of the man's personal character is a very wonderful thing to be so true. As to that I have heard many authentic anecdotes and can report two small facts from my own experience. I was in London in 1871 a young man more obscure if possible than I now am. Spencer heard of my being there [NOTE 02/01] and being, on the board of the Athenæum Club, set me down as one of the twelve non-members who are admitted at one time There was no possible motive for his doing that except his desire to encourage a sincere inquirer. daily meeting It give him I thus came to meet him daily during that season although my not playing billiards; prevented my seeing as much of him as I desired.




Emended Text:
(All 'Suggested Emendations' are reflected in the box below)

Ladies & Gentlemen,
Since we last met Herbert Spencer has gone, and you have read his characterism by Prof. James, — which neglects no side of the philosopher or the man, and which contains no word that is not true. [PAGE 2] What is said of the man's personal character is a very wonderful thing to be so true. As to that I have heard many authentic anecdotes and can report two small facts from my own experience. I was in London in 1871 a young man more obscure if possible than I now am. Spencer heard of my being there [NOTE 02/01] and being, on the board of the Athenæum Club, set me down as one of the twelve non-members who are admitted at one time There was no possible motive for his doing that except his desire to encourage a sincere inquirer. daily meeting It give him I thus came to meet him daily during that season although my not playing billiards; prevented my seeing as much of him as I desired.

Save Emended Text

Emendation Tools

B I U abc X₂ X²



Advanced Emendation Tools

Sources for Emendation

Manuscript 1

Remarks: Peirce scribbled marginalia that appear in text of MS3. -AW

☐ SourceViewsigla: MS1

Manuscript 2

☐ SourceViewsigla: MS2

Manuscript 3

☐ SourceViewsigla: MS3

Century Dictionary

☐ SourceViewsigla: CD

Current EmendationProgress:

Prof. James, — whichLocation: Line 3 XML-ID: LL3L3w3

becomes

Type emended text here...

Source: -ADT

Type of emendation: MANDATORY

select type...

Reason for emendation: MANDATORY

select reason...

ALERT: Must enter emendation type and reason

☐ Suggest Textual Note

Suggest Emendation

*Emends will be queued for approval from -ADT

Suggested Emendations7

Line 1.2Gentlemanbecomes +/-spellingGentlemen

Line 1.9Source: -ADT, MS3Type: spelling

Line 2.3Reason: contextualT/N: NoStatus: needs -ADT approval

Line 2.8

Line 7.8Edit Suggested EmendationRemove Suggested Emendation

(3) STEP Text Comparator — A tool that helps visualize differences between variant texts

STEP Text Comparator

For a propositional term to be a subject, it must have "informed depth," that is, it must have real characters **that can be predicated of it also "with** logical truth on the whole in a supposed state of information." The informed depth is measured not according to the number of "mere names" that can be attached to the subject, but to the number of **distinct properties a devotee** of the pragmatic maxim **could sincerely distinguish as** really belonging to the subject of the proposition. This implies the possibility of testing comparable objects and subjecting them to an inductive inquiry. Peirce **indeed shows that induction**, by enlarging the breadth **of predicate terms, actually** increases the depth of subject terms—by boldly generalizing the attribution of a character from selected objects to their collection—while hypothesis, by enlarging the depth of subject terms, actually increases the breadth of predicate terms—by boldly enlarging their attribution to new individuals. Both types of ampliative inferences thus generate information.

For this to be possible, one needs to **remember a crucial outcome** of the argument of Peirce's 1867 "New List of Categories." As he was describing the multifaceted role played by the interpretant within the comparison **process that allows a proposition to emerge**, Peirce distinguished two aspects of how the interpretant exercises its mediation. We need to recall that for a predication to occur **three elements are necessary**: first, a representational candidate (or ground, whether it be monadic, dyadic, or triadic) with a claim that it is attachable to something (one or more subjects); second, a successful history of having been so attached on previous occasions (the correlate); and third, a mediating entity that compares the representational claim (the relate under supposition) with previous occurrences (correlate) and confirms that the current claim belongs to the same class as the other ones and that it is therefore valid. Such validation seals the claim, the copula is allowed to exert its representative function, and the proposition gets expressed.

For a propositional term to be a subject, it must have "informed depth," that is, it must have real characters **that can be attributed to it also "with** logical truth on the whole in a supposed state of information." The informed depth is measured not according to the number of "mere names" that can be attached to the subject, but to the number of **distinct qualities a devotee** of the pragmatic maxim **could distinguish as** really belonging to the subject of the proposition. This implies the possibility of testing comparable objects and subjecting them to an inductive inquiry. Peirce **shows indeed that induction**, by enlarging the breadth **of predicates, actually** increases the depth of subject terms—by boldly generalizing the attribution of a character from selected objects to their collection—while hypothesis, by enlarging the depth of subject terms, actually increases the breadth of predicate terms—by boldly enlarging their attribution to new individuals. Both types of ampliative inferences thus generate information.

The mediating interpretant fulfills two distinct functions: one is to identify the potential predicate by correlating it with formerly sealed representations, determining that the current situation is actually akin to them, and stating that kinship to future interpretants by blessing the copulative union of subject and predicate; and the other is to recognize that a representational claim is being offered for validation and continuation. Couched in terms of Peirce's mature semiotic theory, it means that, first, the interpretant is being determined by the sign to represent the object in the same triadic fashion that the sign itself claims to **be doing (that is, the** interpretant is being determined by the sign to determine other interpretants relative to the object); and second, the interpretant must **also represent, not merely the object of the sign, but the very relation of the sign to its object—thus turn that relation into its own object, and offer it to another interpretant.** For this to be possible, one needs to **remember a crucially important outcome** of the argument of Peirce's 1867 "New List of Categories." As he was describing the

●

Compare by word span

4

Compare by sentence segments

Compare by full sentences

Compare and Contrast

Base Text
↓
LEFT FIELD TEXT

WITH
←
→

Variant Text
↓
RIGHT FIELD TEXT

Save

● Example

Text Size:

↑

↓

Restore

Remove highlights

Import...

Export...

Clear...

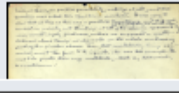
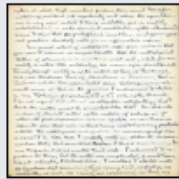
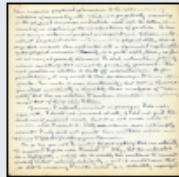
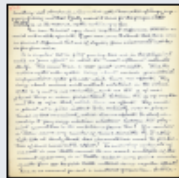
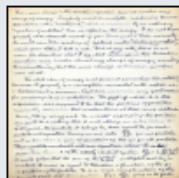
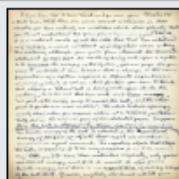
Close

- that can be predicated of it also "with > that can be attributed to it also "with
- distinct properties a devotee > distinct qualities a devotee
- could sincerely distinguish as > could distinguish as
- indeed shows that induction, > shows indeed that induction,
- of predicate terms, actually > of predicates, actually
- remember a crucial outcome > remember a crucially important outcome
- process that allows a proposition to emerge, Peirce distinguished two aspects of >
- process that brings a new proposition to expression, Peirce isolated two aspects of
- three elements are necessary > three elements are needed:

- For a propositional term to be a subject, it must have "informed depth," that is, it must have real characters that can be predicated of it also "with logical truth on the whole in a supposed state of information." The informed depth is measured not according to the number of "mere names" that can be attached to the subject, but to the number of distinct properties a devotee of the pragmatic maxim could sincerely distinguish as really belonging to the subject of the proposition. > For a propositional term to be a subject, it must have "informed depth," that is, it must have real characters that can be attributed to it also "with logical truth on the whole in a supposed state of information." The informed depth is measured not according to the number of "mere names" that can be attached to

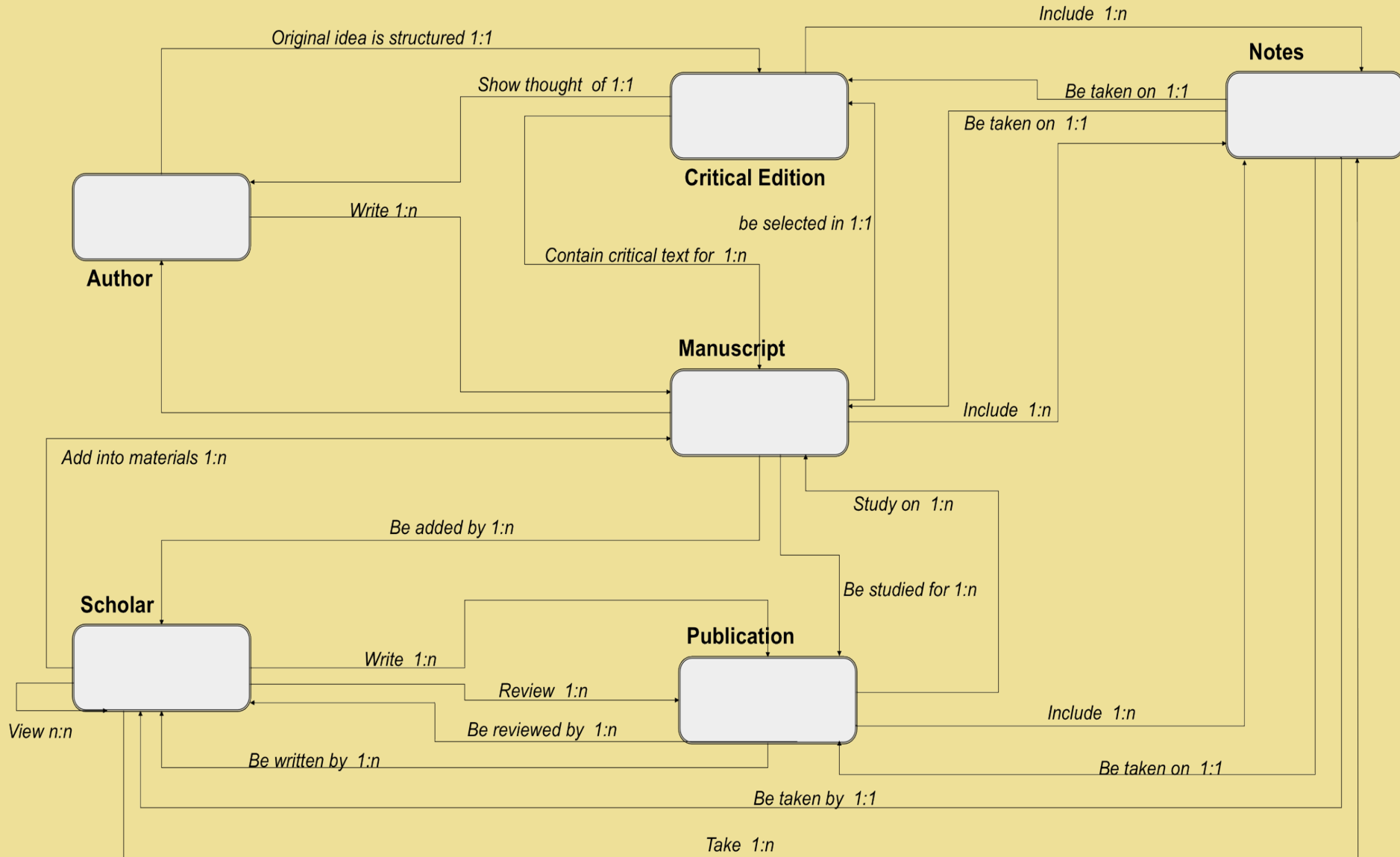
(4) STEP Image Browser

A tool to
access
digitized
images of
Peirce's texts




^{+ + b}
integral $\int F's = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 + C$ where the constant of integration C is the "energy." What an odd notion that simply because this does not involve the time therefore it represents a substance! There are lots of other such constants in dynamics that arise from integration and do not involve the time. Such is the rotation-area for example. Why are these not supposed to be substances? If a substance has any quantity, it ought to mean something to assign a definite value to that quantity. So it would for the rotation-area; and in fact Foucault's pendulum experiment shows that the rotation area of the starry heavens is roughly zero. That is a dynamical fact, that remains whether one adopts the Newtonian view of real space or the body "alpha", or whatever ~~of the~~ other absurdity has been or can be suggested. But what is the total energy of the universe. If two ^{material} ~~concrete~~ points attract one another inversely as the square of the distance and E is the energy they would have if both were at rest at an infinite distance from one another, their energy when at rest at any other distance r would be $(k \text{ being the modulus of attraction}) E - \frac{k}{r}$, so that for $r < \frac{k}{E}$ the energy would be negative, unless we made E infinite and talked of finite increments & decrements of an infinite quantity! In short, it seems absurd to give the energy any definite value without we allow it to be negative, which is not much like a substance. Moreover there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the parts of energy have any individual identity. If a ball strikes an elastic cushion, parts with energy, and then receives as much energy again, as far as we can discover it means nothing to ask whether it takes back the same energy it had or

CORPUS: Network of one-to-one and one-to-many relations between users, materials, and contributions



CORPUS Prototype: My Work Space [1]



CORPUS
Collaborative Research Platform
for Scholarly Communities

My Workspace

Alerts NEW

Search

Advanced Search

My Materials

My Projects


NEW My Reviews (1)

My Publications


My Notes

My Materials


Manuscript (34)



MS for Sketch of A
New Philosophy




MS for County
Medical Society
Records




MS for Doctrine of
Necessity Examined

[Click to see all](#)


Publications (12)



[\[Critical Edition\] 24. Doctrine of Necessity Examined
Writings of Charles S. Peirce
A Chronological Edition, Volume 8 \(1890 - 1892\)](#)




[\[PDF\] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siecle EraH
Kragh - arXiv preprint arXiv:1207.2016, 2012 - arxiv.org](#)




[L'Analytique de la représentation chez Peirce
\(Publications des Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis
1996\)](#)

[Click to see all](#)


Other Online Materials (23)



Online videos on related topic



Online articles/news on related topic




Online articles/news on related topic


[Click to see all](#)


CORPUS Prototype: My Work Space [2]

My Projects

Ongoing Projects (3)

 Project 1: Reality of Chance

 Project 2: CORPUS

 Project 3: WADER

[Click to see all](#)

Finished Projects (14)

1. Category Theory *March, 2012 - Jan, 2013*

2. Fast Browsing *Sep, 2011 - Feb, 2012*


3. WADER *March, 2011 - Jan, 2012*


4. AJLKDHLKJ *March, 2012 - Jan, 2013*


[Click to see all](#)


My Reviews

Ongoing Reviews (4)

 New Thinking of Pierce's Theory of Categories


 Pierce's Theory of Categories


 CORPUS


 SPEA Walker Principle


[Click to see all](#)

Submitted Reviews (13)

 Fast browsing *Oct, 2009 - Feb, 2011*

 ACBGH *Oct, 2009 - Feb, 2011*

 WADER *Apr, 2011 - Jan, 2012*

 AJLKDHLKJ *Mar, 2012 - Jan, 2013*

[Click to see all](#)

CORPUS Prototype: My Work Space [3]

My Publications

Publications In Peer-review (2)



Co-editor, The Essential Peirce and Writings of Charles S. Peirce: a chronological edition, Volumn 12



Category Theory: a contribution to historical edition, Benjamin F., Volumn 11

[Click to see all](#)

My Published Works (4)



Contributions to Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society, TEXT—An Interdisciplinary Annual of Textual Studies, Cognitio, Recherches sémiotiques/Semiotic Inquiry, Semiotiche, S.E.E.D. Journal, and Zeitschrift für Semiotik

[Click to see all](#)

My Notes

My Notes (34)



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 30th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 16th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 8th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era

[Click to see all](#)

Others' shared Notes (22)



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 30th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era BY Tao



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 16th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era BY Tao



Project 1: Reality of Chance Apr 8th
[Paper] A Sense of Crisis: Physics in the fin-de-siècle Era BY Tao

[Click to see all](#)

Prototype — Manuscript View

Manuscript of Doctrine of Necessity Examined by Peirce in 1891 (27 pages)

Switch to [Critical Text View](#)

The Doctrine of Necessity Examined.

In the Monist for January, 1891, I endeavored to show what elementary ideas ought to enter into our view of the universe. I may mention that on those considerations I had already grounded a cosmical theory, and from it had deduced a considerable number of consequences capable of being compared with experience. This comparison is now in progress, but under existing circumstances must occupy many years.

I propose here to examine the common belief that every ^{single} fact in the universe is precisely determined by law. It must not be supposed that this is a doctrine

96

Page 1

Transcription

[Book] Writings of Charles S. Peirce
Edited by The PEIRCE EDITION PROJECT

In the Monist for January, 1891, I endeavored to show what elementary ideas ought to enter into our view of the universe. I may mention that on those considerations I had already grounded a cosmical theory, and from it had deduced a considerable number of consequences capable of being compared with experience. This comparison is now in progress, but under existing circumstances must occupy many years.


I propose here to examine the common belief that every single fact in the universe is precisely determined by law. It must not be supposed that this is a doctrine

- Digital version of manuscript
- Reliable transcription of the manuscript
- Available access to the Critical Edition

Prototype — Critical Edition View

deduced a considerable number of consequences capable of being compared with experience. This comparison is now in progress, but under existing circumstances must occupy many years.

I propose here to examine the common belief that every single fact in the universe is precisely determined by law. It must not be supposed that this is a doctrine accepted everywhere and at all times by all rational men. Its first advocate appears to have been Democritus the atomist, who was led to it, as we are informed, by reflecting upon the "impenetrability, translation, and impact of matter (ajntitupiva kai; fora; kai; plgh; th~ u}lh~)." That is to say, having restricted his attention to a field where no influence other than mechanical constraint could possibly come before his notice, he straightway jumped to the conclusion that throughout the universe that was the sole principle of action,--a style of reasoning so usual in our day with men not unreflecting as to be more than excusable in the infancy of thought. But Epicurus, in revising the atomic doctrine and repairing its defences, found himself obliged to suppose that atoms swerve from their courses by spontaneous chance; and thereby he conferred upon the theory life and entelechy. For we now clearly that the peculiar function of the molecular hypothesis in physics is to open an entry for the calculus of probabilities. Already, the prince of philosophers had repeatedly and emphatically condemned the dictum of Democritus (especially in the Physics, Book II, chapters iv, v, vi), holding that events come to pass in three ways, namely, 1 st, by external compulsion, or the action of efficient causes, 2 nd, by virtue of an inward nature, or the influence of final causes, and 3 rd, irregularly, without definite cause, but just by absolute chance; and this doctrine is of the inmost essence of Aristotelianism. It affords, at any rate, a valuable enumeration of the possible ways in which anything can be supposed to have come about. The freedom of the will, too, was admitted both by Aristotle and by Epicurus. But the Stoa, which in every department seized upon the most tangible, hard, and lifeless element, and blindly denied the existence of every other, which, for example, impugned the validity of the inductive method and wished to fill its place with the reductio ad absurdum, very naturally became the one school of ancient philosophy to stand by a strict necessitarianism, thus returning to the single principle of Democritus that Epicurus was unable to swallow. Necessitarianism and materialism with the

 [Add it to your project](#)

- Integrate manuscripts, the front matter, and the back matter of a critical edition all at once
- Multiple alterations are shown through highlighting
- Materials can be added to your personal workspace (your own project)

Peer-review Process

My Workspace

Alerts NEW

Advanced Search

My Materials

My Projects

My Reviews

My Publications

My Notes

My Workspace > My Reviews > Ongoing Reviews > New Thinking of Pierce's Theory of Categories

[Review] New Thinking of Pierce's Theory of Categories

Review Checklist

1. First read through the author's draft, What is your initial reaction to it?

2. Now look at the draft more closely and try to evaluate it from the aspect of originality, importance, theoretical contribution, clarity of presentation and organization.

3. Does the paper contain sufficient and appropriate references?

4. Does the author accurately identify the system to which his / her object belongs? If not, can you make any suggestions?

5. What do you consider the draft's greatest strength? A weakness you suggest the author consider?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec convallis ultrices varius. Nullam porttitor pulvinar eros, eget tempus enim. Sed ut vehicula sapien. Nam vel suscipit justo, at mattis tellus. Curabitur at posuere tellus. Vivamus volutpat, ipsum ac malesuada pulvinar, est nunc auctor tellus, non varius justo ipsum ut eros. Pellentesque in urna eget erat varius lacinia et eget dui. Ut sollicitudin nec purus nec malesuada sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pe aliquam massa et tincidunt. Suspendis consectetur magna tempus, aliquam v

Nam eu lorem dui. Curabitur auctor a fringilla libero a auctor varius. Vivam sagittis et lectus. Pellentesque eu a nibh lorem a nisi. Sed pellentesque orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubi risus justo quis metus.

Morbi vitae gravida felis. Vivamu volutpat. Suspendisse molestie posuere eu. Vestibulum odio er congue. Donec convallis, tellus Nullam mauris enim, elementu nec quam. Praesent sollicitud euismod quam. Phasellus ele nulla semper tempus imperd

Check List

Reviewer's Name

Reviewer Expertise in:

Philosophy

Please rate after each point below, and explain why gave that rating.

Originality:

Why?

☐ Excellent

☐ Very Good

☐ Good

☐ Fair

☐ Not applicable

Importance:

Why?

☐ Excellent

☐ Very Good

☐ Good

☐ Fair

☐ Not applicable

Clarity of presentation:

Why?

☐ Excellent

☐ Very Good

☐ Good

☐ Fair

☐ Not applicable

OVERALL EVALUATION:

5 (strong accept)

The Continued Legacy of Joseph Ransdell (1931 – 2010)

ARISBE: The Peirce Gateway



[FAQs About Peirce & Arisbe](#)

[News Links](#)

[Institute for American Thought: Videos](#)

[SemiotiX: "World Report: The Peirce Edition Project"](#)

[Autobiographical Peirce at WYTTYNYNS.net](#)

BLOG ROLL:
[The Peirce Blog](#)
[Michael SHAPIRO](#)
[Vinicius ROMANINI](#)
[David O'HARA](#)
[Adrian IVAKHIV](#)
[Jason HILLS](#)
[Tom GOLLIER](#)
[Clark GOBLE](#)
[Gary 'gnox' FUHRMAN](#)

www.cspeirce.com

Research Most Visited Getting Started Varia Peirce PEP Apple Displays & ... Nhat IUPUI Finances Business Latest Headlines LiveCode

Search Arisbe via Google

[PEIRCE-L Forum](#) [Papers by C S Peirce](#) [Papers Related to C S Peirce](#) [C S Peirce in Translation](#) [Manuscript Images](#) [Table of 354 Dissertations](#)

[Special Resources](#) [Annotated Links](#) [85 Books 2006-2014](#) [30 Journals & Series](#) [53 Centers, Societies, etc.](#)




Arisbe

The Peirce Gateway

A philosophical website,
providing access to resources for
the life, work, and continuing interest in
the American philosopher, scientist, and humanist

Charles Sanders Peirce

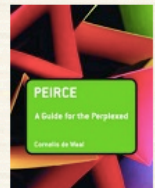
 Hosted for the [Institute for American Thought](#) (home of the [Peirce Edition Project](#))
by the [Indiana University School of Liberal Arts](#)

[▶ PEP links & video ◀](#)

From ROBERT LANE:
July 2, 2014: [PEIRCE CONGRESS: FINAL CALL FOR REGISTRATION...](#)
June 23, 2014: [PEIRCE CONGRESS; HOTEL & REGISTRATION DEADLINES; UPDATED PROGRAM; AUDIO-VISUAL INFO...](#)

NEW PAGE BEGUN AT ARISBE: [Images of Peirce's Marginalia...](#)

ARISBE REPORT:



NOW AT PEIRCE-L: 2014 Peirce Centennial SEMINAR on
[Peirce: A Guide for the Perplexed](#) by CORNELIS DE WAAL...

- ▶ Chapter 9: Mind, God, and cosmos. Emceed by SØREN BRIER. Continuing...
- ▶ [Links to threads](#) of the Peirce Centennial Seminar at peirce-l...

Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos

www.unav.es/gep/

Most Visited | Dictionaries | Finances | IUPUI | Library | SEARCH | Societies | PEIRCE | Text | Grants | LiveCode | OneStart | Yahoo!

GRUPO DE ESTUDIOS PEIRCEANOS

English

Google: Web GEP

"No llamo ciencia a los estudios solitarios de un hombre aislado. Sólo cuando un grupo de hombres, más o menos en intercomunicación, se ayudan y estimulan unos a otros al comprender un conjunto particular de estudios como ningún extraño podría comprenderlos, [solo entonces] llamo a su vida ciencia".

C. S. Peirce, "The Nature of Science", MS 1334, Adirondack Summer School Lectures, 1905



Juliette y Charles S. Peirce en el jardín de Arisbe, Milford, Pennsylvania, hacia 1907 *

[CORRESPONDENCIA EUROPEA DE CHARLES S. PEIRCE](#)

[Galería de fotos](#)

[Presentación y miembros](#)

[Introducción a Peirce](#)

[Traducciones de C. S. Peirce en español](#)

Artículos on-line sobre C. S. Peirce

[Textos posteriores a 1960](#)

[Textos anteriores a 1960](#)

[Números monográficos](#)

[Tesis doctorales](#)

[Bibliografía Peirceana](#)

[Seminarios](#)

[Boletín informativo: suscripción](#)

[Enlaces](#)

[Los manuscritos de C. S. Peirce](#) (en construcción)

SPAIN: Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos



Correspondencia europea de C. S. Peirce: creatividad y cooperación científica



C. S. Peirce en Berlín (1875)
[C. S. Peirce Papers, Houghton Library, Harvard University]

[Familia de C. S. Peirce](#)

[Otros contactos](#)

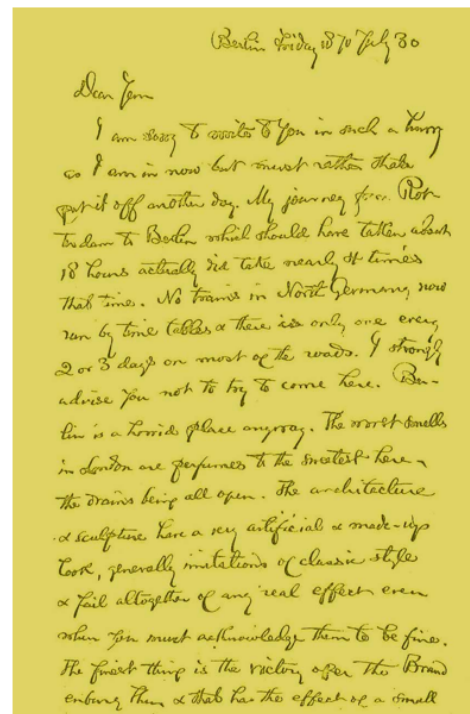
[Corresponsales europeos](#)

Viajes europeos de Charles S. Peirce

- [El primer viaje por Europa \(18 de junio de 1870-7 de marzo de 1871\)](#) [Financiado por el PIUNA 2007-2009]
- [El segundo viaje por Europa \(3 de abril de 1875-agosto de 1876\)](#) [Financiado por el MCI: FFI2011-24340 y el PIUNA 2012-2014]
- El tercer viaje a Europa (13 de septiembre de 1877-18 noviembre de 1877)
- El cuarto viaje a Europa (abril de 1880-agosto de 1880)
- El quinto viaje a Europa (mayo de 1883-septiembre de 1883)

Letter transcription

[Anterior/Siguiente](#)



[Berlín](#), 30 de julio de 1870,

Querido [Jem](#)¹,

Siento escribirte con tanta prisa como tengo ahora, pero lo prefiero a posponerlo otro día. Mi viaje de Rotterdam a Berlín, que debería haber durado unas 18 horas, en realidad duró cerca de cuatro veces ese tiempo. No hay trenes ahora en el norte de [Alemania](#) regidos por horarios y sólo hay uno cada dos o tres días en la mayor parte de las líneas². Te aconsejo firmemente que no trates de venir aquí. De todos modos Berlín es un lugar horroroso. Los peores olores de Londres son los más dulces perfumes aquí, al estar todas las alcantarillas abiertas. La [arquitectura](#) y la [escultura](#) tienen una apariencia muy adornada y artificial, generalmente imitaciones del estilo clásico y no tienen ningún efecto real, incluso aunque debas reconocer que es bonito. Lo más bonito es la [Victoria](#) sobre la [Puerta de Brandenburgo](#), que hace el efecto de un pequeño



COMMENS

Digital Companion to C. S. Peirce



Home News ▾ Dictionary ▾ Encyclopedia ▾ Bibliography Keywords Links Share

Post User

COVER ❖ FRONT MATTER

LATEST QUOTES ❖ LATEST TERMS

SOURCES ❖ INDEX ❖ CONTRIBUTORS

COMMENTS ❖ SUGGESTIONS

- *À Posteriori Inference (var.)*
- *À Posteriori Reasoning*
- *Abduction*
- *Action*
- *Activity (var.)*
- *Actual*

COVER ❖ FRONT MATTER
TABLE OF CONTENTS
AUTHOR INDEX ❖ KEYWORD INDEX
SUBMISSIONS

Principal Editors

- Mats Bergman
- João Queiroz

Assistant Editors

- Pedro Atã
- Sami Paavola

Editorial Board

- Rossella Fabbrichesi
- Priscila Farias

The Commens Dictionary

Peirce's Terms in His Own Words

New Edition

MATS BERGMAN AND SAMI PAAVOLA

Published by Commens

New edition 2014

The Commens Encyclopedia

The Digital Encyclopedia of Peirce Studies

New Edition

EDITED BY MATS BERGMAN AND JOÃO QUEIROZ

Thank you so much for
your attention!

André De Tienne: adetienn@iupui.edu