

Editorial

Cognitio endeavors to bring to readers essays that encourage reflection on classic pragmatism, as well as to maintain in its publications a fruitful dialogue with other philosophical trends. Thus **Cognitio** proceeds, within its editorial line, opening up spaces for transversal themes in which philosophy, in its various nuances, bonds with pragmatism and related disciplines.

In this issue, we apprise our readers with the versatility of the thought of Charles S. Peirce spread over various instigating articles, one of which is an interesting biographical essay. In this essay, David E. Pfeifer outlines the positive aspects that the controversial figure of Juliette Peirce represented in Charles S. Peirce's life, particularly as regards his mature work. Two other inspired articles bring up a broad range of themes in Peirce's philosophy. The article by Jeffrey Brian Downard provides a new reading of the role of phenomenology and categories in the author's work. Regarded as the first discipline within Peircean philosophy, phenomenology or phanerescopy remain a controversial issue among Peircean scholars. This article rekindles the debate by raising new discussions on the study of this science, whose relevance was emphasized by Peirce himself for an understanding of his theoretical system. In turn, Takafumi Kato reflects anew on the Peircean theory of the mind and its significance to the philosophy of the mind, so common nowadays, by suggesting it as "an optimistic review" of the works of A. Clark and D. Chalmers on the theme.

Within the context of Peirce's importance to the history of philosophy, David Dilworth emphasizes the philosopher's involvement in German thought in the nineteenth century, particularly as regards the influence of Schelling's thought on his work. Also, the author underlines that this influence becomes relevant in Peirce's interpretation of Hegel's thought, stressing how both authors' thoughts reflected on Peirce's mature philosophy.

Another classic pragmatist in this issue is Josiah Royce. Ludwig Nagl's paper reflects how Royce dealt with the negative aspects present in the human experience of finitude based on his philosophy of religion, which is strongly influenced by Peirce's pragmatism, but without incurring in a naïve view of the problem.

This issue also includes a paper by Ricardo Corrêa de Araujo, which offers his analysis on neopragmatism and the political philosophy in the late work of Richard Rorty, an always controversial figure in the history of pragmatism. Dealing with themes that address transversality, we introduce the article by Cleverson Leite Bastos and Maurino Loureiro do Nascimento, who investigate the concept of existence from the philosophy of language, taking, as a starting point, a case study of the psychiatric nosology disease known as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

We also highlight two articles based on Peircean logic. Frank Thomas Sautter and Hércules de Araújo Feitosa expound on six rules of derivation that Peirce's diagrammatic method provides for classic propositional logic. Steven Skaggs, in turn, presents a very interesting scheme for an analysis of visual issues based on the first trichotomy of Peirce's semiotics.

The journal concludes this issue with reviews on two releases that have much to add to the collection of scholarly research on Peircean philosophy. The first, by Sara

Barrena, presents the fine and significant work by Hedy Boero in the book Charles S. Peirce: Claves para una ética pragmática, in which the author reflects on a valued and noteworthy theme for what it represented in the philosopher's thought, which he addressed in great depth only in his last years of life. In the second review, Winfried Nöth and Guilherme Henrique de Oliveira Cestari make a careful analysis of the essays the comprise the book A lógica de diagramas de Charles Sanders Peirce: Implicações em ciência cognitiva, lógica e semiótica, by João Queiroz and Lafayette de Moraes (orgs.). In it, in view of its interdisciplinarity, the reviewers comment specifically on the research being performed globally by various scholars on this part of Peirce's work.

*As customary, we wish all readers of **Cognitio** a fruitful reading and reflection on the texts included in this issue, hoping that they may contribute toward a continuous development and dissemination of the increasingly studied current of pragmatism.*

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