

Hartshorne distinguishes between “monadic or non-relative predicates” and “relative predicates” (“The Divine Relativity and Absoluteness: A Reply”: 32; cf. also 58 in the same essay, where he distinguishes between “relational” and “monadic” predicates).

Isn't it fair to suppose that just as “non-relative” predicates can also be said to be “monadic”—presumably in Peirce's sense of the term—so “relative” (or “relational”) predicates could, quite properly, also be said to be “dyadic”—again, in Peirce's sense of the term?

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