

Complete Argument

1867 | On the Natural Classification of Arguments | W 2:24

...every argument has, as portion of its leading principle, a certain principle which cannot be eliminated from its leading principle. Such a principle may be termed a *logical principle*.

An argument whose leading principle contains nothing which can be eliminated is termed a *complete*, in opposition to an *incomplete*, *rhetorical*, or *enthymematic* argument.

In 1893, Peirce modified the last part of this quote as follows: "Since it can never be requisite that a fact stated should also be implied in order to justify a conclusion, every *logical principle* considered as an assertion will be found to be quite empty. The only thing it really enunciates is a rule of inference; considered as expressing truth, it is nothing." (CP 2.467)

1880 | On the Algebra of Logic | W 4:167; CP 3.166

...a leading principle, which contains no fact not implied or observable in the premisses, is termed a *logical principle*, and the argument it governs is termed a *complete*, in contradistinction to an *incomplete*, argument, or *enthymeme*.