

mony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses.

In *oratory*, a judicious disposition of words, syllables and cadences constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic numbers.

# 6. Poetry ; verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.  
Pope.

Here the first word *numbers* may be taken for *poetry* or *verse*, and the second for *measure*.

Yet should the Muses bid my *numbers* roll.  
Pope.

7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one or an individual, is the singular number ; the termination that denotes two or more individuals or units, constitutes the plural number. Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun or a verb is in the singular or the plural number.

8. In *mathematics*, number is variously distinguished. *Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units ; as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. *Ordinal numbers* are those which express order ; as first, second, third, fourth, &c.

*Determinate number*, is that referred to a given unit, as a ternary or three ; an *indeterminate number*, is referred to unity in general, and called quantity.

*Homogeneous numbers*, are those referred to the same units ; those referred to different units are termed *heterogeneous*.

*Whole numbers*, are called *integers*.

A *rational number*, is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity, is termed *irrational* or *surd*.

A *prime* or *primitive number*, is divisible only by unity ; as three, five, seven, &c.

A *perfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 1. 7. 4. 2. 1. make the number 28.

An *imperfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defective ; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6. 4. 3. 2. 1. make 16 ; or defective, as 16, whose aliquot parts, 8. 4. 2. 1. make 15 only.

A *square number*, is the product of a number multiplied by itself ; as, 16 is the square number of 4.

A *cubic number*, is the product of a square number by its root ; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3.

*Golden number*, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions and other aspects of the moon are nearly the same as they were on the same days of the month 19 years before.

NUMBER, *v. t.* [L. *numero*.] To count ; to reckon ; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection or multitude.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. Gen. xiii.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors.  
Is. liii.

NUMBERED, *pp.* Counted ; enumerated.

NUMBERER, *n.* One that numbers.

NUMBERING, *ppr.* Counting ; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.

NUMBERLESS, *a.* That cannot be counted ; innumerable. Milton.

NUMBERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMBING, *ppr.* num'ming. Making torpid.

NUMBLES, *n.* [Fr. *nombles*.] The entrails of a deer. Bailey.

NUMBNESS, *n.* num'ness. Torpor ; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold.

NUMERABLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis*.] That may be numbered or counted.

NUMERAL, *a.* [Fr. ; L. *numeralis*.] Pertaining to number ; consisting of number.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions. Locke.

2. Expressing number ; representing number ; standing as a substitute for figures ; as *numeral* letters ; as X for 10 ; L for fifty ; C for 100 ; D for 500 ; M for 1000.

3. Expressing numbers ; as *numeral* characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin ; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.

NUMERALLY, *adv.* According to number ; in number.

NUMERARY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numery* canon. Ayliffe.

NUMERATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers ; to calculate. [But *enumerate* is generally used.] Lancaster.

NUMERATION, *n.* [L. *numeratio*.] The act or art of numbering.

*Numeration* is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. Locke.

2. In *arithmetic*, notation ; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters ; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. Thus we write 1000, for thousand, and 50, we read fifty.

NUMERATOR, *n.* [L.] One that numbers.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus,  $\frac{5}{9}$ , that is, five ninths ; 5 being the *numerator*, and 9 the denominator.

NUMERIC, } [It. *numerico* ; Fr. *numerique* ; from L. *numerus*, number.]

NUMERICAL, } *a.* Belonging to number ; denoting number ; consisting in numbers ; as *numerical* algebra ; *numerical* characters.

2. *Numerical* difference, is that by which one individual is distinguished from another. The same *numerical* body is identically the same.

NUMERICALLY, *adv.* In numbers ; as parts of a thing *numerically* expressed.

2. With respect to number or sameness in number ; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

NUMERIST, *n.* One that deals in numbers. [Not used.] Brown.

NUMEROSITY, *n.* The state of being numerous. [Not used.] Brown.

NUMEROUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus*.] Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals ; as a *numerous* army ; a *numerous* body ; a *numerous* people.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers ; melodious ; musical. In prose, a style becomes *numerous* by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words ; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well sounding words.

NUMEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being numerous or many ; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals ; as the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly.

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers ; melodiousness ; musicalness.

NUMISMATIC, *a.* [L. *numisma*, money, coin ; Gr. *νομισμα*, from *νομίζω*, to suppose, to sanction, from *νομος*, law or custom.] Pertaining to money, coin or medals.

NUMISMATICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *νομισμα*, coin, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUMMARY, } *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.]

NUMMULAR, } Pertaining to coin or money.

NUMMULITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, money.]

Possil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.

NUMPS, *n.* A dolt ; a blockhead. [Not used.] Parker.

NUMSKULL, *n.* [numb and skull.] A dunce ; a dolt ; a stupid fellow.

NUMSKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect ; stupid ; doltish.

NUN, *n.* [Sax. Dan. *nunne* ; D. *non* ; G. *nonne* ; Sw. *nunna* ; Fr. *nonne*.]

A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

NUN, *n.* A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck.

2. The blue titmouse.

NUNCHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. [qn. from *noon*, or a corruption of *lunchcon*.]

NUNCIATURE, *n.* [See *Nuncio*.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, *n.* [It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. An ambassador from the pope to some catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the pope's representative.

2. A messenger ; one who brings intelligence.