

Word Study H4510 Minyan enumeration, number

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Introduction

In a recent legal geek-out, I came across this word *praetor* which lead to another word *decemviri*...

Decemviri

Decemviri (singular *decemvir*) is a Latin term meaning "**Ten Men**" which designates any such commission in the Roman Republic (cf. *Triumviri*, Three Men). Different types of decemvirate include the writing of laws with consular imperium (*LEGIBVS SCRIBVNDIS CONSVLARI IMPERIO*), the judging of litigation (*STLITIBVS IVDICANDIS*), the making of sacrifices (*SACRIS FACIVNDIS*), and the distribution of public lands (*AGRIS DANDIS ADSIGNANDIS*). Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decemviri>

See also quorum. This reminded of the Hebrew word and Jewish concept of *Minyan*. The conclusion I would draw from this study, confined to *sola scriptura*, is that there is nothing authoritative about 10 men. If you were to create a religious order then the number of men to make a *Minyan* / Quorum is to be defined in its creation ... charter and by-laws.

H4510 *minyan* enumeration, number

מנין

Strong's: (Chaldee); from [H4483](#); *enumeration*: - number.

LXX: [G706](#) arithmos, **KJC** (only once) [Ezr_6:17](#)

H4483 *menah* set, numbered, ordained

מנה מנה

Strong's: (Chaldee); corresponding to [H4487](#); to *count, appoint*: - number, ordain, set.

LXX: [G3354](#) *metreo*

KJC: set, 3 [Ezr_7:25](#), [Dan_2:49](#), [Dan_3:12](#) numbered, 1 [Dan_5:26](#) ordained, 1 [Dan_2:24](#)

H4487 *manah* number(ed), appointed, prepare(ed), telleth, count, set

מנה

A primitive root; properly to *weigh* out; by implication to *allot* or constitute officially; also to *enumerate* or enroll: - appoint, count, number, prepare, set, tell.

LXX related word(s)

G236 <i>allasso</i>	G3860 <i>para didomi</i>	G3049 <i>logizomai</i>	G2525 <i>kath istemi</i>	G322 <i>ana deiknumi</i>
G1299 <i>dia tasso</i>	G1325 <i>didomi</i>	G4367 <i>pros tasso</i>	G705 <i>arithmeo</i>	

Total KJV Occurrences: 28

number, 7 [Gen_13:16](#), [2Sa_24:1](#), [1Ki_20:25](#), [1Ch_21:1](#), [1Ch_27:24](#), [Isa_65:12](#) (2)

numbered, 7 [Gen_13:16](#), [1Ki_3:8](#), [1Ki_8:5](#), [1Ch_21:17](#), [2Ch_5:6](#), [Ecc_1:15](#), [Isa_53:12](#)

appointed, 4 [1Ch_9:29](#), [Job_7:3](#), [Dan_1:5](#), [Dan_1:10](#)

prepared, 4 [Jon_1:17](#), [Jon_4:6-8](#) (3)

telleth, 2 [Psa_147:4](#), [Jer_33:13](#)

count, 1 [Num_23:10](#)

prepare, 1 [Psa_61:7](#)

set, 1 [Dan_1:11](#)

told, 1 [2Ki_12:10](#)

QUORUM

1. Used substantively, quorum signifies the number of persons belonging to a legislative assembly, a corporation, society, or other body, required to transact business; there is a difference between an act done by a definite number of persons, and one performed by an indefinite number: in the first case a majority is required to constitute a quorum, unless the law expressly directs that another number may make one; in the latter case any number who may be present may act, the majority of those present having, as in other cases, the right to act.
7 Cowen, 402; 9 B. & C. 648; Ang. on Corp. 28.1.
2. Sometimes the law requires a greater number than a bare majority to form a quorum, in such case no quorum is present until such a number convene.
3. When an authority is confided to several persons for a private purpose, all must join in the act, unless otherwise authorized.
6 John. R. 38. Vide Authority, Majority; Plurality.

Sidebar – Search of Bouvier's Law Dictionary for “Religious Order”

CANON

eccl. law. This word is taken from the Greek, and signifies a rule or law. In ecclesiastical law, it is also used to designate **an order of religious persons**. Francis Duaren says, the reason why the ecclesiastics called the rules they established canons or rules, (canones id est regulas) and not laws, was modesty. They did not dare to call them (leges) laws, lest they should seem to arrogate to themselves the authority of princes and magistrates.^{De}
Sacris Ecclesiae Ministeriis, p. 2, in pref. See Law, Canon.

PROFESSION

1. This word has several significations. 1. It is a public declaration respecting something.
Code, 10, 41, 6.
2. It is a state, art, or mystery; as the legal profession.
Dig. 1, 18, 6, 4; Domat, Dr. Pub. 1. 1, t. 9, s. 1, n. 7.
3. **In the ecclesiastical law, it is the act of entering into a religious order.**
See 17 Vin. Ab. 545.

BY-LAWS

Rules and ordinances made by a corporation for its own government. 2. The power to make by-laws is usually conferred by express terms of the charter creating the corporation, though, when not expressly granted, it is given by implication, and it is incident to the very existence of a corporation. When there is an express grant, limited to certain cases and for certain purposes, the corporate power of legislation is confined to the objects specified, all others being excluded by implication.
2 Kyd on Corp. 102; 2 P. Wms. 207; Ang. on Corp. 177. The power of making by-laws, is to be exercised by those persons in whom it is vested by the charter; but if that instrument is silent on that subject, it resides in the members of the corporation at large.
Harris & Gill's R. 324; 4 Burr. 2515, 2521; 6 Bro. P. C. 519.