

The Numbering of the *Haecceities* Series

The *Haecceities* series is divided into twelve ‘sequences.’ A *Haecceity* sequence consists of at least a single specification. Each *Haecceity* in the series has its own number that both marks its position in the series and reflects its individuality. The first number of a *Haecceity* represents the sequence in the series that either consists of the *Haecceity* or of which it is a member, beginning with 1 for the first sequence and ending with 12 for the twelfth and final sequence. Any *Haecceity* has at least three numbers and a *Haecceity* has at most five numbers. Both the second and third number of the first *Haecceity* of any sequence of the series is 0, and the second and third number of the *Haecceity* of a sequence that consists of that *Haecceity* alone is 0. Two or more *Haecceities* that have the same first number are members of the same sequence. Contiguous numbers of any *Haecceity* are separated by a period, as in 1.0.0, 2.4.2, and 9.16.1.4.

If the second number of a three-number *Haecceity* is 0, then it is either the only *Haecceity* of that sequence, or it constitutes or is a member of the first ‘segment’ of a sequence that has two or more segments. It constitutes that segment if the segment consists of that *Haecceity* alone, and it is a member of the first segment if there are two or more specifications in that segment. If the second number of a three-number *Haecceity* is 1 (2, 3, etc.) then it constitutes or is a member of the second (third, fourth, etc.) segment of the sequence in which it appears. The *Haecceity* constitutes the second (third, fourth, etc.) segment if that segment consists of that *Haecceity* alone, and it is a member of the second (third, fourth, etc.) segment if there are two or more specifications in that segment. As 0 is the number of the first segment of a sequence with segments, the final segment of such a sequence is represented by the cardinal number of the number of segments of the sequence minus one. Thus if there are five segments of a sequence, then the second number of the final segment of the sequence is ‘4’ rather than ‘5.’ Two or more *Haecceities* that have the same first two numbers are members of the same segment of the same sequence.

If the third number of a three-number *Haecceity* is 0, then it is either the only *Haecceity* of that sequence; it is the only *Haecceity* of that segment of the sequence; or it is the first *Haecceity* of a segment of the sequence which segment has two or more *Haecceities* with the same second number. The *Haecceities* of the latter kind of segment are ‘parts’ of the segment in which they appear. If the third number of a three-number *Haecceity* is 1 (2, 3, etc.), then it constitutes the second (third, fourth, etc.) part of the segment of the sequence of which it is a member. As 0 is the number of the first part of a segment with parts, the final part of such a segment is represented by the cardinal number of the number of parts of the segment minus one. Thus if there are four parts of a segment, then the third number of the final part of the segment of the sequence is ‘3’ rather than ‘4.’

Most *Haecceities* have three numbers, but some have four, and a few have five numbers. A *Haecceity* with four numbers is a ‘complement’ of a *Haecceity* that has the same first three numbers that it has, and so a complement and the *Haecceity* that it complements are members of the same segment of the same sequence of the *Haecceities* series. For instance, *Haecceity* 9.1.0.1 is a complement of *Haecceity* 9.1.0, and each is a member of the second segment of the ninth sequence of the series. A complement of a *Haecceity* adds language of a sort to the *Haecceity* of which it is the complement while retaining all of the language of that *Haecceity*. (See

Haecceities: Essentialism and the Limits of Abstraction.) The fourth number of the first or only complement of a three-number *Haecceity* that has a complement is 1. Any additional *Haecceity* that complements the same *Haecceity* proceeds in ascending order from 1, so that the fourth number of the second complement of a *Haecceity* with two or more complements is 2, the fourth number of the third complement of a *Haecceity* with three or more complements is 3, and so forth.

A *Haecceity* with five numbers is also a complement, but it is the complement of a *Haecceity* that has the same first four numbers that it has. As with four-number complements, a five-number complement and the four-number *Haecceity* of which it is the complement are members of the same segment of the same sequence of the *Haecceities* series. For instance, *Haecceity* 2.0.3.1.1 is the complement of *Haecceity* 2.0.3.1, and each is a member of the first segment of the second sequence of the series. And as with a four-number complement, a five-number complement adds language to the four-number *Haecceity* that it complements while retaining all of the language of that complemented *Haecceity*. Because, simply as a matter of fact, each four-number *Haecceity* in the series that has a five-number complement has but one such complement, the fifth number of any five-number *Haecceity* in the series is 1, which represents its being the first and only five-number complement of a particular four-number *Haecceity*.