

[B-4] Numerical Values of Hebrew & Greek Letters

{www.TheWordNotes.com}

The following is from E.W. Bullinger's book: Number in Scripture. The Hebrew alphabet consists of 22 (2x11) letters with 5 "finals" added to make up three series of 9; 27 in all:

א Aleph = 1	י Yod = 10	ק Koph = 100
ב Beth = 2	כ Kaph = 20	ר Resh = 200
ג Gimel = 3	ל Lamed = 30	ש Shin = 300
ד Daleth = 4	מ Mem = 40	ת Tau = 400
ה He = 5	נ Nun = 50	ך Koph {final} = 500
ו Vau = 6	ס Samech = 60	ם Mem {final}= 600
ז Zayin = 7	ע Ayin = 70	ן Nun {final} = 700
ח Cheth = 8	פ Pe = 80	ף Pe {final}= 800
ט Teth = 9	צ Tsaddi = 90	ץ Tsaddi{final} = 900

{{Recent computer analysis suggests that the finals were not used in counting in scripture. 10/27/23. See LivingGreekNT.org }}

The Greek letters were 24 so the required number -- 27 was made up by using the final "ς" call Stigma for 6, and adding two arbitrary symbols called Koppa Ϟ for 90, and Sampsi ϡ for 900. {Note: the Koppa and Sampsi are not exactly replicated here due to the lack of a font that contains them.} [I now have added the capital letters which more people are familiar with.]

α A Alpha = 1	ι I Iota = 10	ρ P Rho = 100
β B Beta = 2	κ K Kappa = 20	σ Σ Sigma = 200
γ Γ Gamma = 3	λ Λ Lambda = 30	τ T Tau = 300
δ Δ Delta = 4	μ M Mu = 40	υ Y Upsilon = 400
ε E Epsilon = 5	ν N Nu = 50	φ Φ Phi = 500
ς Stigma = 6	ξ Ξ Xi = 60	χ X Chi = 600
ζ Z Zeta = 7	ο O Omicron = 70	ψ Ψ Psi = 700
η H Eta = 8	π Π Pi = 80	ω Ω Omega = 800
θ Θ Theta = 9	Ϟ Koppa = 90	ϡ Sampsi = 900

{{The Sampsi is not a part of the Greek alphabet but was made up to complete the sequence of numbers. Like the finals of Hebrew, computer analysis suggests that it was not actually used in counting in scripture.}}

"The letter ς (called Stigma) is used for the number 6. Why this letter and number should be thus associated we cannot tell, except that both are intimately connected with the ancient Egyptian "mysteries." The three letters S S S (ΣΣΣ in Greek) were the symbol of Isis, which is

thus connected with 666. Indeed the expression of this number, $\chi\xi\varsigma$, consists of the initial and final letters of the word $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (Cristos), Christ, viz, χ and ς , with the symbol of the serpent between them, χ - ξ - ς ." (Number in Scripture page 49, by E.W. Bullinger (1837-1913), Published by Kregel Publications, P.O. Box 2607, Grand Rapids, MI 49501 {ISBN 0-8254-2238-8})

Since most people are not familiar with Hebrew or Greek, I'm giving an English equivalent of how 'gematria' works [Note: Hebrew and Greek use their letters for numerical values, but in English we do not. This example has NO Biblical basis and is used purely for illustration purposes only.]

English Alphabet

A - 1	J - 10	S - 100
B - 2	K - 20	T - 200
C - 3	L - 30	U - 300
D - 4	M - 40	V - 400
E - 5	N - 50	W - 500
F - 6	O - 60	X - 600
G - 7	P - 70	Y - 700
H - 8	Q - 80	Z - 800
I - 9	R - 90	& - 900

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S O N N Y

$$100 + 60 + 50 + 50 + 700 = 960 = 3 \times 4 [2 \times 2] \times 8 [2 \times 2 \times 2] \times 10 [2 \times 5] = 2^6 \times 3 \times 5$$

S T E P H E N S

$$100 + 200 + 5 + 70 + 8 + 5 + 50 + 100 = 538 = 2 \times 269$$

B A R A K

$$2 + 1 + 90 + 1 + 20 = 114 = 2 \times 57 = 2 \times 3 \times 19$$

O B A M A

$$60 + 2 + 1 + 40 + 1 = 104 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 13 [8 \times 13] \text{ see the number 13 on } \underline{\text{Use of Numbers}}$$

G R A C E

$$7 + 90 + 1 + 3 + 5 = 106 = 2 \times 53$$

C O M P U T E R

$$3 + 60 + 40 + 70 + 300 + 200 + 5 + 90 = 768 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 [2^8 \times 3]$$