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

{www.TheWordNotes.com}

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

\aleph Aleph = 1	• Yod = 10	7 Koph = 100
Beth = 2	> Kaph = 20	¬ Resh = 200
\Im Gimel = 3	Lamed = 30	w Shin = 300
7 Daleth = 4	ኦ Mem = 40	⊓ Tau = 400
7 He = 5	1 Nun = 50	¬ Koph{final}= 500
Vau = 6	$rac{D}$ Samech = 60	■ Mem {final} = 600
Tayin = 7	ע Ayin = 70	` Nun {final} = 700
π Cheth = 8	D Pe = 80	٦ Pe {final} = 800
u Teth = 9	≌ Tsaddi = 90	? Tsaddi{final}= 900

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

The Greek letters were 24 so the required number -- 27 was made up by using the final " \mathbf{G} " call Stigma for 6, and adding two arbitrary symbols called Koppa \mathbf{c} for 90, and Sampsi \mathbf{a} 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	ιI Iota = 10	$\rho \mathbf{P} \operatorname{Rho} = 100$
β B Beta = 2	κ K Kappa = 20	$\sigma \Sigma$ Sigma = 200
$\mathbf{\gamma} \Gamma \text{Gamma} = 3$	$\lambda \Lambda$ Lambda = 30	$\tau T Tau = 300$
$\delta \Delta \text{ Delta} = 4$	$\boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{u} = 40$	\mathbf{v} Y Upsilon = 400
$\mathbf{\epsilon} \to \mathbf{E}$ E Epsilon = 5	\mathbf{v} N Nu = 50	$\phi \Phi$ Phi = 500
ç Stigma = 6	$\boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi} X \mathbf{i} = 60$	χ X Chi = 600
ζ Z Zeta = 7	o O Omicron = 70	$\mathbf{\psi} \Psi Psi = 700$
η H Eta = 8	$\pi \Pi Pi = 80$	ω Ω Omega = 800
$\boldsymbol{\Theta} \Theta$ Theta = 9	c Koppa = 90	ə Sampsi = 900

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{{The <u>Sampsi</u> 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 **g** (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 ($\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma$ in Greek) were the symbol of Isis, which is thus connected with 666. Indeed the expression of this number, $\chi\xi g$, consists of the initial and final letters of the word $\chi\rho i\sigma \tau o g$ (Cristos), Christ, viz, χ and g, with the symbol of the serpent between them, $\chi - \xi - g$." (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})

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