

Table 1
HEBREW

Symbol	Name	Sound	Value	Symbol	Name	Sound	Value
א	Aleph	a	1	ס	Samekh	s	60
ב	Beth	b,v	2	ע	Ayin	o, aa, ngh	70
ג	Gimel	g, gh	3	פ	Peh	p, ph	80
ד	Daleth	d	4	צ	Tzaddi	ts, tz	90
ה	Heh	h	5	ק	Qoph	q	100
ו	Vav	v, u, o	6	ר	Resh	r	200
ז	Zain	c	7	ש	Shin	sh, s	300
ח	Cheth	ch	8	ת	Tav	th, t	400
ט	Teth	t	9	ך	Kaph final	k, kh	500
י	Yod	i, j, y	10	ם	Mem final	m	600
כ	Kaph	k, kh	20	ן	Nun final	n	700
ל	Lamed	l	30	ף	Peh final	p, ph	800
מ	Mem	m	40	ץ	Tzaddi Final	ts, tz	900
נ	Nun	n	50	א	Aleph Large	a	1,000

Table 2
GREEK

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

* When the Greek alphabet was standardized in Athens in about 400 B.C., some of the older forms of letters were retained only for numerical functions. For example, the digamma, Ϝ, was retained for the numeral 6, but was no longer used as a letter. Similarly, the symbol ϝ was used only for 90, and Ϟ only for 900. These are included here for your information only. Since they were not used as letters, you will not need them to find the numerical values of words.

Much later, the Greeks used the final sigma, Ϻ, for the numeral 6.

Table 3

LATIN CABALA SIMPLEX

Alphabet				Roman Numerals		
Symbol	Value		Symbol	Value		
A, a	1		N, n	12	I	1
B, b	2		O, o	13	V	5
C, c	3		P, p	14	X	10
D, d	4		Q, q	15	L	50
E, e	5		R, r	16	C	100
F, f	6		S, s	17	D	500
G, g	7		T, t	18	M	1,000
H, h	8		V, v, U, u	19		
I, i, J, j	9		X, x	20		
L, l	10		Y, y	21		
M, m	11		Z, z	22		

(Latin uses “I” for both I and J, and “V” for both V and U. Hence, lux (light) is “lvx”.)