SAPIR 861

דוד · שרה

Two names

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Here two names are computed separately and then set side by side: which letters they share, what the difference between them is, and which page of the Torah their sum falls on. This is arithmetic of names, not an assessment of people and not advice on how they should live.

דוד · 14

From the root “beloved.” The shepherd from Bethlehem who defeated Goliath, second king of Israel and author of psalms; the Pentateuch does not yet know him — his story is in Samuel.

Every Hebrew letter is also a number. Adding up the letters of דוד: ד = 4, ו = 6, ד = 4. That gives 14.

The number 14 is the Torah word זהב — «gold» (Genesis 24:22).

The number of דוד, taken as the remainder modulo 354, points to page 14.

Letters: ד dalet, 4 — “door”; ו vav, 6 — “hook”; ד dalet, 4 — “door”.

שרה · 505

“Lady, princess.” Abraham’s wife and the first matriarch; the Torah changes Sarai to Sarah with the promise of a son (Genesis 17:15).

Every Hebrew letter is also a number. Adding up the letters of שרה: ש = 300, ר = 200, ה = 5. That gives 505.

The number 505 is the Torah word עלתה — «the vine's rising blossom» (Genesis 40:10).

The number of שרה, taken as the remainder modulo 354, points to page 151.

Letters: ש shin, 300 — “tooth”; ר resh, 200 — “head”; ה he, 5 — “behold”.

What these names share

These names share no letters. On its own that means nothing: short names usually have fewer matches.

The number of דוד is 14, the number of שרה is 505. The difference is 491.

The sum of the two numbers is 519. It falls on Torah page 165.

The number 519 is the Torah word גשורי — «Geshurite» (Deuteronomy 3:14).

What the classical books say

We collected 8,629 places in 834 works of the twelfth to twentieth centuries where an author writes outright that a given word equals a given number. Every one of them was recomputed by machine.

דוד (14): 14 is named there 31 times in 16 works.

שרה (505): 505 is named there 5 times in 4 works.

The sum (519): 519 is named there 6 times in 4 works.

Your family’s language

דוד · שרה

This page is for parents. Everything on it comes from the text of the Tanakh and from the numbers of your names. The phrases below are a language a family can use to talk about itself — not an assessment of the children and not a character description.

What the names mean

David — from the root “beloved.” The shepherd from Bethlehem who defeated Goliath, second king of Israel and author of psalms; the Pentateuch does not yet know him — his story is in Samuel.

David = 14 — the same number as the Torah word זהב («gold») (Genesis 24:22).

Sarah — “Lady, princess.” Abraham’s wife and the first matriarch; the Torah changes Sarai to Sarah with the promise of a son (Genesis 17:15).

Sarah = 505 — the same number as the Torah word עלתה («the vine's rising blossom») (Genesis 40:10).

Together

14 + 505 = 519. That is the number of the word גשורי («Geshurite») (Deuteronomy 3:14). No shared letters — together the two names hold 5 different letters.

The family’s language

When they argue — one phrase instead of shouting

“Without you there is no 519 — our number.”

Family council — once a month

Each one says what they did for the other this month. The result is written on this page under the word גשורי. Nobody wins — you are building a shared story. Once a week — on Shabbat, for example — read together the verse with the word גשורי (Deuteronomy 3:14).

By age

Age 5 — find the shared letters in the two names. Age 7 — add them up together: 14 + 505 = 519.

Age 10 — find the Torah word of your own number and read its verse aloud. Age 13 — the parent gives each child their verse and this page.

Name meanings follow the text of the Tanakh (Westminster Leningrad Codex) and Strong’s dictionary (1890). The phrases are a family language, not an assessment.

For the two of you

1. Each reads the other the verse with their word. First the elder to the younger, then the other way round.
2. Write today's date on this page. In a year, repeat it and add what has changed.
3. Choose one shared thing for the month: a book, a walk, a dish. Call it by a word from this book.

Questions — for yourself or for someone close

1. "What do you remember about the first day we were together?"
2. "What would you like to learn from me?"
3. "What should we do when we disagree?"
4. "What do you want me to know about you?"

How to check all of this yourself

Take the letter table: alef 1, bet 2, gimel 3, and so on to tav 400. Add up the letters of the name — that is the number. Divide it by 354 and keep the remainder — that is the page. Look up the word by its reference in any edition of the Torah. Not one figure here asks you to take our word for it.

We do not say whether these names suit each other. We show where the numbers meet and give the references by which that can be checked.

Reproduce this calculation

Engine: SAPIR 15.65 · Torah text: Westminster Leningrad Codex (CC BY 4.0)
Counting rules: standard gematria (mispar hechrachi); final letters counted as regular letters
Data: doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22848827 · github.com/shimonmeleh666-alt/sapir861-gematria-data ·
Date of calculation: 2026-10-28

The same page for you: https://sapir861.com/provenance?q=%D7%93%D7%95%D7%93

Anyone can open the link and get the same result. If the engine changes, the version number changes with it.

Sources

Westminster Leningrad Codex (OSHB), CC BY 4.0 · he.wikisource.org, CC BY-SA 4.0
Биньямин Пичхадзе, «Хумаш 354» (חומש 354), Бней-Брак, 2002 / התשס״ג

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