

TTTriddles

Previous (YITRO) TTTriddles:

[1] FPTL: $-1+2 \times 6 \times 2$ (MALEI)

In honor of Y(JJ)S - Back in TT 1256, the FPTL TTTriddle was $12 \times 5 + 6$, which used the numbers of the TT issue number to form a mathematical expression - that one equalling 66. In Hebrew, SHISHIM VASHEISH, the gimatriya of which was 1256, same numbers we started with. Back then, we said if we find another FPTL TTTriddle like that one, we'd call it a boomerang or yo-yo TTTriddle. Maybe. Not happy with the name, but we had another one last issue.

$-1 + 2 \times 6 \times 2$ (malei). In the order of operations, multiplication goes before addition. So we start with $2 \times 6 \times 2$, which is 24. Then we add -1 and 24 and get 23. In Hebrew, ESRIM V'SHALOSH. We had to write MALEI because this TTTriddle won't work unless we spell SHALOSH with a VAV, SHIN-LAMED-VAV-SHIN. The gimatriya of '23' is $70+300+200+10+40$ (620) + $6+300+30+6+300$ (642) = 1262.

There are 24 occurrences of V'SHALOSH in Tanach without a VAV after the LAMED, and only 5 times with the VAV. For the word SHALOSH, the score is 109 without VAV and 25 with.

As to the word SH'LOSHA, which is the masculine form, we did not relate to it because numbers alone (without the objects that they count) are presented in the feminine form. But just in case anyone's curious. SH'LOSHA without a VAV occurs 96 times in Tanach and with

a VAV, only 9 times.

As far as 23s in Tanach go, ESRIM V'SHALOSH without the VAV refers to the number of years that TOLA BEN PUAH BEN DODO, the 7th SHOFEIT (Judge) of Israel served. Also, how many years Yeho'ash had served when something happened. And the age of Yeho-achaz when he became king. The ESRIM V'SHALOSH with a VAV - the one that produced this TTTriddle, refers to the number of cities in Gilad that went to Yair. Three and twenty occurs twice in the book of Yirmiyahu (without the extra VAV) and one 3&20, again for Yo-achaz (with the VAV).

Apologies for this long-winded report on the 23 TTTriddle. We got carried away with searches, so at least we can share the results with those TTreaders that might find them of interest.

[2] 7 upper lollipops; 2 lower ones

The Torah note T'LISHA, both GADOL and KATAN, looks like a lollipop or a magnifying glass. In the Aseret HaDibrot of Yitro, with TAAMEI HA-ELYON - the upper notes, there are 7 T'LISHAs. In TAAMEI HATACHTON, the lower notes, there are only two.

[3] 1P/5p • 1P/1p • 1P/4p • 1P/1p • 4P/1p • 2P/1p

Uppercase P stands for PARSHA; lowercase p stands for pasuk. The Aseret HaDibrot consists of 1 parsha of 5 p'sukim (the first two Dibrot), 1 parsha of 1 pasuk (#3), 1 parsha with 4 p'sukim for the Shabbat commandment, 1 parsha of 1 pasuk - Honoring parents, 4 parshiyot in one pasuk (commands 6-9)

and a 2-parsha pasuk for #10.

[4] The whole nation, the whole mountain, and who earlier?

The word VAYECHERAD, and he (it) trembled - occurs three times in the Torah. In the portion describing the Sinai Experience, it is the People and the Mountain that are described thusly. Earlier in the Torah, Yitzchak Avinu trembled greatly when Eisav came back from the hunt to get the bracha he was promised - the bracha that Yitzchak had already given to Yaakov. 📖