

Chapter 4

The Hebrew Alphabet

The Orthodox Jewish tradition says that Moses brought the gift of writing to mankind, but the Hebrew priests had no way to prove this. The only place in the Torah referring to writing, is found in Exodus 32:15-16:

“And Moses turned, and went down from the mount, with the two tablets of the testimony in his hand; tablets that were written on both their sides; on the one side and on the other were they written. [16] And the tablets were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tablets.”

The quote clearly tells us the letter designs were unknown to these people before Moses brought the two tablets down from mount Sinai. It also states that the letter sequence was not created or written by Moses. Before 3406 B.C.E.¹ there were only two forms of written communication, the first being cuneiform writing (Figures 4-1 and 4-2), and the second Egyptian hieroglyphics (Figures 4-3 and 4). There was also an Egyptian script used as a kind of shorthand version of hieroglyphics (Figure 4-5). After the Exodus, miraculously somehow, writing came into being. The Jewish priests could never prove that Moses “brought down” the skill of writing because the only way it can be proven was through science



Figure 4-1: Examples of cuneiforms found at Tel El Amarna, Egypt.



Figure 4-2: Example of cuneiforms found at Tel El Amarna, Egypt.

and the Theory of Multidimensional Reality. Chapter 3 was presented first because without understanding how the Universe really works it is impossible to figure out and describe the Hebrew alphabet and understand what the Torah actually is. This Chapter will explain what the Torah really is and how the 22 Hebrew letters of the Hebrew alphabet were created—the very first alphabet in the world. I will also describe why the alphabet was originally credited to the Phoenicians.

What is Known about the Hebrew Alphabet and the Torah

The current-day Hebrew alphabet is not what the original alphabet looked like at the time of Moses. No copy of the original Torah writing style from before the destruction of the Temple (587 B.C.E.) exists today. During the Babylonian captivity, Baruch (the grandson of Jeremiah; Appendix D covers Baruch's lineage) redesigned the alphabet almost to the form we have today. We do not know the model he used to create the current alphabet, and some of the letter models may be wrong—we just do not know. This is a handicap we have and should be mindful of when analyzing these letters. With this in mind, I will proceed. Fortunately, whoever created these letter designs put them into three groups. These letter groupings form three distinct geometric shapes that are a philosophical statement by themselves. Two of the shapes incorporate e^x , of which neither the Hebrews nor Egyptians had knowledge of.

You cannot separate the Torah from the Hebrew alphabet, because you cannot figure out one without the other. There are 304,805 “letters” in the Torah and every one of them is important. Let us start with the Orthodox Jewish Tradition

Sign	Approximate sound	Sign	Approximate sound
	a		h
	ee, y (oftenah at the beginning of a word)		kh
	ee, y		s
	ah		z
	oo, w		sh
	b		q
	p		k
	f		g
	m		t
	n		ch
	r		d
	h		j (dj)
	l		o

Figure 4-3: Egyptian Hieroglyphics (proto-alphabetical forms).

about the Torah, the alphabet, and what it says about them. It provides clues about the Torah. There are seven points taught about the Torah that come from very ancient oral traditions. They are:

1 The Torah was written before God created the Earth or the Universe. In fact the Torah was created seven days before the creation of the Universe. “God already had the Torah with Him, in the form of all the letters, before He created the world. But the letters were combined into words only afterwards, forming the Torah as we know it.”²



























	A: Man and his occupations; 707 variations		O: Buildings, parts of buildings; 321 variations
	B: Woman and her occupations; 136 variations		P: Ships, parts of ships; 130 variations
	C: Anthropomorphic deities; 421 variations		Q: Domestic and funerary furniture; 53 variations
	D: Parts of the human body; 381 variations		R: Temple furniture, select emblems; 157 variations
	E: Mammals; 252 variations		S: Crowns, dress, staves; 201 variations
	F: Parts of Mammals; 208 variations		T: Warfare, hunting, butchery; 155 variations
	G: Birds; 339 variations		U: Agriculture, crafts and professions; 157 variations
	H: Parts of Birds; 44 variations		V: Rope, fibre, baskets; 134 variations
	I: Amphibious animals, reptiles, etc.; 146 variations		W: Vessels of stone and earthenware; 114 variations
	K: Fish, parts of fish; 32 variations		X: Loaves and cakes; 21 variations
	L: Invertebrata and lesser animals; 28 variations		Y: Writing, games, music; 31 signs
	M: Trees and plants; 255 variations		Z: Strokes, geometrical figures; 41 variations
	N: Sky, Earth, water; 160 variations		Aa: Unclassified; 93 variations

Figure 4-4: Egyptian Hieroglyphics (determinative signs).

2 “All the words and all the actions of all the worlds are contained in the Torah.”³ This declares that all of history is contained within the Torah.

3 The Torah is the Book of Life.

4 “The Torah is the cause of the world’s Creation, and also the power that maintains its existence.”⁴ Another approach used to express this philosophy is that as long as God “thinks” the Universe it exists.

5 To understand who God is you must understand the Torah.

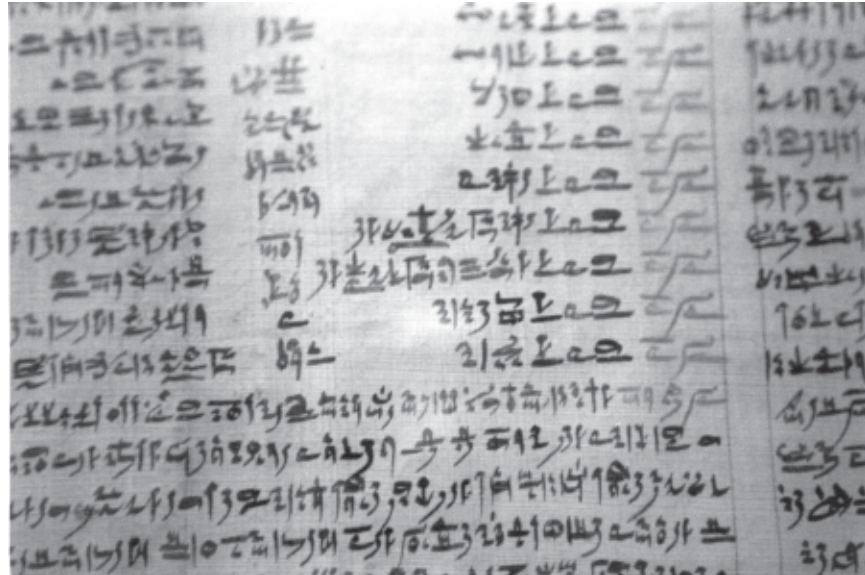


Figure 4-5: Example of a script type of Egyptian Hieroglyphic script.

6 The only book you can compare to the Torah is the Torah itself, because there is no other book like the Torah.

7 The 22 Hebrew letters came from the fiery pen of God, and ten of them fell from the fiery crown of God.

All of these statements are clues about the Torah and the Hebrew alphabet and give us an idea of what we are really dealing with. Some of these clues are true. This Chapter will explain all seven of them. I will cover the first clue because it opens the door for the reader and it explains why many of the Torah verses are out of chronological sequence in the book of Exodus.

The Torah was first written on two stone tablets, then transcribed onto parchment or skins by Moses. Then the two stone tablets were placed in the Ark. How can the traditions of the Torah say that the Torah was written before God created the Earth or the Universe? The stones came from the Earth which had to be formed first to create the stones the Torah was written on. So it is obvious that it is not the tablets themselves that are important, but rather the Information on them that is immortal! We must ask ourselves: "Are the words and Biblical surface stories the important message God is giving us?" Well, the second part of the first statement says that the Biblical surface story was put together after it was given to Moses in 1306-5 B.C.E. To help emphasize this point, there are Chapters in Exodus, which are out of chronological sequence, such as Chapters 6, 18, 21-23

and 32-36. Normally, a writer would sit down with pen and paper and write his story in some kind of sequence the reader will understand, so one can follow the story. The writers' tools are the alphabet, rules of grammar, and a vocabulary, but the Torah says, "the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables." According to the first and seventh traditions, the words were formed later from the sequence of "letters" which were already on the two tablets, and the 22 Hebrew letters were of God's design, not man's. So we must conclude that Moses did not have any of the tools a normal writer would have.

We must now conclude that the Biblical surface stories are not the real message of the Torah, but rather the sequence of 304,805 "letters" which make up the Torah and the 22 individual Hebrew "letters." This Chapter will explain what is so profound about the original design of the Hebrew alphabet and what the "letters" really are.

The Traditional Explanation for the Creation of the Alphabet

The traditional academic explanation of the origin of the alphabet is that it originated with a Semitic people sometime between 1600 to 1200 B.C.E. Examples of this early form of writing were found in numerous locations in the Sinai Desert. Figure 4-6 shows some of the proto-Canaanite alphabet.⁵ Other written characters were found west of the Nile River, and west of Thebes in Southern Egypt. These symbols have been attributed to Semitic people living in Egypt sometime between 1900 to 1800 B.C.E.,⁶ but this is mere guesswork by scholars, because there is no hard evidence to support their conclusions. As you can see from most of these symbols, they appear more like Egyptian hieroglyphics than an alphabet. The only character that looks similar to a Hebrew letter is number seven, below, which looks like a Hebrew Shin ש, but this could also look like a farmer's pitchfork, so we really do not know. Most of the letters seem to have an Egyptian origin, such as Numbers 5, 8, 14 and 16. Table 4-1 shows a comparison between the proto-Canaanite characters and the hieroglyphics listed in Figures 4-3 and 4-4. It seems to be a real stretch to conclude that these symbols were the actual original alphabet.

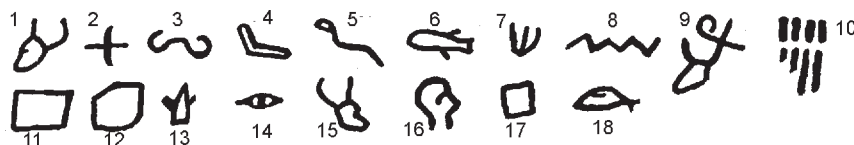


Figure 4-6: Proto-Canaanite characters found in a Sinai Mine.

Proto-Canaanite letter	Hieroglyphics Table 16-3	Hieroglyphics Table 16-4
1		F
2	?	
3	?	
4	f or v	
5	j(dj)	
6		K
7	?	
8	n	
9		F
10	?	
11	p or sh	Z
12	p or sh	Z
13		M
14	r	D
15		F
16		D
17	p or sh	Z
18		K

Table 4-1: Comparison of letters shown in Figure 4-6, and those of Figures 4-3 and 4-4.

The Creation of the Alphabet

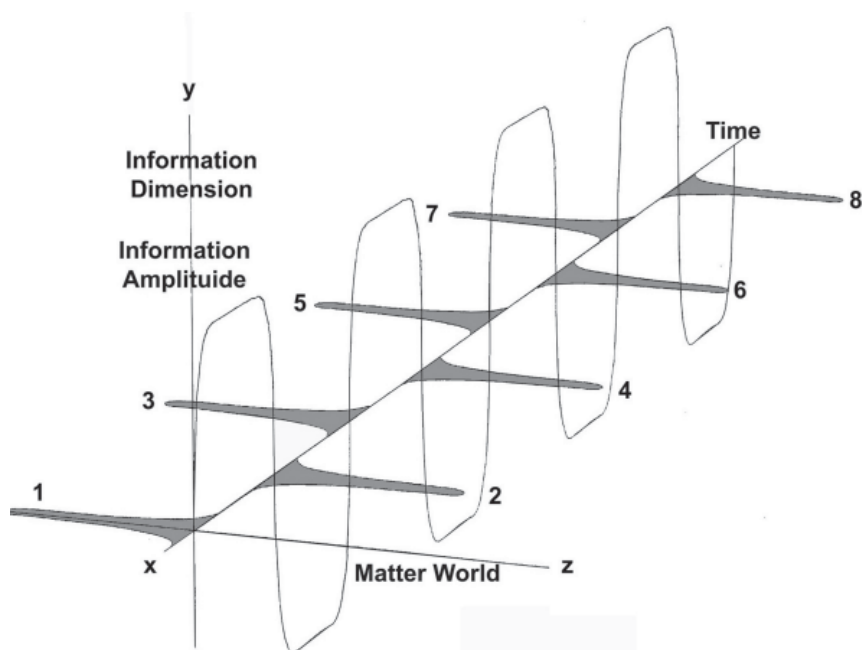
The traditional Orthodox explanation of the Torah is that Moses received the entire Torah at Mount Sinai. Other traditional explanations state that Moses

wrote the five books. Reformed Jewish and academic explanations state the Torah had multiple authors who wrote at separate times in history. This section will answer this age-old question, once and for all.

All writers have certain basic tools available to them when they write. They have an alphabet with vowels and consonants, proper grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Moses had none of these. He had to create the basic writing tools from scratch. In Moses' time there were only two forms of writing in the world—cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphics. So the question is: “How did he come up with this alphabet?” The answer is, he didn't! In the following chapter, I theorize that the family burial cave, called the Cave of Machpelah (not actually located at today's Hebron), contained highly advanced technology from a distant past civilization. The Genesis story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden symbolizes this civilization. Later, I will try to date this civilization, in order to try to date the symbols/letters. To definitively prove there was once an advanced civilization on the Earth, one should have some of their technologies in hand as evidence. Unfortunately, Moses' Rod and the Ark have not been found yet, but the Hebrew alphabet is available and it is all the proof we need. For this reason, I will begin the Chapter by explaining what the Hebrew alphabet really is, because after you see and understand it, the Biblical stories, and everything else you thought you knew about the Torah, become subordinate.

The Basics

In Chapter 3, I presented a waveform (Graph 3-4) that is the model for how information forms the matter world (Graph 4-1). To reiterate, the Y-axis represents the Information Dimension. It creates a modified square wave, modified by e^x . The X-axis represents Time as the Information is propagated to create our matter world. The Z-axis represents the matter world we live in. Our matter world is created 90 degrees out-of-phase from the information dimension. Graph 4-1 illustrates the original model of what the Hebrew alphabet represents.



Graph 4-1: A graph depicting how the Information Dimension creates the matter world we live in.

I am going to place this model into a three-dimension shape so you can see what I mean. First, you must understand the matter I am referring to is a single atom as seen in Figure 4-7. I have drawn it so the pole is pointing towards the x-axis, which is what actually happens at the point where its Information creates the matter of the atom in this dimension. This is very important to understand, why the creator⁷ of these symbols chose this waveform, and the angles or vectors they chose.

Now let us follow the pole of the atom as it traces the same waveform along the Y-axis (Figure 4-8) as shown in Graph 4-1. What you see is the pole moving

Figure 4-7: Representation of a single atom with its pole pointing along the X-axis.

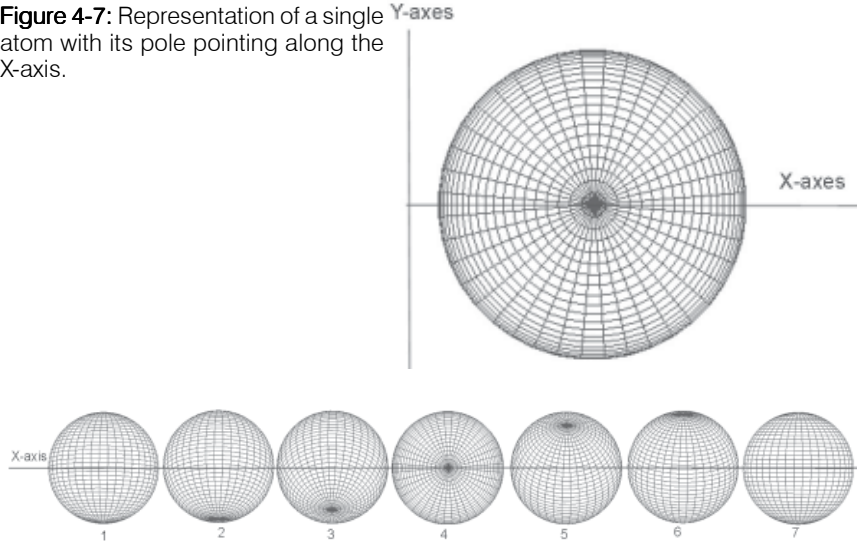


Figure 4-8: The path of the pole as it reverses polarity.

very quickly as it passes through the X-axis. We could rightfully say that it has a “polar reversal” as the waveform collapses and crosses the X-axis. The next point to understand is the atom does not stay in the exact same place, as the Diehold transmits the information to a specific point in time and space. There is a slight difference, as shown in Figures 4-9, with its eight positions—perhaps among thousands of positions as the atom makes one revolution. The shape the circular path forms is a toroid (Figure 4-10 and 4-11). The atom would have completed two polar reversals by the time it completes one revolution and circles back to position 1 shown in Figure 4-10.

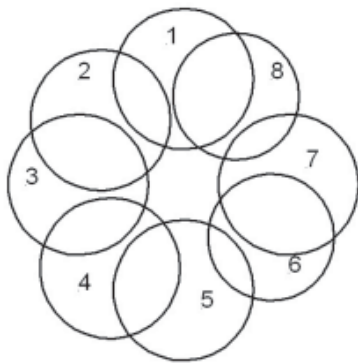


Figure 4-9: Eight positions of an atom as it modulates into the Third Dimension.

Now we are going to track the path of the polar axis, as shown in Figures 4-7 and 4-8, as the round atom turns over 360° and goes around 360° in a circle. That pattern looks like the dark line going around the toroid computer-generated model in Figure 4-11.

This model is what I used in order to decipher the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The Hebrew alphabet is the result of 22 views of this waveform! I used two models, because the computer-

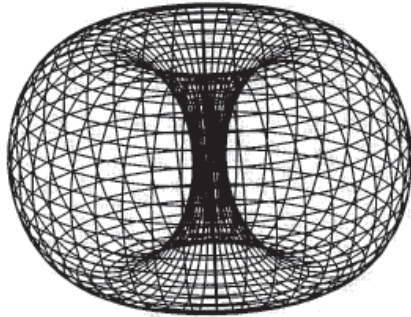


Figure 4-10: A classic toroid shape.

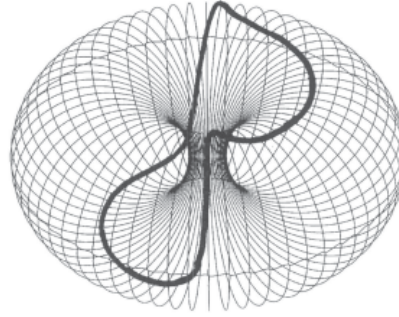


Figure 4-11: The track of the polar axis of the atom.

generated one (Figure 4-11) had a problem displaying perspective. So I built a brass wire model of the toroid with the waveform (Figure 4-12). Between the two models, I was able to figure out which view formed which letter. Another assumption I made was the diameter of the hole in the center of the toroid. We simply do not know if the atom rotates in a tight circle or not, so I made the assumption that it would have a fairly small hole in the center. The diameter of the hole is dependant on the energy state of the atom. At room temperature I assumed the hole would be small. Later, I will show a cross-section of a toroid with no hole in the center.

It took me over seven years to figure out which view produced each letter, but in September 2003, I had a breakthrough when I recognized the different views were fitting a pattern and, in fact, the 22 letters were grouped into three groups that formed three different shapes which were very recognizable. Once I figured that out the last few missing letters fit into place.

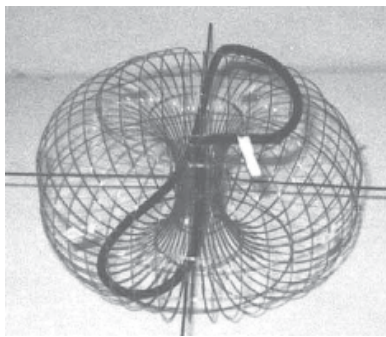


Figure 4-12: The brass wire toroid I built for discovering the Hebrew alphabet.

The first thing you immediately realize is that Moses, a late Bronze Age man, could not have invented these “letter” shapes. In order for me to figure them out,⁸ I first had to discover the formula, shown in Chapter 3, which incorporates the natural logarithm (2.718281).

$$\text{Pyramid angle} = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = 52.66093239^\circ$$

Figure 4-13: The formula converting a vector to a plane, 90 degrees out-of-phase from the vector.

I also had to know what this means, and to incorporate it into a square wave. None of these things were known by any civilization at the time of the Exodus and Moses in 1306 B.C.E. There is no evidence the Egyptians used, or knew about, three-dimensional modeling or graphing. One must know all of these skills to create this waveform, and the Egyptians would have to have had the scientific philosophy to want to create an alphabet, or symbols representing 22 views of this waveform.

Once it becomes clear that we are now dealing with the work of a very highly advanced civilization the question arises: “Do the angles they chose convey a message universal to any intelligent society that may find them?” The following evidence will prove that a previous civilization was conveying a philosophy of science parallel to the Theory of Multidimensional Reality.

Closed-End String Theory

I covered the current basic ideas of String Theory in the previous chapter. The model for the Hebrew alphabet (the toroid model) represents a philosophy of existence that a very advanced previous society possessed. The following sections will clearly show that 22 views of a single waveform creates the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The previous section clearly shows the similarities with closed-end String Theory. I believe the waveform, in my model, represents the carrier wave. Instead of being only one string vibrating at different frequencies, I believe we have multiple frequencies making up an element, all spinning within the toroidal shape. The “string” is not really a string but the path of only one of these many frequencies that make up all the atoms.

In the Theory of Multidimensional Reality, gravity is the result of the force information exerts on other surrounding information and is not dependant on matter in this dimension. Remember matter in this dimension is the result of the information that makes it up. More matter in the third dimension results in greater weight, which is the result of more information in the first and second dimension. The problem dealing with infinities in Quantum Field Theory, becomes understandable and expected if you understand the equation listed before. The information dimension is 90-degrees out of phase from the matter world we live

in. When their Quantum Field equations approach infinity that meant the matter went from this dimension back to the first or second dimension.

The best way to conclude this section is a quote from Dr. Lee Smolin, research physicist at the Perimeter Institute in Waterloo, Canada.

A successful unification of quantum theory and relativity would necessarily be a theory of the Universe as a whole. It would tell us, as Aristotle and Newton did before, what space and time are, what the cosmos is, what things are made of, and what kind of laws those things obey. Such a theory will bring about a radical shift—a revolution—in our understanding of what nature is. It must also have wide repercussions, and will likely bring about, or contribute to, a shift in our understanding of ourselves and our relationship to the rest of the Universe.⁹

I sincerely believe that the Theory of Multidimensional Reality has fulfilled Dr. Smolin's requirements and that it shows that the Universe is the product of information.

The Letter Groupings

The following is a description of the letters as they were found in the three groupings mentioned earlier. I believe these are the correct letter matches. Some of the letters were very close but I believe I figured out how Baruch drew the new Hebrew letter designs, and I also believe he used a model very similar to what I have created as shown in Figure 4-12. The letters found in Tel el Arad dated back to 800 B.C.E. were very helpful. I also found the script version of the current alphabet also very helpful and provided clues which waveform was a match.

Ten Special Letters

The seventh Jewish legend say that 10 of the 22 letters “descended from the terrible and august crown of God whereon they were engraved with a pen of flaming fire.”¹⁰ There seems to be no references anywhere, which describe what 10 letters these are. So the question is: “Where did this legend come from and why does it say that?” First, you have to ask: “What is the shape of a crown?” It is round with a top, usually. Now let us look at a top view of the toroid, with the waveform (Figure 4-14 and 15). You will notice that I measured the degrees going counter-clockwise every 45 degrees.

We will start at the zero-degree position, along the X-axis, and look at the toroid from the side, as in Figure 4-16. I will then cover each letter-form as we go counter-clockwise around the toroid, every 45 degrees. Also shown is a table

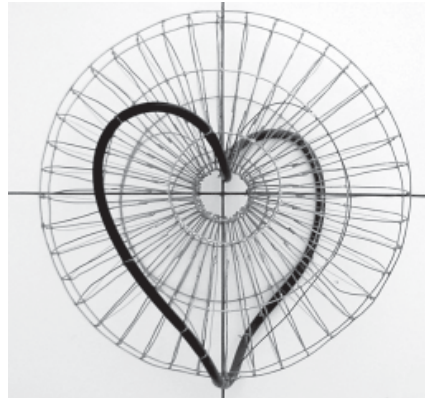


Figure 4-14: Wire-form model of the waveform, viewed from the top.

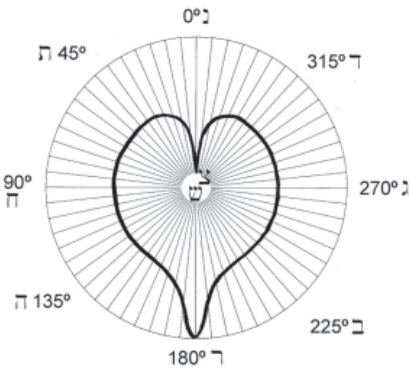


Figure 4-15: Computer-generated toroid with waveform, showing the familiar heart-shape and marking off every 45° counterclockwise around the toroid.

of ancient and present-day letter-forms for the same letter. The table will highlight, the name of the example that most closely fits the computer-generated waveform. I will then explain which letter-design compares closely or not to the waveform, and why. I measured from the top of the vertical Y-axis around to the bottom on both sides. These are the only angle directions one has to know in order to figure out the Hebrew alphabet. The first picture in the tables, located in the upper left-hand corner, is the total computer-generated waveform, with the portion used for the letter shape highlighted as a bolder line. The graphics program created these waveforms, so they differ only slightly with the actual brass model, shown in Figure 4-14. I have also shown seven ancient alphabet designs. I will be referring to the reference number, for reasons of brevity. The first two are of the modern-

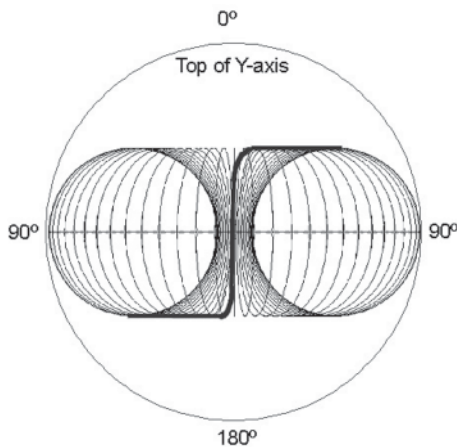


Figure 4-16: Looking at the waveform and the toroid from the side at the 0 degree position along the X-axis. I have measured the vertical Y-axis from the top, around to the bottom of the toroid.