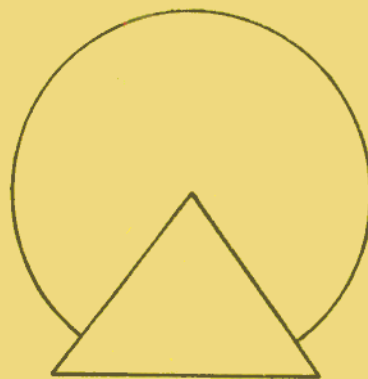


GEMATRIA

A LONG LOST KEY

TO THE BIBLE AND TO

THE CREATION STORIES



G E M A T R I A

A L O N G L O S T K E Y T O T H E B I B L E

AND ESPECIALLY TO

T H E S T O R I E S O F C R E A T I O N

H. J. Edwards

Published by Edwards family

The three books

Gematria,

The Stone,

and *The Appendices and Diagrams for the books Gematria and The Stone*

form one interrelated narrative.

In this book on 'gematria' the author has given statistically based evidence that a number of standardised gematria has been used in the creation stories of Genesis.

Simple and consistent rules have been found which transform these stories into evangelical parables.

H.J.Edwards

Gematria

A long lost key to the Bible and to the Creation stories

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This edition

Jack Edwards began his search for gematria after reading about meanings associated with numbers found in the scriptures. The book *Gematria* represents the important first stage in his ideas and thinking, and provides the impetus for his subsequent Pyramid discoveries. His research focused on the Hebrew text of the first four chapters of Genesis and led to his discovery of the biblical ciphers he describes in the book *Gematria*. In this first volume he shows how the ciphers can be attributed to different names for God and he describes ways by which they may be seen as evangelical prophecy.

Gematria, *The Stone* and the volume containing their appendices were the first books written by Jack Edwards. First drafts were produced on typewriter. His final version was produced on one of the early word processors that incorporated a daisy-wheel printer. At the time of updating his computer his son Michael preserved the work in ASCII format. Jack Edwards' work was unpublished at the time of his death, and his family has undertaken the task of editing and converting these first works into a format suitable for e-book publication.

J M Edwards
7th December 2011

G E M A T R I A
 A long lost key to the Bible
C O N T E N T S

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¹ See also Chapter 6, page 33 [44] for translations.

SOME DEFINITIONS

Gematria

As any of the larger English dictionaries will tell us, this is the practice of interchanging words in the Hebrew scriptures whose letters have the same numerical value when the equivalent numerals are added together. (Greek *geometria*, Rabbinical Hebrew *gematriya*).

The Cabbala

The same English dictionaries tell us that this is the name given to the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud.

Furthermore, it has been stated in the Encyclopaedia Judaica that the Rabbis, the holy sages of the Talmud, had a tradition that definite gematriot were transmitted to Moses to serve as a mnemonic for something that had been handed down orally with the rest of the Oral Law. Thus the Jews do not limit the practice of gematria to the time of the Cabbala and the Christian era.

Geometry

How one measures space is an art. The theory of how it may be done is an exact science, and the basis of it is called *geometry*. Etymologically it is associated with the measurement of ground (or earth). It follows that building structures would be included. Greek, *geometria* – the identical word as used above for gematria. The reason for this and the validity of the Jewish tradition of the association of Moses with gematria is explained in *The Stone*, the sequel to this book.

The Bible

And to me how precious have been thy thoughts, O God; how great have been their sums;² I will count them, more than the sand, they shall be many.

(Psalm 139:17-18)

The sum of thy word (is) truth

(Psalm 119:160)³

² Note the plural *their sums*, and *great* = 'strong in numbers'.

³ See Chapter 2 [p.17] for details.

LEITMOTIV

Isaiah 46:9-10

I am God, there is no one like me.

I reveal the end⁴ from the beginning;⁵
from ancient times I reveal what is to be.

I have spoken, I will bring it about.

I have a plan, and I will do it.

⁴ *The end* – the end of Jesus on earth

⁵ ‘In the beginning’ – Genesis 1 verse 1 – *breshith*.

PROLOGUE

An investigation of Dr.E.W.Bullinger's ideas on number in scripture was not found to be convincing. What he did was to use a practice common to Jewish cabbalists during the Christian era. As the Hebrew alphabet is used to represent numbers as well as writing words, some Jews would add up the numbers represented by the letters and use the sum as a cross-reference to another like number elsewhere in a document. The learned Jews discouraged this practice when it was applied to scripture. Such sums were referred to as *gematria*.

Dr.Bullinger's ideas were slightly different in that he associated meanings to numbers obtained by finding the sum of a word, or phrase, in the Hebrew Old Testament (or the Greek in the New Testament). In a way it was like Philo¹ who associated allegorical meanings that lay under the letter but with a different philosophy in mind.

For want of any better idea this investigation was started beginning at Genesis 1:1. The object was to prove or disprove Bullinger's ideas by using accepted methods of statistical analysis. Statistical support could not be found. This was due mainly to his choice of numbers, most of which were low and were associating meanings found late in the scriptures.

Early in this investigation the use of ciphers (or gematria) by biblical writers was suspected. These ciphers and their use and meanings were different from those investigated. A lifelong experience on the application of quality control in industry may have led to the discovery of this evidence of the use of ciphers, each of which has a remarkable tendency to possess a 'standardised' meaning. The first number to be noticed was 111 and its multiples as in the list below.

Some examples of gematria

The sum	The equivalent words	Verse
666 x 3	'In the beginning God created the heavens'	Gen.1:1
333	'The darkness'	Gen.1:4
333	'And there will be morning'	Gen.1:5
666	'Let there be luminaries'	Gen.1:14
777	'In the expanse of heaven'	Gen.1:14
111 x 13	'Let there be luminaries in the expanse of heaven'	Gen.1:14
888 x 2	'And God saw the light that it was good, and God divided the light from the darkness.'	Gen.1:4 (The whole verse)
666	'And the flame of the sword'	Gen.3:24
444	'And in the night and to divide between the light'	Gen.1:18

The reader will immediately notice that in each of the above examples the Bible is referring to physical light, its source, the word 'light', or to the absence of physical light. This avoids the difficulties of interpretation if metaphorical 'light' were to be included.

¹ Born c. 20 BC

PROLOGUE

Quantitatively, and this is a key word for testing the validity of conclusions, what does this mean?

In the first four chapters of Genesis the only verses which can be considered as referring to physical light are

1. the first five verses – the creation of light on the first day of creation,
2. Genesis 1 verses 14 to 19 inclusive – the creation of the luminaries on the fourth day of creation,
3. Genesis 3:24 with its reference to the flame of the sword.

If we follow the arbitrary rules given in Appendix 3, we find that there are a total of 473 possible combinations of words within these verses. In addition to the nine examples referred to in the above table, there are two other examples of 111 which do not include a reference to physical light:

Genesis 1:3, words <i>b-c</i>	= 111
Genesis 3:24, words <i>d-g</i>	= 777

This gives a total of eleven actual occurrences of 111 and its multiples in 473 combinations of words when only 4.3 are expected on an average. This gives a probability of 998 chances in 1000 that some of the above gematria were deliberately put into the text, and only 2 in 1000 that this quantity happened by accident. This is quite clearly significant and close to being highly significant.

As a check on this probability calculation, a computer selected three random numbers of the same order, and the above procedure repeated for each random number. A total of 12 cases occurred giving an average of 4.0 per random number. If an expected rate of 4.0 is correct, the probability then moves into the category of being highly significant.

The search for more possible ciphers was on; but what do we look for? And how do we match unknown numbers with unknown meanings?

It did not then take long to notice that the first words spoken by God creating life on earth are, 'Let the earth sprout forth.' These words have a total of 1001, an interesting number. As a figure of speech it means 'countless', but it includes all because the odd one means that nothing is left out. Like the cipher 111, it seems to accentuate the singularity with the many. One thousand and one seems appropriate to the occasion, as the variety and quantity of living organisms are countless to man, but not necessarily so with God. (This contrasts with only four 'elements' – earth, water, air, and fire.) The factors of 1001 are three successive prime numbers, 7 x 11 x 13.

It will be shown in the chapter on 1001 that each of the three occurrences of 1001 and its multiples in the first four chapters of the Genesis are associated with life.

The factors 11 x 13 equal 143. The first occurrence of this number, independently of 1001, is in Genesis 1:14 for the words 'to divide between', a remarkable association with 'life'. Other examples of the association of 143 with 'life' are

'in the image of God he created him'	= 143 x 6
'be fruitful'	= 143 x 2
'the breath of lives'	= 143 x 6
'and they shall be to flesh one'	= 143 x 4
'the way of the tree of the lives'	= 143 x 6

If the reader refers to the chapter on 143 and 1001, the association of these numbers with 'life' and 'division' is shown to be statistically significant.

Therefore, with these two additional lines of statistically viable evidence we can continue with care and confidence, but some of the other ciphers would take a long time to find.

Ways of looking at the evidence

There are three ways of looking at the evidence for these ciphers.

- 1 The evidence has been subjected to statistical analysis and the results support the statement that ciphers have been deliberately added to the text and with a varying degree of significance, but some with a high degree of significance.
- 2 Both the definitions and the numerical value of the ciphers are in patterns, and this alone rules out that it is an entirely random matter.
- 3 The pithiness, the aptness and concinnity of the actual text associated with the cipher compare favourably with the more usual jumble of words found when entirely random methods of selection are used. However, there is a small degree of arbitrariness about the detailed definitions. Although changes have been made regarding their precise meanings, the broad issues of interpretation remain unchanged.

The ciphers which appear in the early chapters may have been used as a mnemonic in conjunction with the text, treating it as a parable requiring oral explanation and perhaps varying in complexity depending on the audience.

When deciding whether or not a particular example of gematria should be classed as an acceptable example of gematria, one can use different standards in judging suitability. It is important to be consistent when making comparisons. It seems likely that the original writers had a system of priorities with so many ciphers, as indicated by the very different probabilities.

While the reader may consider that the above examples appear innocuous, he should be prepared for a shock when he reads the chapters. If he has responsibilities, is conservative, and busy, he may get a 'gut' feeling and feel too busy to proceed further. He might rightfully say that his pastoral duties give him no time. May a plea be made for logic and fair appraisal to be the spiritual guide for obtaining a deeper insight into biblical truths.

Thousands upon thousands of calculations formed the basis of this book. If an error is found, the author apologises, and would appreciate being told.

For working out the numerical sums, reference should be made to the numerical values given for the Hebrew alphabet in Appendix 1.² The arbitrary rules are given in Appendix 3.³

Extract taken from beginning of *Gematria*

² [Appendix 1: 'The Hebrew alphabet'](#)

³ [Appendix 3: 'Notes and arbitrary rules for gematria'](#)