

Some Interesting Numerology and Math

Contributed by Comrade Erich Webb

Keep in mind these important numbers in the Orphic and Traditions.

666 and 216 and the Demiurge. 36 and 72 and the Adept (Sod).

The number of man is 6, even in Taoism. The number for man's society would be 66, and the number of the world would be 666. The Demiurge number is 6.

The Demiurge was shown by the Orphics as a stick with 6 spokes having 6 colors. The Demiurge is the Foundation, the Bahu, the Root of Life. What is the root of life on earth? Chemically it would be Carbon: 6 protons, 6 electrons, and 6 neutrons. And there are 6 kinds of quarks identified by physics that gives them the names of 6 colors. Quarks are in the nucleus of the atom. [The scientist that discovered quarks decided to give them the names of 6 colors; the same 6 colors Orphics used. Quarks actually do not have colors. The **point** is that the discoverer did **not** give them other names, or the names of some other colors. TJ].

6 squared (6 x 6) equals 36. 36 is also 4 x 9 which figured in Pythagorean initiations.

If you add up these numbers: 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+17+18 +19+20+21+22+23+24+25+26+27+28+29+30+31+32+33 +34+35+36 it equals 666.

6 cubed (6 x 6 x 6) equals 216.

King Solomon's Seal (6 pointed star) is two triangles, (one light, one dark, intertwined). It is similar in meaning to the Yin-Yang symbol. In the esoteric sense, it represents sexual union. Point up triangle is white and male; point down triangle is black and female in the original. Bahu/Demiurge is the Root in us of this: our 666. The urge to make more people, i.e., to mate. There is a story of King Solomon receiving 666 coins of gold. (1 kings 10:14).

Saying "3, 4, 5" is saying the "IOH" of the Pythagoreans. They are also the 3 numbers that figure in making the Pythagorean Triangle which is math: $3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = 5 \times 5$. [The square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle, equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides - Pythagorean Theorem. TJ]

But 3+4+5 = 12 and 12×6 equals 72, the number of the Sod (Adepts) and one of the angles that make our pentacle. What is the other angle? 36. (6 x 6)

Golden Triangle is a Triangle having a *phi* radio - it is a math term.

There are 5 Golden Triangles on our pentacle.

5 x 72 gives you 360 degrees in the circle.

There are 10 Sephiroth.

10 x 36 gives you 360 degrees in the circle.

Is 6 part of the Golden Triangle used to make the pentacle?

6 squared is 36 which is one of the angles needed for a Golden Triangle.

The "octave" of 36 is 72. And 72 is the other angle you need.

With these two angles, the third angle for the triangle would have to also be 72.

That gives you the GoldenTriangle. In this sense, 6 is part of the Pentacle.

The Pythagorean Kyklos is identical to the Wheel of Life - which is held by a pictured being in 5 places. More familiar is the image of the Tantrik Sri Kala Chakra with the Wheel (shown in *Tantra, Vajrayana and Pythagoreanism* sold at this website).

10 times the moon's diameter is 2,160 miles. Astronomers say that the sun travels at 21,600 miles per hour through the galaxy as a satellite around an unknown center. This number is one tenth of the mean distance between the earth and moon, 216,000 miles ($60 \times 60 \times 60 \times 216,000$) which is 100 times its own radius. The moon's diameter in miles resonates with the 2,160 year measure of each Platonic Month or Zodiacal age. Twelve such ages is a Great Year one cycle of precession of equinoxes, as earth wobbles on axis in 25,920 years. Now the 3, 4, 5 of the Pythagorean triangle; add 3+4+5=12. Consider the 360 degrees in the circle and use the 6 as such: $6 \times 12 \times 360=25,920$. the miles the earth travels around its equator in resonance with the cycle of precession.

Also, 3+4+5 = 12 - 12 months, always seen as having two seasons, 6 months each.

One of the tenets of Pythagoreanism was belief in the eternal recurrence of things. They were not just mathematicians. They regarded their mathematics and geometry as black magic. Also, in Euclid's vol.2: A particular kind of square distinguished by Nicomachus and the rest was the square number which ended (in the decimal notation) with the same number as its sides, e.g. 1, 25, 36, which are the squares of 1, 5, 6. These square numbers were called cyclic on the analogy of circles in geometry which return again to the point from which they started. Similarly cube numbers (a number cubed is like 4 cubed, would be 4 x 4 x 4 = 64) which ended with the same number as their sides, and the squares of those sides also were called spherical or recurrent. One might have expected that the term spherical would be applicable also to the cubes of numbers which ended with the same digit as the side but not necessarily with the same digit as the square of the side also. E.g. the cube of 4, i.e. 64 ends with the same digit as 4, but not with the same digit as 16 .But apparently 64 was not called a spherical number, the only instances given by Nicomachus and the rest being those cubed from numbers ending with 5 or 6, which end with the same digit if squared. A spherical number is in fact derived from a circular number only, and that by adding another equal dimension. Obviously, as Nesselmann says, the names cyclic and spherical applied to numbers appeal to an entirely different principle from that on which the figured numbers so far dealt with were formed.

Six also rules 2 dimensional surface through the optimum efficiency of the hexagon in dividing spaces. [The hexagon is the honeycomb, known to be the most efficient way to make individual cells on a plane surface; the most number of cells and the least waste, no gaps. Bees use this to make honeycombs. TJ] Six rules 3 dimensional volume via its "octave" form of 12 in spherical packing arrangements [in other words, when you pack spheres together maximally compressed, without waste, each one has 12 other spheres touching it as the maximum number of spheres you can pack in so that they'd each touch 12 others. TJ] [The idea of a connection somehow between honeycombs and sphere packing, if any connections exists, are subjects that Professors spend their entire lives studying, if any are even studying it. They spend lives studying each, individually. TJ]

Here's the best one:

"144,000 will be saved," according to Book of Revelations in the J/C Bible.

This is a strange number to pull out of the blue; right?

144,000 divided by 666 equals 216.216216216216216 etc. infinite repeating.

Of course, if you multiply 216 x 666 it does not come out to 144,000.

[Note from TJ: This is remote but, they may have gotten this 144,000 number by reducing 666 and 216 down to fractions for some odd reason; as if they were .666 and .216 - i.e., a game with words: 666 thousandths and 216 thousandths. In which case, 666/1000 would round off to 2/3; and 216/1000 would be exactly 27/125. Note that one is being rounded off! So then: 2/3 x 27/125 = 18/125. Now if you divide 18 by 125 you get .144 or "144 thousandths." Heh. This is a word game with these numbers, however. So where did someone get the number 144,000 from? How did they arrive at this number which coincidentally works out this way? Did they do what I did? Consider that I back figured out how one might somehow get a "144" TJ]

Coincidence? Nonsense? Or deliberate?

Occultists, keeping in mind that there is already a given set of magical numbers they use, have used 144,000 for Radiant energy; 36 times 4 = 144. [The energy drops off at the 4th power of the distance; probably where they get the number 4. TJ]. The 6th Seal broken (in Revelation) sets in motion an Angel to mark 144,000 children of Israel that are Saved. But if one uses gematria (tradition holding to absolute-ordinal-reduced-integral values of letters, names etc..), then numerologically 666=18=9, 72=9, 216=9, and 144,000=9. These all have 9 in common, and what is of interest to me is that it shows the BEAST AND NUMBER TO BE SAVED refers to man himself/herself whose number can be 9.

If you use multiples of 6, [with some exclusionary exceptions* TJ], you can find some Prime Numbers and even twin-primes below and above the multiple of 6. [This is, however, not always true, but may point to a way to find **some** primes. E.g., 846 is a multiple of 6 (6x141) and 847 and 845 are just above and below that multiple of 6. Neither 845 nor 847 are prime numbers. TJ]

(See article on the *Three Gates and the Tangram* on this website also.) The way the density of primes drops off with higher numbers, they get more rarified based on a logarithmic function involving the number e.)

*Some exclusions for primes are these:

No number ending in any even number is prime, including ending in 0. (Except 2 itself)

No number ending in 5 is prime.

If the digits of any number add up to a multiple of 3, it is not prime.

In only a 3 digit number, if the outer two digits add up to the center one, it is not prime.

In only a 3 digit number, if the outer two digits add up to 11 less than the middle one, it is not prime. (E.g.: 407 and 429. E.g., 4+7=11 and 11-11=0, or 4+9=13 and 13-11 = 2.)

There are probably more exclusions.

It is known (proven fact) that the density of primes decreases logarithmically as the numbers get higher. Primes are more frequent in the lower numbers.

There are an infinite number of prime numbers. But are there an infinite number of twin primes? Twin primes are like these: 5, 7 or 11, 13 or 17,19, etc. Primes right next to each other with only one number between them are twin primes.

Some Pythagoreans claimed "All Things are Number." Others argued that "All Things are Shape." But doesn't shape translate into number? Maybe. There are an infinite amount of numbers and the same infinite amount of fractions. But, there are more shapes than numbers (infinite, nonetheless). Go figure.

Gee, you'll need a really, really, really BIG calculator to figure it, right?

Enjoy!

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