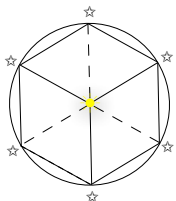


From Gematria, A Preliminary Investigation of The Cabala by Bligh Bond and Simcox Lea

Light, though really threefold, has traditionally also a sevenfold nature. In the scheme of geometric representation, the first emanation from, or manifestation of, the Absolute, in the series we are now considering, is figured as a Cube developed from an original point, which is one of its angles, and this is portrayed in its visible aspect of symmetry as a Hexagon with six internal lines radiating from the center.

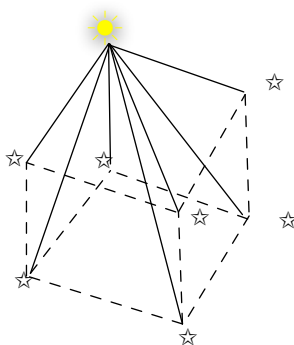


Theoretically there is a seventh radius but never more than six are visible because the seventh approaches the eye and unites the central visible point with the eighth point lying exactly behind it.

The six outward points, with their connecting lines represent the Kosmos, or manifestation of the Divine Power, and the seventh, the central point, is the Divine Source, the revelation of God to man.

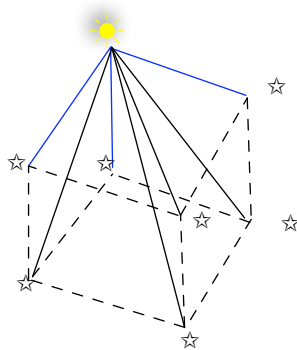
But the eighth or invisible original is required to complete the figure of the cube, which is only apprehended by the higher reason.

The . . . New Creation is symbolized by the Cube, for a true knowledge of which a sense beyond that of mere physical vision is required. By this the presence of the seventh ray is revealed and the Eight points are manifest in their true relation. Thus from One are seen to proceed Seven and the Seven are connected with the parent One by rays or lines of Three several lengths (or which are now seen to be of three several lengths), whereas in the flat representation only six were seen, and they were apparently of equal length.

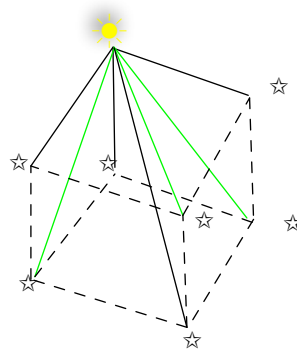


Now we are in the presence of three geometrical entities which by their joint operation determine the form of the Cube, and these are first, the length of its side which is figured as 100—the basic number in the Denary system (far older than decimal notation), on which the whole of the Gematria may be said to be built.

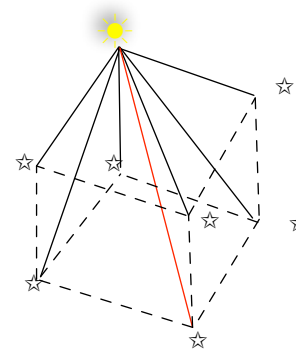
There are, as will readily be seen, three rays of this first order emanating from any one point in the cube, and connecting that point with the three lying nearest to it in the cube. Secondly there are to be seen three more connecting lines which are the diagonals on the square sides of the cube, linking the first point with the three next in order of remoteness, and these lines, on the scale now determined, measure each $100 \times \sqrt{2}$, or 141.42—their total, 424.26, being integrally expressed as 424 or 425 by substituting unity for the fraction. Finally, there is the One ray leading diametrically across the cube to the opposite point, and the measure of this is $100 \times \sqrt{3}$, or 173.205. Call this 173. thus we have the total of the Seven rays



side of square = 100
 $100 \times 3 = 300$



diagonal of square side of cube
 $100 \times \sqrt{2} = 141.42$
 $141.42 \times 3 = 424.26$
 (424 or 425)



diagonal across cube
 $100 \times \sqrt{3} = 173.205$

Thus we have for the total of the Seven rays the sum of $300 + 424.5 + 173$, which is 897 or 898 and may with equal propriety be taken as either, as the actual figure is halfway between. Hence we find in Gematria that whereas 897 gives ΑΙΖ ΕΝ ΤΗΑΣΙΑ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΙ, 898 is the number by Gematria of ΟΙ Ζ ΑΣΤΕΡΕΣ, the seven stars or rays which are the angels of the seven Churches.

In the three incommensurable orders of magnitude derived from the measures of the cube we have clearly a very suggestive parallel to the description in the *Pistis Sophia* of the three kinds of Light in the Lord's enduma, which we are told vary in the quality of their beams (*variae lucis*) and in the incommensurable nature of their proportions (*vario tunc aliis aliis praestantibus infinito modo*).

What are the authors of this old book trying to tell us? Let us assume that they really mean something—that they have a rational idea which they are trying to express. With this assumption let us then endeavor to see what sort of parallel modern science can offer to the interpretation we have placed upon the 'seven rays' and the three cardinal measures of the cube.

Those who have studied the physics of Light will know that the reputed Seven colours of the spectrum are really Three, and that the blending of these three produce the effect of Seven. There are three primary sensations of colour, and three only, the Red, the Green and the Violet-blue. And these each occupy a certain part of the field, indefinite as to its boundaries, but having an acme of intensity at or near the centre of each section. Near the centre of the spectrum, at a point where the purest green is observed, is the position of one of the fixed lines of colour known as Fraunhofer's E line. There are other such lines, lettered A to H, distributed over the field, and these are measured according to their wave-length, in inverse order to their frequency, and the lengths are given in what are called tenths-metres (see Ganot's Physics).

The whole series of light-rays comprises those whose wave-length varies from a little more than 7600 tenth-metres in the extreme Red to a little less than 3900 in the extreme Violet—together about an octave of light. Now if we take the Green ray at about line E or 5270 in measure then our series must be as follow:—

Red 7453 or $5270 \times \sqrt{2}$

Green 5270

Violet or $7453 \times (1/\sqrt{3})$

and this is remarkable, because 7453 brings us to the intense Red close to Fraunhofer's A line (7604) and between it and B, whilst 4302 for the Violet brings us to the point of the most intense deep Blue, and practically on to Fraunhofer's line G which is 4307.

We must be content to leave our instructed readers to judge as to the real nature of so striking an approximation. If, on further investigation, the parallel appears based on undeniable physical fact, then a few more such instances may go far to rehabilitate the lost wisdom of Antiquity. And if it be true that the data of the colour-scale—which are derived from molecular motions—are indeed founded upon harmonics whose source is not, as in the case of sound and other physical measure, based upon the interaction of forces having whole-number proportionals, but upon those mysterious entities, the Roots of Two and Three, then we are face to face with a condition pointing to a genesis of motion in a region of space unknown to us, and wherein the dynamic laws operate in a relation quite unfamiliar. It looks as if a fourth and **interior** dimension must be assumed, and is this not precisely what some physicists say of the Atom, that it must possess some substance in a fourth dimension?

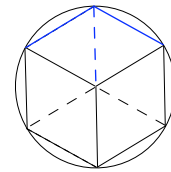
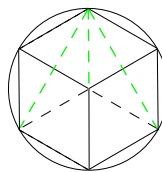
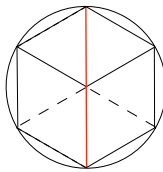
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Red 7453
 $5270 \times \sqrt{2}$
Fraunhofer
line A (7604)

Green 5270
Fraunhofer
line E (5270)

Blue 4302
 $7453 \times (1/\sqrt{3})$
Fraunhofer
line G (4307)

Looking at Red, Green, and Blue
from the hexagonal cube viewpoint



Looking at Cyan, Magenta, and Yellow
from the hexagonal cube viewpoint

