CREATION OF THE HEBREW ALPHABET

THE FIRST PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF A HIGHLY ADVANCED PREVIOUS CIVILIZATION.

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Dedication

To

It was not hard for me to decide who to dedicate this book to. I chose two individuals, the first being Moses for using the 22 symbols found on the two tablets and using them to create the Hebrew alphabet. The second person being Baruch, the grandson of Jeremiah, for redesigning the letter shapes to what we have today.

Preface

This book proves the Hebrew alphabet was created by a very highly advanced previous civilization that once lived on the Earth a very long time ago. It also means that the late Bronze Age Hebrews could not possibly devise these twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet as Moses already told us. This alphabet is the first physical evidence we have that a very highly advanced civilization once lived on Earth. This book is the third in a series that covers over forty years of discovery and research in the religious and scientific subjects including three expeditions to the Sinai, Egypt. I am the first person in 2,600 years that discovered the real Mount Sinai and all the altars Moses mentions in Exodus. I am also the first person to develop an information theory of existence, which I call *The Theory of Multidimensional Reality*. This information theory was necessary to decipher the Hebrew alphabet. I first wrote about an information theory of existence in 1977 in *Reality Revealed, the Theory of Multidimensional Reality.* The first book in this current series is called *The Theory of Multidimensional Reality* (2015) which I suggest you read to fully understand the model and get a greater depth to what the Torah really represents. The second book in the series is *Moses and the Ten Code Systems* (January 2016) which explains the surface story of the Torah and the many hidden stories revealed by Moses' code systems. This book, *Creation of the Hebrew Alphabet,* will reveal what the Torah really is and by doing so, the surface story disappears entirely. The only part of the surface story that has importance is the Genesis story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden. The Garden of Eden story told us who the people were who put the technology into the family burial cave. If you read my previous book, *Moses and the Ten Code Systems,* you will learn that the burial cave is located in Mount Sinai and nowhere else.

Chapter 1

Creation of the First Alphabet

The Traditional Explanation for the Creation of the Alphabet

The academic explanation of the origin of the alphabet was it originated with a Semitic people was 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 1-1 shows some of the proto-Canaanite alphabet.[1] Other written characters were found west of the Nile River, and west of Thebes in Southern Egypt. These symbols had been attributed to Semitic people living in Egypt sometime between 1900 to 1800 B.C.E.,[2] but this is mere guesswork by scholars, since there is no hard evidence to support their conclusions. As you can see from most of these symbols, they appear more like Egyptian hieroglyphics (Figure 1-2) then 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 such as numbers 5, 8, 14 and 16 seem to have an Egyptian origin. It seems to be a real stretch to conclude that these symbols were the actual original alphabet.
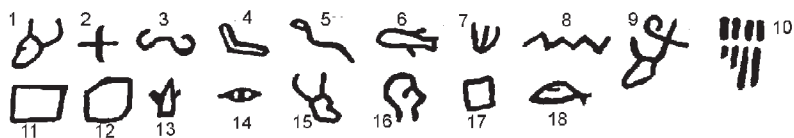
Figure 1-1: Proto-Canaanite characters found in a Sinai Mine.

The other forms of writing at the time of Moses was Cuneiform script (Figure 1-2 and 1-3), and Figures 1-4 and 1-5 showing Egyptian Hieroglyphics. You will notice there are

many different variations on the main Egyptian characters, which is why figure seven in Figure 1-1 is most likely the Egyptian symbol for the "U" (Figure 1-5). Figure 1-6 shows a script form of Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

Figure 1-2 and 3: Examples of cuneiforms found at Tel El Amarna, Egypt.

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 1-4: Egyptian Hieroglyphics (proto-alphabetical forms).

None of these forms of writing look anything like an alphabet. Egyptian writing is symbol based and the Cuneiform script was nothing more than an arrangement of horizontal and vertical tick marks, pushed into clay tablets by a wooden stick cut to a particular angle.

|			
	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, butcery; *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, watre; *160 variations*		Aa: Unclassified; *93 variations*

Figure 1-5: Egyptian Hieroglyphics (the number is the variations of determinative signs).
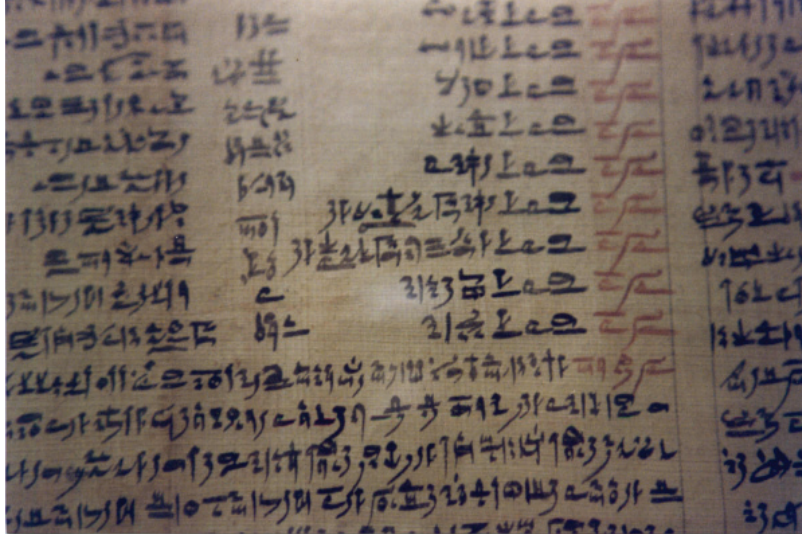
Figure 1-6: Example of a script type of Egyptian Hieroglyphic script.

What is Known About the Hebrew Alphabet and the Torah

We will start with what Moses told us in the Exodus story; when he came out of the mount carrying the two tablets.

[Exodus 32:15] 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.

Moses had a reason for telling us two attributes about the writing on the two tablets (also translated as tables). By saying it was the work of God, he was telling us the sequence of symbols on the tablets were not created by him. By telling us it "was the writing of God," Moses was telling us that the design of the symbols were not of his making. These two points are very important. In Chapters Two and Four you will see that Moses could not have come up with their design or even had the capability to engrave them on the two tablets. Moses had

informed us that he did not create the two tablets and the writing on them.

Moses was instructed by God he could not add or subtract any of the symbols on the two tablets, so he was in a dilemma and had to assign sound values to twenty of the symbols. Two of the letters (*alef* א and *ayin* ע) have no sound values assigned to them except for assigned vowel values. I have deliberately used the word symbols instead of letters because that was what they were until Moses assigned sound values to them. Later chapters in this book will show you want I mean and you will realize what they really are.

In the Mount or On the Mount?

I previously used the expression "he came out of the mount" as if Moses came out of a cave instead of from on top of Mount Sinai, as many popular movies have drummed into us. My 2015 book entitled *Moses and the Ten Code Systems* covers ten code systems Moses had to use to write the surface story of the Torah. For this discussion it will be necessary to explain one of them. Moses assigned numbers to each one of the 22 letters. The last letter is *tav* ת) which is equal to 400 in Hebrew large numbering. Abraham purchased the family burial cave of Machpelah for 400 shekels of silver.[3] My previous book lists a number of instances where Moses tells us using his code systems that the cave is at Mount Sinai and nowhere else. The following example gives one more example where the two tablets came from. The Hebrew word for table, board, or plank is *lchth* (לֹחת). The dot over the *chet* (ח) is a substitution instead of inserting the *vov* (ו). The word *looakh* (לוח) means *a list,* like a list of names or numbers. When we use the *tav* ת) at the end of the word to mean the number 400 the resulting meaning is *the tablets come from the cave.* The next words in the phrase say "the testimony" and in Hebrew the word is *eodth* (העדת). The word for testimony is *ed* (עד) (can also be spelled עידי). The last letter *tav* ת) means the number 400 as before and the resulting meaning is *the testimony comes from the cave.*

I will cover how the symbols were arranged on the two

tablets in Chapter Five. To most people what Moses did was a very strange way to write, and you are right. It is very strange and not like the way we write today. However, remember Moses had no choice because he was stuck with a sequence of symbols he could not change, hence the code systems.

The current Hebrew alphabet is not exactly what the original alphabet looked like but some of the letters are very close in appearance. 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) redesigned the alphabet almost to the form we have today. We do not know the model he used to create the current alphabet, but I believe it was close to what I developed and will be explained in the next chapter. Our difference in the model is a handicap we have and should be mindful of when analyzing my letter forms with his. With this in mind, I will proceed. Fortunately, whoever created the original letter designs that appeared on the two tablets 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 the natural log, of which neither the Hebrews nor Egyptians had any knowledge.

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. Reform Jewish movement and academic explanations state the Torah had multiple authors who wrote at separate times in history. This book will answer this question, once and for all because it will be obvious Moses could not have designed these twenty-two letters. In addition Moses included a hash total of the letters that proves how many letters were in the Torah when he got them. I covered this subject extensively in *Moses and the Ten Code Systems,* but I will include the proof for the hash totals here in the figure below.

The number of male Hebrews who left Egypt = 603,550	Number of letters in the Torah = 304,805
Number of chapters and verses in the Torah = 6,034	Repeat the number of letters in the Torah = 304,805
Number of letters in the 5 titles of the Torah = 26	
Total = 609,610	**Total = 609,610**

Figure 1-7: The hash totals to prove how many letters are in the Torah.

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.

The Torah has no vowels, punctuation and on the two tablets it had no spaces between the words. It has no indication for the beginning and ending of verses and there are no vocalizations for the words. This should begin to give you an idea that we are not dealing with a normal piece of writing and this document is something very different.[4]

The question at hand is: "How did Moses come up with this alphabet?" The answer is; he did not! In the following chapters, I theorize that the family burial cave, called the Cave of Machpelah (not actually located at today's Hebron), contained very highly advanced technology from a past civilization. The reason Moses put into Genesis the story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden was to tell us who were the people who put this technology into the cave. Later, I will try to date this civilization, in order to try to date the symbols and the technology. 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 parts placed on top of 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 book 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, becomes subordinate.

Endnotes

1 "Earliest Alphabet A Canaanite Invention—Preserved in Sinai Mines; *Biblical Archaeology Review*, (July/August 1984), pp. 46-54.

2 John Noble Wilford, Discovery of Egyptian inscriptions indicates an early date for origin of the alphabet"; *Forum on science in the news*; The New York Times Company, 1999.

3 Genesis 23:15-16.

4 *Letters of Fire, Mystical Insights into the Hebrew Language,* by Matityahu Glazerson. Published by Feldheim Publishers, NY, NY 1991

Chapter 2

The Scientific Foundation of the Hebrew Alphabet

The Foundation Philosophy

In order to understand what the letters are and the model that creates them, you first must understand the philosophy that created them. The philosophy I am referring to is an information theory of existence. There are only two ways to describe the workings of the universe. What is currently taught in schools and universities is a matter-oriented theory of existence and it has not been able to explain the most basic phenomena in the universe such as magnetism, gravity, mass, light, etc. The only other philosophy is an information theory of existence. I first developed such a philosophy in my first book *Reality Revealed, the Theory of Multidimensional Reality* (1977). My second revision on the theory was my 2007 book *God's Day of Judgment, the Real Cause of Global Warming*, and my final development of the philosophy is in my 2015 book, *The Theory of Multidimensional Reality*. For a complete explanation of the philosophy I recommend referring to the 2015 book.

The Philosophy in a nut shell is that the matter world, atoms, are created from information that exists in another time-space relationship, which can be considered to be a computer which I call the *Diehold*. The philosophy defines eight different dimensions and the attributes of each. Fortunately for my philosophy, many physicists are beginning to believe the same thing which can be summed up in the following way. The matter world is like a hologram made from waveforms from another dimension defined by information.

The Basics

The waveform presented in Graph 2-1 is the model for how information forms the matter world. The Y-axis represents the Information Dimension that creates the matter world. It forms a modified square wave, modified by e^x the natural logarithm. 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 2-1 illustrates the original model of what the Hebrew alphabet represents.
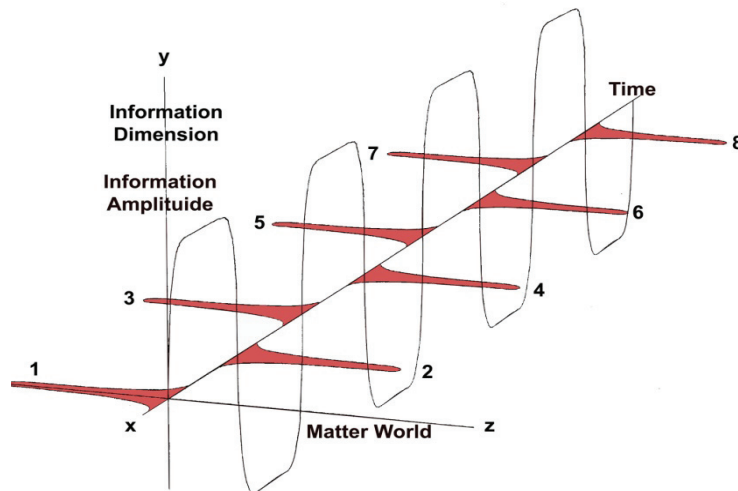
Graph 2-1: A graph depicting how the Information Dimension creates the matter world we live in.

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 the Figure below. 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 atom in this dimension. This is very important to understand, why the creator[1] of these symbols chose this waveform, and the angles or vectors they chose. I use the

word *pole* in the example but we do not know if an atom even has a pole. If it is just like a hologram can we say it has a pole?
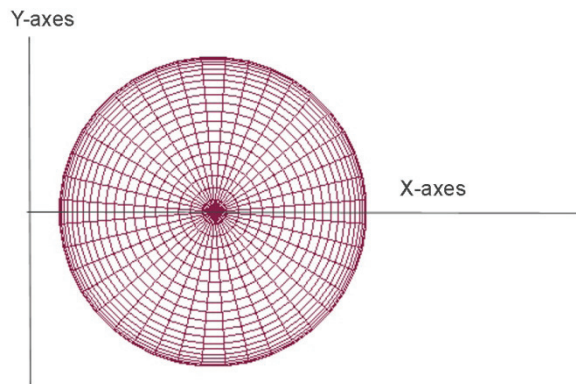
Figure 2-1: Representation of a single atom with its pole pointing along the X-axis.

Now let us follow the pole of the atom as it traces the same waveform along the *Y*-axis (Figure 2-2) as shown in Graph 2-1 of a single atom. What you see is the pole moving 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 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 2-3, 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 2-4 and 2-5). The atom would have completed two polar reversals by the time it completes one revolution and circles back to position 1 (Figure 2-3) shown below.

Figure 2-2: The path of the pole as it reverses polarity.
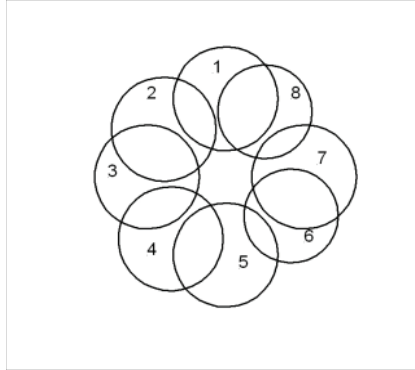
Figure 2-3: Eight positions of an atom as it modulates into the Third Dimension.
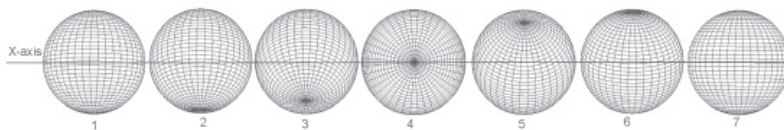
Now we are going to track the path of the polar axis, as shown in Figures 2-2, as the round atom turns over 360 degrees and goes around in a circle. That pattern looks like the dark line going around the toroid computer generated model shown below.
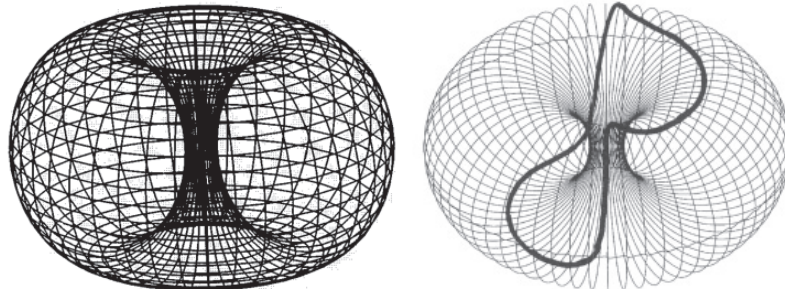
Figure 2-4: A classic toroid shape
Figure 2-5: The track of the polar axis of the atom.

I built a brass wire model of the toroid with the waveform (Figure 2-6). These two models are what I used to decipher the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The Hebrew alphabet is the result of 22 views of this waveform. Twelve of the letters had to be viewed at a very specific angle of 52.66 degrees. The formula was discovered by my friend Gary Sultan and myself back in 1978 (Figure 2-8). 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.

Figure 2-6: The brass wire toroid I built for modeling the Hebrew alphabet.

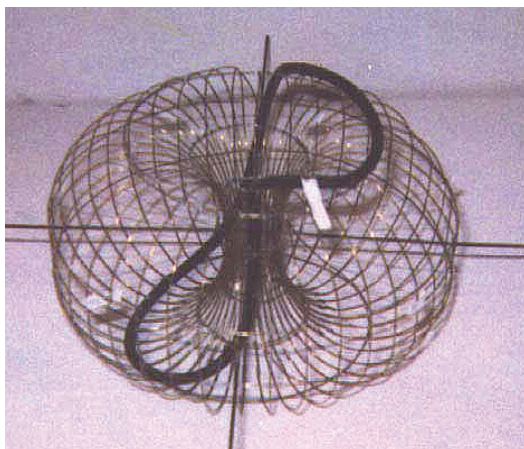It took me over seven years to figure out which view produced each letter, but in September 2003, I had a breakthrough. I recognized the different views were fitting a pattern and in fact the 22 letters were grouped into three groups that formed three different geometric shapes that are very recognizable.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

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,[2] I first had to discover the formula, shown in Figure 2-7, which incorporates the natural logarithm (2.718281) and the inverse square law. I also had to know what this means, and to incorporate it into a square wave. In other words Moses was telling us the truth when he told us that he did not create the letters and the sequence of letters on the two tablets.

What is much more important about this formula is the philosophy it implies. What it shows is that our matter world is formed 90 degrees out of phase from the information vector. This is important because after you identify which letter represents which vector angle of energy, your next step is to convert the vector into a plane to get to the geometric shape the letters form. As further proof this formula is important, the slope angle of the Great Pyramid of Giza is 52.606 degrees. The formula is only .054 degrees different because we do not know the thickness of the capstone or the limestone that covered the pyramid before the Arabs stripped them off.

$$\text{Pyramid angle} = \ \text{arc cos}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = 52.66093239°$$

Figure 2-7: The formula converting a vector to a plane, 90 degrees out-of-phase from the vector.

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, graphing, the natural log, and wave forms. One must know all of these skills to create this waveform, and the Egyptians would have needed 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

The model for the Hebrew alphabet (the toroid model) represents a philosophy of existence that is very similar to the current ideas of closed-end string theory. Chapter 4 will show

that 22 views of this simple waveform, shown in Graph 2-1 and Figure 2-5 creates, the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. 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.

Endnotes

1 I do not capitalize the word "creator" here because I mean a highly advanced past civilization that left these tablets in the cave.
2 My friend, Gary Sultan, and I discovered the equation in 1978.