ARTICLE 4

GODNAMES PRESCRIBE INNER TREE OF LIFE

by

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It was stated in Article 3 that a geometrical object or pattern constitutes sacred geometry if the ten Godname numbers prescribe its properties. It was also said that the Tree of Life has an inner form (*fig. 1*) which, as my book *The Image of God in Matter* proves, encodes the group parameters of E_8 and $E_8 \times E_8$, the gauge symmetry group associated with the so-called 'heterotic superstring.' It consists of two similar sets of seven regular polygons: triangle, square, pentagon, hexagon, octagon, decagon and dodecagon. The fourteen polygons share a common side, which I have called their 'root edge.' The members of each set are enfolded in one another. The four corners of the two joined triangles are shared with the Tree of Life, the endpoints of the root edge coinciding with Daath and Tiphareth and their other corners coinciding with Chesed and Geburah. Being the cosmic blueprint of the subatomic world, evidence for which is presented in my book, this inner form of the Tree of Life possesses sacred geometry *par excellence*. Hence, the Godnames must define its properties. The manner of this prescription is indicated below (the two sets of polygons are considered both separately and enfolded):

HOW GODNAMES PRESCRIBE (7+7) POLYGONS

(all Godname numbers are written in **bold-face** *type)*

Separate

Kether: **21**	10 Sephiroth + Daath + (5+5) independent centres of (7+7) polygons. These numbers are the letter values of AHIH: 1 + 5 + 10 + 5;
Chokmah: **26**	260 (**26**×10) yods other than centres outside root edge of polygons;
Binah: **50**	**50** corners of 7 polygons + root edge;
Chesed: **31**	**31** corners of 7 polygons outside root edge unshared with Tree;
Geburah: **36**	**36** corners of root edge + 7 polygons outside root edge;

Tiphareth: **76** 151 corners and side of 48 tetractyses in 7 polygons (151 = **76**th odd integer);

Netzach: **129** 257 yods in 7 polygons outside root edge which are not centres or Sephirothic points (257 = **129**th odd integer);

Hod: **153** **153** yods at ends of root edge, on boundaries and at centres of 7 polygons;

Yesod: **49** **49** corners of 7 polygons + associated endpoint of root edges;

Malkuth: **155** **155** yods in root edge, on boundaries and at centres of 7 polygons.

Enfolded

Kether: **21** 42 sides of 7 polygons (42 = **21**st even integer), 41 corners of 47 tetractyses in 7 polygons (41 = **21**st odd integer);

Chokmah: **15** 47 tetractyses in 7 polygons (47 = **15**th prime number), 150 (**15**×10) corners and sides outside root edge of 94 tetractyses in 14 polygons;

Chokmah: **26** 260 (**26**×10) yods in 7 polygons outside root edge;

Binah: **50** 500 (**50**×10) yods in 14 polygons unshared with Tree other than with its root edge;

Chesed: **31** **31** corners of 7 polygons outside root edge unshared with Tree;

Geburah: **36** **36** corners of 7 polygons;

Tiphareth: **76** **76** corners & sides (other than shared base) associated with each set of 7 polygons;

Netzach: **129** **129** corners + sides of 47 tetractyses in 7 polygons;

Hod: **153** **153** corners and sides of 14 polygons;

Yesod: **49** 490 (**49**×10) yods in 14 polygons neither shared with Tree (other than with its root edge) nor any of the (5+5) independent centres of polygons;

Malkuth: **65** **65** corners of 14 polygons and triangles of Tree unshared with one another.

The ten Godnames also prescribe subsets of the seven (and fourteen) polygons, which encode different types of cosmic parameters. One such subset is the two sets of six regular polygons (*fig. 2*), which, as my book proves, encode a structural parameter of superstrings — the number 1680 (see earlier articles). Some of their properties are listed below.

PROPERTIES OF (6+6) POLYGONS

Separate

1. 6 regular polygons comprise **36** polygonal corners, **36** polygonal sides and **36** tetractyses with 42 corners and (**36** + **36** =72) sides;
2. Number of geometrical elements in 6 polygons = 42 + 72 + **36** = 150 (= **15**×10);
3. Number of geometrical elements outside root edge of 6 polygons = 150 – 6×3 = 132;
4. Number of geometrical elements outside root edge of 6 polygons other than their centres = 132 – 6 = 126;

5. Number of geometrical elements in root edge and in polygons outside root edge other than their centres = 126 + 3 = **129**;
6. Number of geometrical elements in root edge and 6 polygons = 3 + 150 = **153**;
7. Number of yods in 6 polygons = 222. Of these, 6 are centres. Number of yods other than centres = 222 – 6 = 216. Of these, **36** are polygonal corners;
8. Number of hexagonal yods = 216 – **36** = 180. Of these, **36** are tetractys centres. Number of boundary hexagonal yods = 180 – **36** = 144;
9. Number of yods on sides of tetractyses = 144 + 42 = 186;
10. Number of yods on boundaries of 6 polygons = 2×**36** + **36** = 108;
11. Number of yods in root edge and on boundaries of 6 polygons = 4 + 108 = 112.
12. (6+6) polygons comprise 72 polygonal corners, 72 polygonal sides and 72 tetractyses with 84 corners and 144 sides;
13. Number of geometrical elements in (6+6) polygons = 2×150 = 300 (303, including root edge);
14. Number of yods in (6+6) polygons = 2×222 = 444;
15. Of these 12 are centres. Number of yods other than centres = 444 – 12 = 432;
16. Of these, 72 are polygonal corners. Number of hexagonal yods = 432 – 72 = 360 (= **36**×10);
17. Of these, 72 are tetractys centres. Number of boundary hexagonal yods = 360 – 72 = 288;
18. Number of yods on sides of 72 tetractyses = 288 + 84 = 372;
19. Number of yods on boundaries of (6+6) polygons = 2×72 + 72 = 216;
20. Number of yods in root edge and on boundaries of (6+6) polygons = 216 + 4 = 220.

Enfolded

1. 6 polygons have **26** corners, **31** sides and 35 tetractyses with 30 corners (28 outside root edge) and **65** sides (64 outside root edge);
2. Of the **26** corners, 5 are shared with 1-tree, leaving **21** unshared corners;
3. Number of corners and sides of 35 tetractyses in 6 polygons = 30 + **65** = 95;
4. Number of geometrical elements = 30 + **65** + 35 = 130 (127 outside root edge; 127 = **31**st prime number);
5. Number of yods in 6 polygons = 195. Of these, 191 are outside root edge, 12 of which are shared with Tree, leaving 179 unshared yods outside root edge, i.e., 179×2 + 2 = 360 (= **36**×10) unshared yods in (6+6) polygons;
6. Of the 195 yods, 30 are corners of tetractyses. Number of hexagonal yods = 195 – 30 = 165 = $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + 9^2$. Of these, 163 are outside root edge, 9 of which are shared with Tree, leaving 154 hexagonal yods outside root edge unshared with Tree. One hexagonal yod in the root edge is unshared with Tree, so that 6 polygons have **155** unshared, hexagonal yods;
7. Number of yods on boundaries of 6 polygons = **31**×2 + **26** = 88 (84 outside root edge);
8. Number of hexagonal yods on boundaries of 6 polygons = **31**×2 = 62.
9. (6+6) polygons comprise **50** corners (48 outside root edge), 61 sides and 70 tetractyses with 58 corners (56 outside root edge) and **129** sides;
10. Number of corners and sides of 70 tetractyses in (6+6) polygons = 58 + **129** = 187;

11. Number of geometrical elements = 58 + **129** + 70 = 257 (55th prime number), of which 17 are shared with Tree, leaving 240 elements unshared with Tree;
12. Number of yods = 191×2 + 4 = 386 (382 outside root edge). Of these, 58 are corners of tetractyses; number of hexagonal yods = 386 – 58 = 328 (326 outside root edge, of which 18 are shared, leaving 309 (including one in root edge) unshared with Tree);
13. Number of yods on boundaries of (6+6) polygons = 4 + 2×84 = 172 (168 outside root edge, of which 18 are shared with 1-tree, leaving 150 (= **15**×10) unshared boundary yods);

These properties of the 6 (and (6+6)) polygons are prescribed by the ten Godnames as follows:

HOW GODNAMES PRESCRIBE (6+6) POLYGONS

Separate

Kether: **21** 42 corners of **36** tetractyses (42 = **21**st even integer);

Chokmah: **15** 150 (**15**×10) geometrical elements in 6 polygons;

Chokmah: **26** **26** corners of root edge and of 6 polygons outside their root edge;

Binah: **50** **50** corners of root edge and of (6+6) polygons outside root edge;

Chesed: **31** **31** sides of root edge and of 6 polygons outside root edge;

Geburah: **36** **36** corners and **36** sides of 6 polygons. 360 (**36**×10) hexagonal yods in (6+6) polygons;

Tiphareth: **76** **76** corners, sides and independent centres of 6 polygons;

Netzach: **129** **129** geometrical elements in root edge and in 6 polygons outside root edge other than centres;

Hod: **153** **153** geometrical elements in root edge and 6 polygons;

Yesod: **49** **49** corners and sides in root edge and in 6 polygons outside root edge unshared with 1-tree;

Malkuth: **65** **65** corners of 72 tetractyses outside root edge of (6+6) polygons and in 1-tree unshared with external corners of these tetractyses.

Enfolded

Kether: **21** **21** corners of 6 polygons outside root edge unshared with 1-tree;

Chokmah: **15** 165 hexagonal yods in 6 polygons, where 165 = 3×55 = 3×($1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2$) = sum of **15** squares; 328 hexagonal yods in (6+6) polygons (328 = sum of first **15** prime numbers);

Chokmah: **26** **26** corners of 6 polygons;

Binah: **50** **50** corners of (6+6) polygons;

Chesed: **31** **31** sides of 6 polygons. 127 geometrical elements outside root edge (127 = **31**st prime number);

Geburah: **36** 360 (**36**×10) yods in (6+6) polygons unshared with Tree;

Tiphareth: **76** **76** boundary yods associated with 6 polygons unshared with 1-tree;

Netzach: **129** **129** sides of 70 tetractyses of (6+6) polygons;

Hod: **153** **153** hexagonal yods unshared with Tree associated with 6 polygons;

Yesod: **49**: **49** corners and sides outside root edge unshared with Tree;

Malkuth: **65** **65** sides of 35 tetractyses of 6 polygons;

Malkuth: **155** **155** hexagonal yods in 6 polygons unshared with Tree.

The (6+6) enfolded polygons have 168 yods along their boundaries outside their root edge. In other words, *168 yods create their shape (84 in each set of 6*). This is remarkable, because 168 is the number value of Cholem Yesodeth (lit. 'breaker of the foundations'), the Mundane Chakra of Malkuth (Mundane Chakras are the astronomical bodies traditionally associated in Kabbalah with each Sephirah; the Mundane Chakra of Malkuth is the planet Earth). Moreover, as discussed in previous articles, the Theosophist C.W. Leadbeater used a yogic siddhi (a psychic faculty) to magnify the basic units of matter. His 'ultimate physical atom' (UPA) consists of ten helical coils, each with 1680 turns. My book *The Image of God in Matter* has shown the ten-fold UPA to be the subquark state of a superstring — the microscopic manifestation of the Tree of Life, each helix being a string corresponding to one of the ten Sephiroth. As a Sephirah is itself ten-fold, being representable by a Tree of Life, the number 168 is a structural parameter of this hadronic state of the superstring. Moreover, each coil winds 2½ times around the outer surface of the UPA and 2½ times in a narrower spiral around its central axis. Each half of a coil comprises 840 turns of a helix, so that 84 is also a structural parameter of this state of a superstring, being the number of coils in one quarter of a complete revolution of a whorl. The inner and outer halves of a coil correspond in its cosmic blueprint to the two similar sets of 6 regular polygons, whose shapes are defined by 84 yods along their sides outside their shared root edge.

Earlier articles pointed out that the Cosmic Tree of Life (CTOL), consisting of 91 overlapping and 550 SLs, is encoded in a unique subset of the (7+7) polygons constituting the inner form of the Tree of Life. The root edge and a set of seven separate polygons have a yod population equal to the number of SLs in the **49**-tree representing the cosmic physical plane, and the five separate polygons with most corners have as many yods as there are SLs in CTOL above the **49**-tree. These separate (7+5) polygons (*fig. 3*) together with the root edge constitute sacred geometry because they embody the numbers 550 and 91 (in fact, they *are* the polygonal representation of CTOL encoded in the Tree of Life — see my book).

The ways whereby the ten Godname numbers (shown in **boldface** type) prescribe properties of the (7+5) polygons are listed below. Also exhibited below are the ways in which the Pythagorean tetrad, the number 4, the Pythagorean decad, 10, and the integers 1, 2, 3 & 4 summing to this number express these properties.

PROPERTIES OF (7+5) POLYGONS

Separate

1. (7+5) polygons comprise 89 polygonal corners (89 = 44th odd integer after 1 = (24 = 4!)th prime number), 89 polygonal sides and 89 tetractyses with 101 corners (101 = **26**th prime number = **50**th odd integer after 1) and 178 sides;
2. Including the root edge, number of yods = 550, number of polygonal corners = 91, number of polygonal sides = 90, number of tetractys corners = 103, number of tetractys sides = 179 = 41st prime number (41 = **21**st odd integer = **15** + **26**) and number of geometrical elements = **103** + 179 + 89 = 371 = 7×53, where 7 = 4th prime number and 53 = (16 = 4^2)th prime number;
3. **65** polygonal corners outside root edge.

Enfolded

1. (7+5) polygons comprise 67 polygonal corners (67 = 19th prime number, 19 = 10th odd integer), of which **65** are outside root edge, and 61 unshared with Tree (61 = **31**st odd integer). 78 polygonal sides and 88 tetractyses (88 = 44th even integer) with **76** corners (74 outside root edge) and 165 sides (165 = $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + 9^2 = 3\times55 = 3(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2)$ = sum of **15** squares). Of these, 10 are shared with 1-tree (apart from root edge), leaving **155** unshared sides;
2. Number of corners and sides = 67 + 78 = 145. Of these, 3 corners are centres of polygons and 12 corners and sides are shared with 1-tree. Number of corners and sides which are not centres of polygons or shared with 1-tree = 145 – 3 – 12 = 130 = **129**th integer after 1. **21** geometrical elements shared with 1-tree (1-tree has **36** unshared elements);
3. Number of yods = 494

$$= \begin{matrix} 1^1 & 1^2 & 1^3 & 1^4 \\ 2^1 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 \\ 3^1 & 3^2 & 3^3 & 3^4 \\ 4^1 & 4^2 & 4^3 & 4^4 \end{matrix}$$

4. Number of yods outside root edge = 494 – 4 = 490 = **49**×10;
5. Number of tetractys corners not centres of polygons = **76** – 12 = 64 = 4^3;
6. Number of tetractys corners not both polygonal corners and centres = **76** – 2 – 1 = 73. Of these, 6 are Sephirothic points of Tree of Life. Number of tetractys corners unshared with Tree and not both centres and corners of polygons = 73 – 6 = 67;
7. Number of hexagonal yods = 494 – **76** = 418. Of these, 88 are centres of 88 tetractyses;
8. Number of hexagonal yods on edges of 88 tetractyses = 418 – 88 = 330, of which 17 are shared with Tree, leaving 313 unshared hexagonal yods on edges of tetractyses (313 = **65**th prime number) and of which 22 are shared with 1-tree, leaving 308 hexagonal yods on edges of

tetractyses unshared with 1-tree. 328 hexagonal are yods outside root edge on sides of tetractyses (328 = sum of first **15** prime numbers).

These properties of the (7+5) polygons are prescribed by Godnames as follows:

HOW GODNAMES PRESCRIBE (7+5) POLYGONS

Kether: **21**	Number of tetractys sides = 179 (separate), where 179 = 41st prime number and 41 = **21**st odd integer. Also, **21** geometrical elements shared with 1-tree;
Chokmah: **26**	101 corners of 89 tetractyses (separate), where 101 = **26**th prime number;
Elohim: **50**	101 = **50**th odd integer after 1;
Chesed: **31**	61 corners of (7+5) enfolded polygons unshared with Tree, where 61 = **31**st odd integer;
Geburah:**36**	74 corners of tetractyses outside root edge, where 74 = **36**th even integer after 2;
Tiphareth: **76**	**76** corners of 88 tetractyses of enfolded polygons;
Netzach: **129**	**129**th integer after 1 = 130 = number of corners and sides neither centres of polygons nor shared with 1-tree;
Hod: **153**	308 hexagonal yods unshared with 1-tree on edges of tetractyses, where 308 = **153**rd even integer after 2;
Yesod: **49**	Number of yods outside root edge of enfolded polygons = 490 = **49**×10;
Malkuth: **65**	**65** corners of enfolded or separate polygons outside root edge;
Malkuth: **155**	**155** sides of tetractyses unshared with 1-tree (apart from root edge).

In general, those different sections of the 7 and (7+7) polygons whose properties are defined by the set of Godname numbers constitute sacred geometry and therefore encode cosmic parameters such as numbers associated with bosonic and superstring theories.

Article 1 proposed a new mathematical principle called the Tetrad Principle that governs the Tree of Life description of nature. Evidence for this principle was discussed in the form of the remarkable way the number 4 (tetrad) and the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 symbolised by the Pythagorean tetractys define and express parameters of the theories of superstrings and bosonic strings. My book *The Image of God in Matter* shows how Godname numbers prescribe these parameters. In fact, the Godname numbers themselves are determined by the Tetrad Principle. Figure 4 depicts how the number 4 generates Godname numbers arithmetically. It illustrates one of the profound properties of the Pythagorean Tetrad as the root source of Godname numbers and hence of cosmic parameters like 248 and 496 — the numbers of particles meditating the forces between, respectively, superstrings of either ordinary or shadow matter and superstrings of both these kinds of matter.

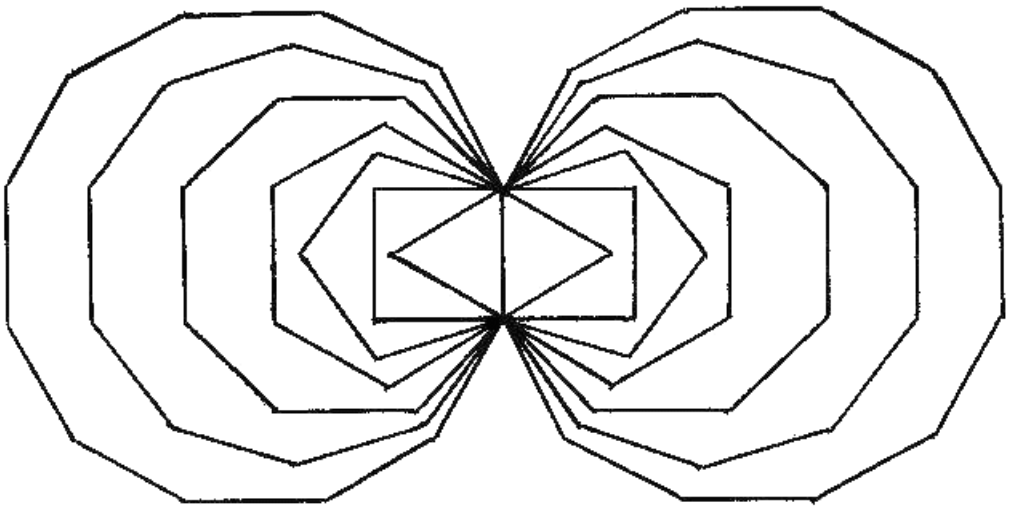


Figure 1

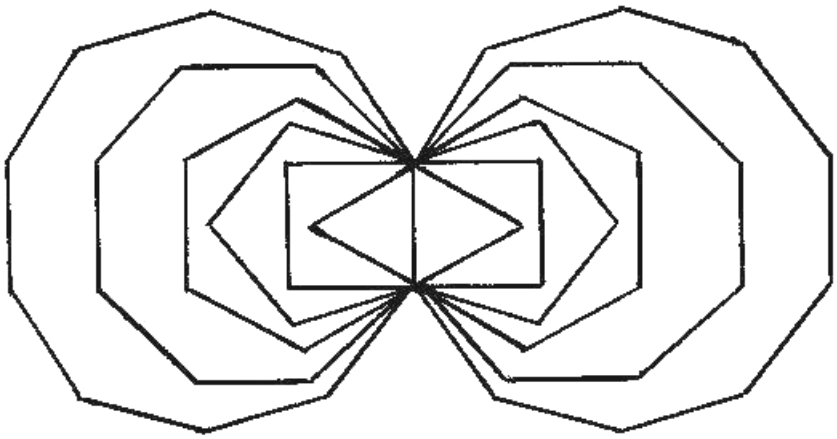


Figure 2

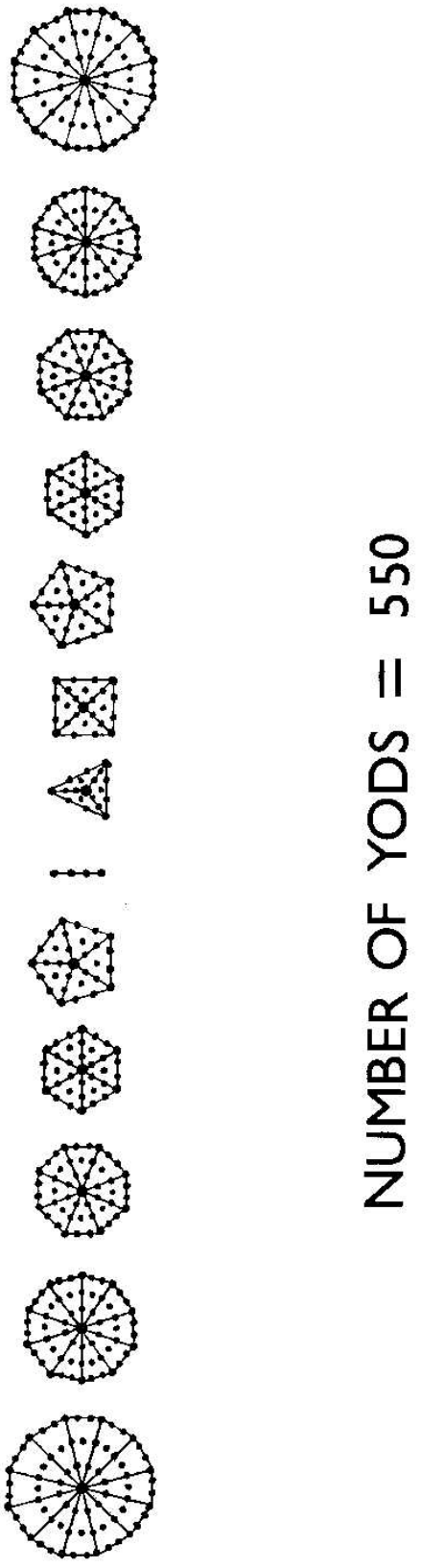
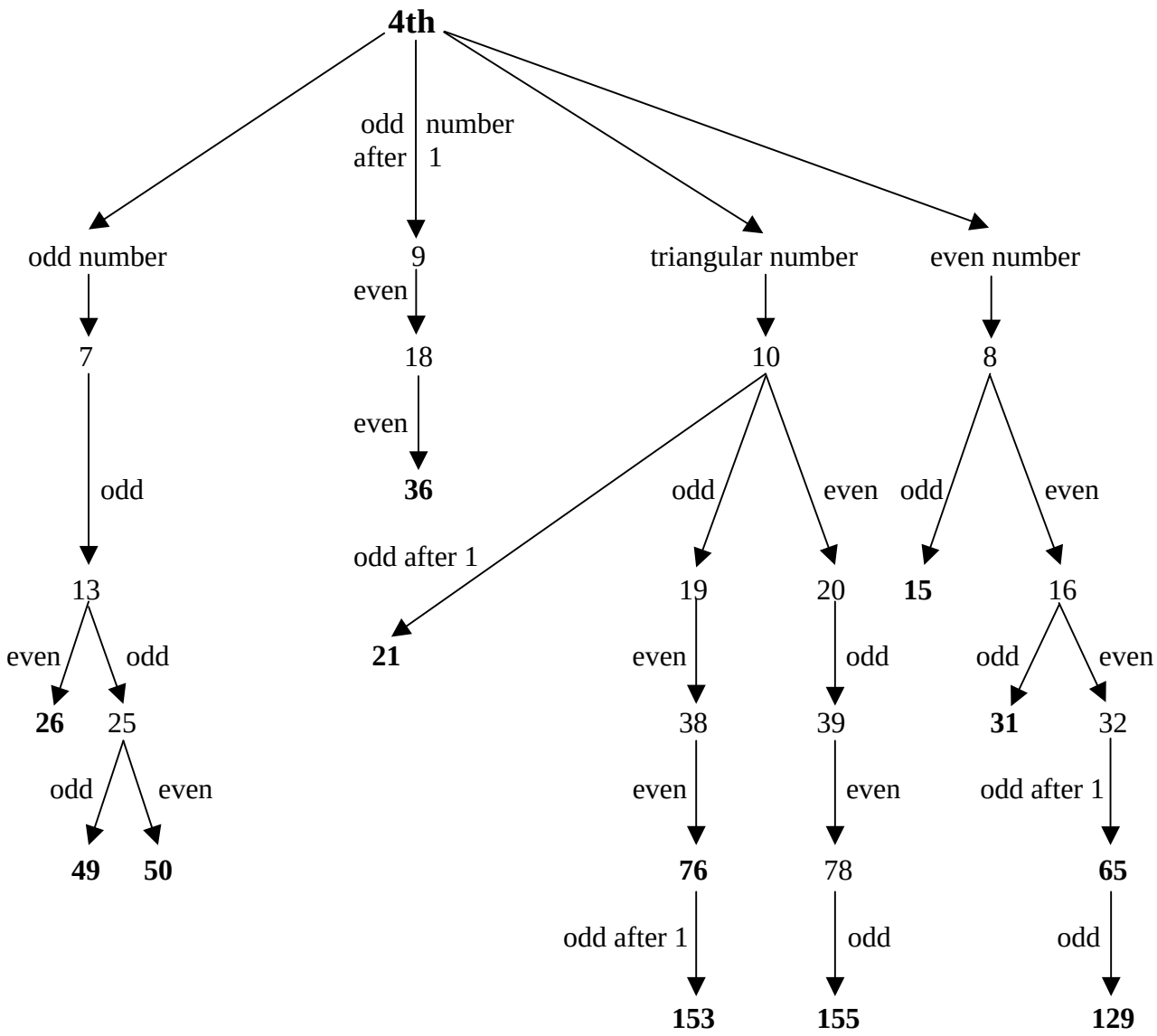


Figure 3

HOW THE PYTHAGOREAN TETRAD DEFINES GODNAME NUMBERS



("Even" or "odd" denotes the type of arrowed number defined by the previous one in the sequence, e.g., 13 is the 7th odd number and 25 is the 13th odd number).

Figure 4