

Appendix 1 – The Orientation of the Star of Israel

The conditions for the orientation of the Star of Israel are originally given at the very end of the Book of Ezekiel. In chapter 48, from verses 31 to 35, the prophet lays out the scenario for the eschatological city of God, **יהוה שמה**. Here, he begins by enouncing the tribes whose names adorn the gates in the North quadrant. From there, he enounces the tribes whose names adorn the gates of the successive East, South, and West quadrants of the future city. The names on these tribal gates, and their orientation, appear in the following order in the text (Hebrew tribal names in brackets):

- **North:** Reuben (ראובן) Judah (יהודה) Levi (לוי)
- **East:** Joseph (יוסף) Benjamin (בנימין) Dan (דן)
- **South:** Simeon (שמעון) Issachar (יששכר) Zebulun (זבולון)
- **West:** Gad (גד) Asher (אשר) Naphtali (נפתלי)

For our purposes, these can be reordered accordingly:

- **North:** Reuben (ראובן) Judah (יהודה) Levi (לוי)
- **South:** Simeon (שמעון) Issachar (יששכר) Zebulun (זבולון)
- **West:** Gad (גד) Asher (אשר) Naphtali (נפתלי)
- **East:** Joseph (יוסף) Benjamin (בנימין) Dan (דן)

We may further deconstruct this order by grouping the tribes into those named first in each quadrant, those named second, and those named third. Thus we have the further grouping (CVs in brackets):

- **First:** Reuben (259) Simeon (466) Gad (7) Joseph (156)
- **Second:** Judah (30) Issachar (830) Asher (501) Benjamin (162)
- **Third:** Levi (46) Zebulun (101) Naphtali (570) Dan (54)

With a little ingenuity, we may adapt this latter grouping to fit into the Star of Israel template. Initially, the tribes named first in each quadrant form the vertical axis, these reading from top to bottom as: Reuben, Simeon, Gad, and Joseph (see Figure 8). Appropriately, this corresponds to the birth order of these four tribal progenitors (Genesis 29:32,33; 30:9–11, 22–24).

The tribes named second in each quadrant go to the right of the vertical axis, forming a chevron-like shape (see Figure 11). Of these four tribal names, the first two integrate into the large central hexagon (see Figure 2), with Judah below, and Issachar above. The remaining two tribal names fill out the two outer spurs, with Asher below, and

Benjamin above.

Finally, the tribes named third in each quadrant go to the left of the vertical axis, forming another chevron-like shape (see Figure 12). Of these four tribal names, the first two integrate into the large central hexagon (see Figure 2), with Levi above, and Zebulun below. The remaining two tribal names then fill out the two outer spurs, with Naphtali above, and Dan below.

Throughout this placement of the tribal names into the Star of Israel template, a sequential logic has been used. Central to this process has been the ordering of names forming the vertical axis. They follow an unbroken sequence from Reuben through to Joseph. The remaining two groups of names – those forming the two chevron-like shapes either side of the vertical axis – share a coordinated logic, one which is found to be symmetrical by rotation. According to the principles governing these latter two groups, the first two members share placements in the large central hexagon, while the subsequent two members go out to the spurs forming the large hexagram. Confirming the plausibility of this arrangement is the manner in which these latter two groupings form the remaining two axes of the Star of Israel.

In clockwise order, the first of these two axes reads, from first to last, as: Benjamin, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dan. In this manner, and according to this order, the two inner names – Issachar and Zebulun – form consecutive gates of the South quadrant, while the two outer names – Benjamin and Dan – form consecutive gates of the East quadrant.

The second axis then reads, from first to last, as: Asher, Judah, Levi, and Naphtali. In this manner, and according to this order, the two inner names – Judah and Levi – form consecutive gates of the North quadrant, while the two outer names – Asher and Naphtali – form consecutive gates of the West quadrant.

It will be observed that symmetry is maintained in respect of the ordering of the names of the twelve tribes on the Star of Israel template. Such an adaptation of the tribal order given by the prophet Ezekiel in his final vision is buttressed by the attendant numerical phenomena pertaining to the Star of Israel. These are found to resonate with the numbers associated with the Lord's name in particular, and also with certain discrete arrangements of the genetic code through their nucleon counts, as determined by the work of shCherbak.