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Ancient Reckoning Number Series

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In many of the historically significant numbers of the ancient reckoning systems, we have seen that apparent number series are employed. For example, in the Maya system, we have seen historically significant numbers such as 2304 and 4302. These numbers, as well as many others, suggest to us that the ancients employed number series, which would represent the extremes between the lesser and the greater number of the digits involved. For example, in the case cited previously, the number series would involve those numbers with the 0, 2, 3, and 4 digits from 0234 through and up to 4320.

A supposed number series:

0234 \longleftrightarrow **4320**

Let us offer an initial, hypothetical example of a number series that we have in mind, and then we shall offer historically significant number series, and analyze their performance.

1234 \longleftrightarrow **4321**

1234	2134	3124	4123
1243	2143	3142	4132
1324	2314	3214	4213
1342	2341	3241	4231
1423	2413	3412	4312
1432	2431	3421	4321

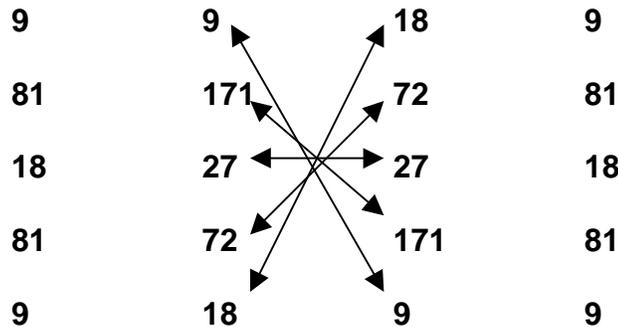
The previous number series, from 1234 up to and including 4321, covers theoretically **3087** numbers ($4321 - 1234 = 3087$), but actually is represented by 24 numbers in the series.

Now, let us view the numerical differences between the numbers cited within this particular number series.

Differences Between Two Numbers on Each Column

1234	←→	4321		
1234	2134	3124	4123	
9	9	18	9	= 45
1243	2143	3142	4132	
81	171	72	81	= 405
1324	2314	3214	4213	
18	27	27	18	= 90
1342	2341	3241	4231	
81	72	171	81	= 405
1423	2413	3412	4312	
9	18	9	9	= 45
1432	2431	3421	4321	
Total:	198	297	297	198
				= 990

In the previous case, the differences between two numbers on the same column reflect an inversely symmetrical pattern.



From the very start, one is impressed to note that the numerical differences are suggestive of the ancient reckoning counts: **9c, 18c, 27c, 72c, 81c and even the 171c count.** [Note, 171, 342, 684, 1368, etc.]

From the previous exercise, one is encouraged to seek a view of the differences among other numerical series as computed above. So, let us consider a few historically significant numbers in the form of number series as cited above. We are surprised to find that almost every, *if not every*, numerical difference among the historically significant numbers is an ancient reckoning number or count. We do not have to present every historically significant number series, for only a few

examples serve as convincing evidence of the importance of the numerical differences within the given number series. A more exhaustive offering of number series, however, is needed to provide a more complete view of the computing numbers within the ancient reckoning systems.

The Number Series Related to the Maya Long-Count Period: 1872000c

1278 ←————→ 8721

1278	2178	7128	8127
9	9	54	45
1287	2187	7182	8172
441	531	36	45
1728	2718	7218	8217
54	63	63	54
1782	2781	7281	8271
45	36	531	441
1827	2817	7812	8712
45	54	9	9
1872	2871	7821	8721

9	9	54	45	= 117
441	531	36	45	= 1053
54	63	63	54	= 234
45	36	531	441	= 1053
45	54	9	9	= 117
Total: 594	693	693	594	= <u>2574</u>

Now, we see other ancient reckoning counts make their appearance: **36c, 45c, 54c, 441c, and the 531c**. Within the totals, we also see other reckoning counts make their appearance: **117c, 594c, 693c and the 1053c**.

As we review additional ancient reckoning counts and historically significant numbers, there appear even more ancient reckoning counts within the number series and their differences, as well as within their sub-totals.

For the sake of consistency, let us offer the number series related to the Maya Long-Count. Remember that all numbers shown may be viewed as of their multiples, which shall yield similar results.

**The Number Series Related to the Maya Long-Count:
 36, 72, 144, 288, 576, 1152, 2304; and to the Kemi Count of the
 Great Pyramid 3204c.**

0234 ← → 4320

0234	2034	3024	4023
9	9	18	9
0243	2043	3042	4032
81	261	162	171
0324	2304	3204	4203
18	36	36	27
0342	2340	3240	4230
81	63	162	72
0423	2403	3402	4302
9	27	18	18
0432	2430	3420	4320

9	9	18	9	= 45
81	261	162	171	= 675
18	36	36	27	= 117
81	63	162	72	= 378
9	27	18	18	= 72
Total: 198	396	396	297	= <u>1287</u>

Note the appearance of the baseline measurement of the Great Pyramid of Giza, which is **756c** feet, appearing here as half that value: **378c**. Other ancient reckoning counts make their appearance now: **63c, 162c, 171c, 261c, 378c, and 675c**.

One can only note in passing, the other number series that appear from the different counts: 1287c suggests the 1872c; 117c suggests the 171c count; and 162c suggests the 261c; the 396c suggests the 693c; and so on. Further note the addition of the differences:

198c + 198c = 396c

396c + 297c = 693c

etc.

All of the counts in differences obviously refer to the basic **9c**, as all counts are divisible by the number nine; their being multiples thereof.

**The Number Series Related to the Numbers Assigned to Jesus Christ:
 3168c and 153c**

1368 \longleftrightarrow 8631

1368	3168	6138	8136
18	18	45	27
1386	3186	6183	8163
252	432	135	153
1638	3618	6318	8316
45	63	63	45
1683	3681	6381	8316
153	135	432	252
1836	3816	6813	8613
27	45	18	18
1863	3861	6831	8631

18 18 45 27 = 108

252 432 135 153 = 972

45 63 63 45 = 216

153 135 432 252 = 972

27 45 18 18 = 108

Total: 495 693 693 495 = 2376

The numbers **3168c and 153c** have been assigned to the name of Jesus Christ by numerous authors throughout time. It is quite significant to note that the 153c count appears within the differences related to the number series that contains the 3168c number for Jesus Christ. Further, we find it significant to see the Consecration number, **432c**, makes its appearance within the differences of this

same series, as well as, the ancient Kemi counts of **108, 216 and the 252c and 972c.**

Another historically significant count, that of the k'awil, 819c, of the ancient Maya system make be derived from the numbers of the second row of differences:

$$432 + 252 + 135 = 819c.$$

Further, it is significant to note other equally surprising derivative counts:

$$3168 + 432 = 3600.$$

In other words, the 3168c count of Jesus Christ, plus the Consecration number, 432c, yields a sum of the ancient 360c fractal number, which was common to both the ancient Maya and the ancient Kemi systems.

Further note, a randomly chosen example of relationships of another number series (135c):

$$3168 - 1863 = 1305 \text{ [note, 153c, 135c, 513c, 351c, etc.]}$$

And, obviously, doubling the 1305 number, we obtain the previously cited 261c. [Note, 162c, 216c.]

$$153c + 135c = 288c \text{ [Maya Long-Count fractal number]}$$

$$432c + 153c = 585c \text{ [Ancient Maya Venus count]}$$

$$432c + 135c = 567 \text{ [Kemi]}$$

$$432c + 531c = 963 \text{ [Great Pyramid's Projected is Height half of 963c.]}$$

The computational possibilities in relation to the ancient reckoning numbers are endless. We have noted only a few of the more interesting ones for now.

Something that we find even more intriguing is the following relationship:

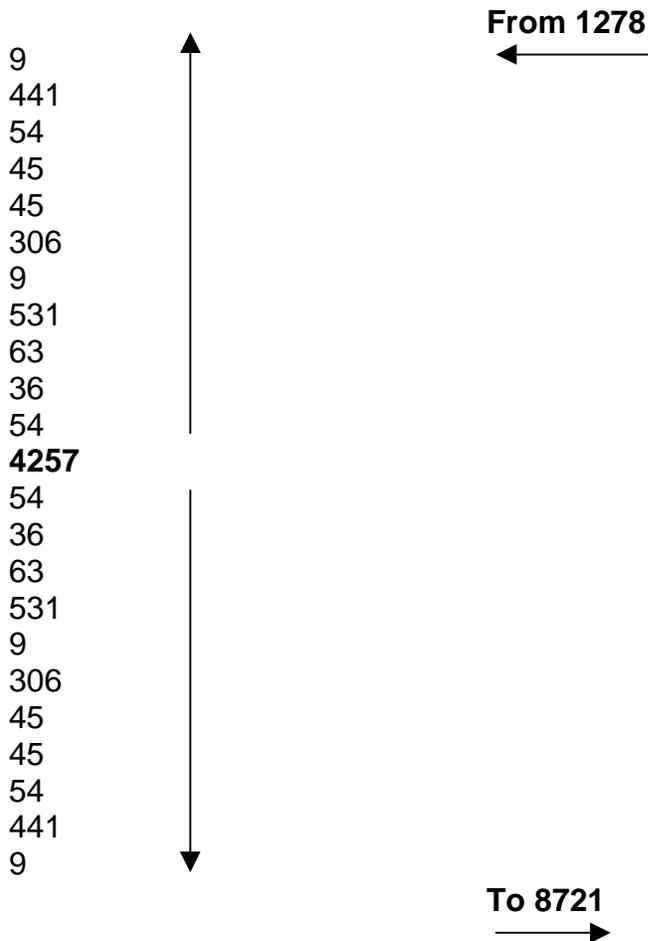
1368	3168	6138	8136
18	18	45	27
1386	3186	6183	8163

...

$$3186 - 1368 = 1818$$

This particular relationship repeats itself for other numbers series, but suffice it for now to simply draw attention to such relationships.

A complete series of differences would not be listed as we have presented the previous charts. Rather the numerical differences would appear as follows for the 1872c series as presented above:



The same above as below.

The fact that the ancient reckoning numbers, appear within the number series as well as within the differences among the numbers within those series, in our mind, suggests a definite natural relationship that was perceived and employed by the ancients in their reckoning system. Consider the possibility that the ancients detected these numerical differences and therefore chose the 9c based system for their reckoning computations, knowing the natural existence of these relationships. One can employ the counts listed in the differences in order to move from one number in the series to another, and among different series. A particular number may function within a number series either as an integral part

of the number series, or as a numerical difference among the numbers within the series. There may be a very dynamic movement from the terms of the number series to the differences among the terms. For one computation a number is a term, while in another instance it represents a difference between two terms.

But, in our mind, it is significant to note that the numerical differences contain the basic reckoning counts of the ancient cultures of Meso-America and ancient Egypt [**27c and 36c**]. And, even the 261c is suggestive of the Maya 260c, inasmuch as the 261c also reflects the 270c by way of a simple computation of remainder math: **261c + 9c = 270c**. All of these counts lie within the realm of the numerical differences of the historically significant terms found in the perceived number series.

In previous essays, we have reviewed how the differences among the Maya Long-Count dates and periods reflect numbers that are related to the Maya Long-Count categories:

The difference **4032c** relates to the Maya term of **2304c** and to the Kemi term **3024c**. There are too numerous examples to review them here once more. But, the suggestion of the relationship between the cited number series and their numerical differences among their terms, suggests to us, at least, that the ancient reckoning systems may have been based upon a computational method of the nature as cited in this essay.

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