

## 2520 Facts

### 2520 Altar

5/30/11

#### Numbers 7:84-86

This was the dedication of the altar, in the day when it was anointed, by the princes of Israel: twelve chargers of silver, twelve silver bowls, twelve spoons of gold: Each charger of silver weighing an hundred and thirty shekels, each bowl seventy: all the silver vessels weighed two thousand and four hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary: The golden spoons were twelve, full of incense, weighing ten shekels apiece, after the shekel of the sanctuary: all the gold of the spoons was an hundred and twenty shekels.

Charger  $130 \times 12 = 1560$

Bowl  $70 \times 12 = 840$

Chargers & Bowls = 2400

Spoons  $12 \times 10 = 120$

Chargers, bowls and spoons = 2520 shekels

### 2520 Animals

6/1/11

In verses 87 and 88 there are 252 animals sacrificed, then if you count the number of times an animal name is mentioned you'll notice that it is 10 times. Oxen are described as oxen and bullocks.  $10 \times 252$  is 2520.

### 2520 Perfect Numbers

From the June 2011 "Future News", p.19

The four ***perfect numbers***, 3, 7, 10 and 12, have for their product the remarkable number 2520.

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$21 \times 10 = 210$$

$$210 \times 12 = 2520$$

2520 is the Least Common Multiple of the ten digits governing all numeration; and can, therefore, be divided by each of nine digits, without a remainder.

$$2520 \div 1 = 2520$$

$$2520 \div 2 = 1260$$

$$2520 \div 3 = 840$$

$$2520 \div 4 = 630$$

$$2520 \div 5 = 504$$

$$2520 \div 6 = 420$$

$$2520 \div 7 = 360$$

$$2520 \div 8 = 315$$

$$2520 \div 9 = 280$$

It is the number of chronological perfection ( $7 \times 360$ ).

It is interesting to notice why these numbers should be thus associated together. They are significant in themselves, for seven is one of the four so-called perfect numbers, 3, 7, 10 and 12, as we shall see below.

3 is the number of Divine perfection.

7 is the number of Spiritual perfection.

10 is the number of Ordinal perfection.

12 is the number of Governmental perfection.

The product of these four perfect numbers forms the great number of chronological perfection,  $3 \times 7 \times 10 \times 12 = 2520$ , the times of Israel's punishment, and the times of Gentile dominion over Jerusalem.

The association of the numbers 11 and 7 connects this arithmetical law with the geometrical laws, and calls our attention to the phenomena presented by the sides of the four primary rectilinear forms—

In the plane;

The triangle has 3 sides; the square has 4 sides = 7

In the solid,

The pyramid has 5 sides; the cube has 6 sides = 11

The number 18 (the sum of these,  $7 + 11$ ) in Scripture and in nature is usually thus divided into 7 and 11, or 9 and 9.

As 7 is to 11, so is the height of a pyramid (whose base is a square) to the length of its base.

As 7 is to 11 expresses also the ratio between the diameter of a circle and its semi-circumference; or between a semi-circle and its chord.

Further, as 18 in Scripture and in nature is divided into 7 and 11, so 7 is divided into 3 and 4 ( $3 + 4 = 7$ ), and 11 is divided into 5 and 6 ( $5 + 6 = 11$ ).

These numbers, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are related by a perfect arithmetical progression, whose difference is unity (1). Their product gives us the well-known division of the circle into 360 degrees ( $3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 = 360$ ).

No one can tell us why the great circle of the heavens (the Zodiac) should be divided into 360 parts, instead of any other number, for apart from this it appears to be perfectly arbitrary. This is the number, however, which gives us the great Zodiacal, Prophetic, and Biblical year of 360 days, which was given originally to Noah, and employed by the Babylonians and Egyptians. The number 360 is divisible without a remainder by all the nine digits except seven. It is the multiplication of seven of these great Zodiacal circles, or years, by seven, which gives us the great number expressive of chronological perfection ( $360 \times 7 = 2520$ ).

The number 2520 is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all others, for;

1. It is the summary of all the primary rectilinear forms.
2. It is the product of the four great numbers of completion or perfection, as shown above --- ( $3 \times 7 \times 10 \times 12 = 2520$ ).
3. It is the Least Common Multiple (LCM) of all the ten numbers from which our system of notation is derived; for the LCM of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, is 2520.

### **360 Gate**

7/16/11

The gate or entrance of the Tabernacle is 20 cubits.

Using 18 inches for the cubit (20 cubits x 18 inches = 360 linear inches), and is the gate or "entrance" or TIME of prophecy. It is the prophetic "key" that opens the casket in William Miller's Dream, the "day-for-a-year" principle (*Early Writings, p.81*).

### **2520 Curtains**

7/15/11

#### Exodus 26:1-6

Ten curtains make up the linen Covering.

Each curtain is 4 cubits by 28 cubits.

Using 18 inches for the cubit, the 4 cubits = 72" ( $4c \times 18"=72"$ )

The 28 cubits = 504" ( $28c \times 18"=504"$ ).

$72" \times 504" = 36,288$  square inches.

10 curtains at 36,288" = 362,880 square inches.

Divide 144" into the 362,880 = 2520 144's.

144 square inches is a square foot, or 2520 square feet of cloth (in two 1260 sq. ft. sections) to cover the tabernacle, ONLY as it is measured in the UNITED STATES!

Who but God would know that ONLY THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES would someday be measuring by INCHES instead of cubits (or centimeters like the rest of the world)!

## **2520 Courtyard**

7/16/11

Courtyard: Measure is in linear inches.

North and South walls are 1800 inches each, or  $2 \times 1800 = 3600''$ .

West wall is 900''.

East wall has 15 cubits on each side of the gate, or 30 cubits for a total of 540''.

Add  $3600'' + 900'' + 540'' = 5040''$ , or the same as  $2520 \times 2$ .