The link between Genesis 1:1 and John 1:1

Who was the author of these verses?

There are 66 books in the Bible written by more than 40 people over more than two millennia, but who was the real author. There are at least some verses where it would appear to be impossible for man to have composed the words without supernatural influence. I'm not specifically referring to overt prophesies but covert prophesies or codes, and not the Michael Drosnin Bible codes.

The example that follows is an interesting numerical link between two verses in the Bible that I believe proves the author must have been from outside our space and time. This link is found by applying a code and formula to the verses. It may seem a bit suspect applying codes to the Bible, and even off-putting to some, but bear with me, this is fascinating.

I'll first explain what we are doing by giving an example in English using the first line of a child's poem:

Mary had a little lamb

The first step is to encode the sentence by simple numeric substitution using the following table:

a =	1	j =	10	s =	100
b =	2	k =	20	t =	200
c =	3	l =	30	u =	300
d =	4	m =	40	v =	400
e =	5	n =	50	w =	500
f =	6	o =	60	x =	600
g =	7	p =	70	y =	700
h =	8	q =	80	z =	800
i =	9	r =	90		

As you can see this is a very simple code, not one I would use if serious about getting a coded message to anyone; code-breakers would just laugh at me.

Here are the substitutions

First, each letter has a value

M	a	r	y		h	a	d		a		l	i	t	t	l	e		l	a	m	b
40	1	90	700		8	1	4		1		30	9	200	200	30	5		30	1	40	2

then, each word has a value by summing the value of the letters

Mary	had	a	little	lamb
831	13	1	474	73

We will now apply a formula to the letter and word values

$$\frac{\text{number of letters} \times \text{product of letters}}{\text{number of words} \times \text{product of words}}$$

which gives us

$$\frac{18 \times 31352832000000000000}{5 \times 373805406}$$

=

$$\frac{564350976000000000000}{1869027030}$$

=

3019490713304

which can be written as

3.0195×10^{12}

This number doesn't mean anything but simply serves as an example.

Now let's do it for real with the following Hebrew sentence

בראשׁית ברא אלהים את השׁמים ואת הארץ:

(Note: Hebrew reads from right to left)

Of course, we need a new table using the Hebrew alphabet, set out in the same way as the English table

א	**= 1**	**י**	**= 10**	**ק**	**= 100**
ב	**= 2**	**כ**	**= 20**	**ר**	**= 200**
ג	**= 3**	**ל**	**= 30**	**ש**	**= 300**
ד	**= 4**	**מ, ם**	**= 40**	**ת**	**= 400**
ה	**= 5**	**נ**	**= 50**		
ו	**= 6**	**ס**	**= 60**		
ז	**= 7**	**ע**	**= 70**		
ח	**= 8**	**פ**	**= 80**		
ט	**= 9**	**צ**	**= 90**		

Here are the substitutions

First, each letter's value

ת א   ם י ה ל א   א ר ב   ת י שׁ א ר ב

400 1   40 10 5 30 1   1 200 2   400 10 300 1 200 2

ץ ר א ה   ת א ו   ם י מ שׁ ה

90 200 1 5   400 1 6   40 10 40 300 5

and now the value for each word

בראשׁית ברא אלהים את השׁמים ואת הארץ

296 407 395 401 86 203 913

Applying the same formula as before to the letter and word values,

$$\frac{\text{number of letters} \times \text{product of letters}}{\text{number of words} \times \text{product of words}}$$

we get

$$\frac{28 \times 2388782000000000000000000000000000}{7 \times 304153525784176000}$$

=

3.142×10^{17}

3.142 you will probably recognise as pi (π), one of the two most common constants in mathematics, prolific in its use and application.

The sentence we've just encoded is the first verse of Genesis, the creation verse: *In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.*

Did this come about by chance? It couldn't have been manipulated by the writer since Genesis was written down during the 15th century BC by Moses, but numbers weren't assigned to the Hebrew alphabet until between 400 and 300 BC. Of course, this could be just one of those curious facts we come across from time to time. Or is it?

Let's look at another sentence, this time it's in Greek:

Εν αρχη(ι) ην ο Λογοζ και ο Λογοζ ην προζ τον Θεον και Θεοζ ην ο Λογοζ

The iota (ι) shown in brackets after the second word is not now generally seen in print. It used to be placed within the eta (η) and is known as an 'iota subscript'. The iota is a letter in its own right and is included in the letter count. Google "iota subscript" if you want to know more.

The encoding table is precisely the same format as the two previously used:

Aa	= 1	Ii	= 10	Rr	= 100
Bb	= 2	Kk	= 20	SV	= 200
Gg	= 3	Ll	= 30	Tt	= 300
Dd	= 4	Mm	= 40	Uu	= 400
Ee	= 5	Nn	= 50	Ff	= 500
S	= 6	Xx	= 60	Cc	= 600
Zz	= 7	Oo	= 70	Yy	= 700
Hh	= 8	Pp	= 80	Ww	= 800
Qq	= 9	K	= 90	S	= 900

The letters stigma (S), koppa (K) and sampi (S) were three ancient Greek letters that had become obsolete by the New Testament period. However, stigma also appears as sigma (S, V) with a numeric value of 200, but this only occurs at the end of a word.

Here are the substitutions

First, each letter's value

Ε ν   α ρ χ η ι   η ν   ο   Λ ο γ ο ζ   κ α ι   ο

5 50   1 100 600 8 10   8 50   70   30 70 3 70 200   20 1 10   70

Λ ο γ ο ζ   η ν   π ρ ο ζ   τ ο ν   Θ ε ο ν

30 70 3 70 200   8 50   80 100 70 200   300 70 50   9 5 70 50

κ α ι   Θ ε ο ζ   η ν   ο   Λ ο γ ο ζ

20 1 10   9 5 70 200   8 50   70   30 70 3 70 200

and now the value of each word

En arch(i) hn o Logoz kai o Logoz hn proz ton Qeon kai Qeoz hn o Logoz

55 719 58 70 373 31 70 373 58 450 420 134 31 284 58 70 373

Applying the formula again

$$\frac{\text{number of letters} \times \text{product of letters}}{\text{number of words} \times \text{product of words}}$$

we get

$$\frac{52 \times 8436251456259110830008 \times 10^{75}}{17 \times 9493022413998391842978578697 6 \times 10^{35}}$$

$= 2.718 \times 10^{40}$

2.718 is the mathematical constant 'e' to 3 decimal places

'e' is also prolific in its use in mathematics. Without *pi* and *e* mathematics as we know it wouldn't exist.

This sentence is the first verse of John's gospel: *In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.* The value 'e' wasn't discovered until the 13th century, but John wrote his gospel in the 1st century, so couldn't have devised the result.

Both Genesis 1:1 and John 1:1 start with the phrase "In the beginning" and both are considered to be creation verses. It is remarkable that these two verses can be encoded to produce the two most common constants in mathematics. This couldn't be an accident and must have been by design. Remember, Genesis 1:1 was written centuries before numbers were applied to the Hebrew alphabet, and John 1:1 was written centuries before 'e' was discovered, yet they have this mathematical connection.

If you're not impressed by this, then here's something else that links these two verses.

We saw above that each word has a numeric value, the sum of the values of each letter. The sentence also has a value, the sum of the values of each word. In Genesis 1:1 the value of the sentence is 2071. Now 2071 happens to be a triangular number. I didn't know what a triangular number was until I came across this, so I'll assume there are others that don't know and offer this explanation.

Here we have a dot with two dots underneath it, making three.

•

• •

These dots form a triangle, so 3 is a triangular number. If we now add three dots underneath these, we form a triangle of six dots:

•

• •

• • •

6 is also a triangular number, but 4 and 5 are not. Each subsequent row is increased by one dot and the total number of dots is referred to as a triangular number.

This is the formula for triangular numbers: ½n(n+1) where n is the nth triangular number.

So the 1st triangular number is actually 1 - strange triangle!

The 2nd is 3

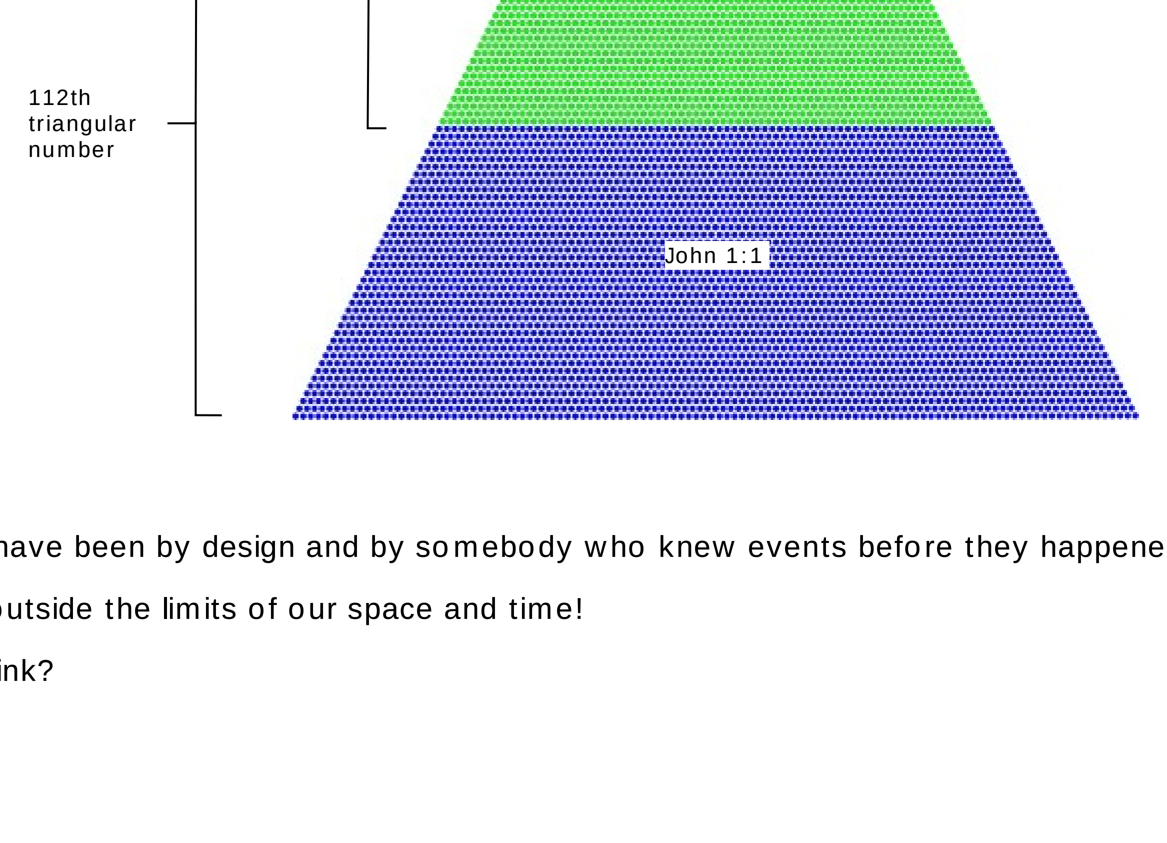
The 3rd is 6 and so on.

2071, the numeric value of Genesis 1:1, is the 73rd triangular number: ½ x 73 x (73+1)

What about John 1:1?

The value of the sentence is 3627, which is *not* a triangular number. Now here's the clever bit, add 2071 and 3627 and we get 6328, which is the 112th triangular number.

The two can be represented by this diagram



A perfect fit!

This could only have been by design and by somebody who knew events before they happened,

i.e. somebody outside the limits of our space and time!

What do you think?