

The Blessed Hope!

“Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;” –(Titus 2:13)

Diamond & Nugget #19

The Artist's Signature

We are just a week away from what is likely the True date of Pentecost, which I dealt with in “Diamonds & Nuggets” #12-#16. If you have not read them, and you are new to my web page, there is still time for you to weigh the evidence for a July 19th/20th Rapture.

This “Diamond & Nugget” addresses how the Great Artist of the Universe may have left confirmation of His Authorship of the Bible. This has been a subject of debate for the past few centuries and so will be a huge comfort to folks today and I trust it will bless your heart and mind to know the Lord Jesus Christ sent us a message from Eternity that confirms His Authorship. See if you can recognize what Christie’s has to say that can apply to the Word of God! Enjoy and be blessed.

Holly Black consults as a Christie’s specialists, a conservator, a gallerist and an expert cataloguer on the truths an artist’s mark can reveal, the insights they offer into process and why — sometimes — a false signature can conceal noble intentions.

1. It all began with the Renaissance.

Artist signatures first became prevalent during the early Renaissance, which saw art production shift from co-operative guild systems to a celebration of individual creativity. A signature was the perfect way to differentiate your talent from that of lesser peers. In the case of Albrecht Dürer, whose famed monogram featured prominently on everything from printed masterpieces to hurried sketches, his ‘AD’ trademark (above) was so popular that he went to court in both Nuremberg and Venice in a successful bid to protect his authorship, resulting in the subsequent proliferation of copycat prints labelled ‘after Dürer’.

2. Signatures can be part of the artistic process.

‘I’ve worked with artists who use signatures as a note to themselves,’ says Sid Motion, who works with emerging contemporary artists at her [eponymous gallery](#). ‘It’s a way of saying, “That piece is complete, don’t rework it”. It’s an honest, personal mark that stops

them endlessly returning to a piece.’ Signatures are also commonly used to keep a record of time, place and medium, as much as they are a signifier of a completed work. ‘Ben Nicholson recorded a wealth of information on the back of his boards,’ says Rachel Hilderley, Christie’s Senior Director of Modern British and Irish Art. ‘He not only signed, titled and dated his work, but sometimes even listed the colours he used, or the address of where he would be sending the work on to.’ They can be useful for dating works

3. ‘There’s no end to the variety of signatures an individual might use,’ according to John Castagno, an artist and renowned expert who has produced 17 reference books cataloguing artist signatures throughout history, as well as offering a full consultation service to museums, galleries and collectors.

‘My first volume contained more than 10,000 entries,’ he explains, ‘with many artists using symbols and variations on their name. James McNeill Whistler had many different styles [he was well known for his use of a butterfly motif not only in his art, but also in his personal correspondence]. In other cases marks are almost completely illegible, such as those of Jean-Michel Basquiat. He had two script signatures that were virtually impossible to read, along with his printed version.’

James McNeill Whistler (1834-1903), Butterfly designs, 1890-99. Seven drawings, pen and ink, white paint, and graphite, with four photomechanical print reproductions. Although these variations might seem confusing, they can actually be very useful when it comes to dating a work. ‘Picasso is a great example,’ says Christie’s Impressionist and Modern Art specialist Allegra Bettini. ‘In his early career he signed including his middle name as P R (or Ruiz) Picasso, later dropping the initial and developing a more decorative version.’

‘During his analytical Cubist period he stopped signing the fronts of his canvases entirely in order not to detract from the art itself, whereas later on he adopted his famous signature, complete with an underlining dash. This was also used as a symbol of completion.’

4. Just because you can’t see it doesn’t mean it’s not there

Thomas (Tom) William Roberts (1856-1931), *Portrait of Louis Abrahams*. Indistinctly signed, dedicated and dated ‘Tom Roberts / for / friend / Don Luis / 1886’ (above the sitter’s head). Oil on canvas. 16 x 14 in (40.6 x 35.6 cm). Sold for £314,500 on 24 September 2015 at Christie’s London. Uncovering hidden signatures can reveal a wealth of information lost during the passage of time. In 2015, Christie’s Australian Art department discovered a hidden signature and inscription by the Australian Impressionist Tom Roberts.

Detail showing the signature, from Thomas (Tom) William Roberts (1856-1931), *Portrait of Louis Abrahams*. Indistinctly signed, dedicated and dated ‘Tom Roberts / for / friend / Don Luis / 1886’ (above the sitter’s head). Oil on canvas. 16 x 14 in (40.6 x 35.6 cm). Sold for £314,500 on 24 September 2015 at Christie’s London.

'When studying the portrait of Louis Abraham there was no visible signature,' recalls Head of Sale Amanda Fuller. 'But as we moved the work around under the light, something caught our eye. We had the work photographed and asked our digital studio to enhance the image, and in doing so they were able to reveal a dedication from the artist to the sitter, signed and dated, in the background. It was a great moment, as this confirmed our suspicion that the work was indeed painted by Tom Roberts.'

Gabriel-Jacques de Saint-Aubin, *Portrait of King Louis XVI as Dauphin*. Inscribed 'Louis IX Dauphin de France/ au duc de La Vauguyon/ CHOISEUL' and indistinctly inscribed at the ledge 'Louis Auguste' (in reverse). Black chalk and pencil, watermark crowned fleur-de-lys with a countermark M. 10⁷/₈ x 8¹/₂ in (27.7 x 21.6 cm). This work was offered in Old Master & British Drawings & Watercolours at Christie's in London.

An even more unusual case is that of a drawing by Gabriel-Jacques de Saint-Aubin, whose portrait of King Louis XVI was mistakenly considered to depict a woman, until about 2002. 'Funnily enough, when I was cataloguing this work a few weeks ago I actually realized that "Louis Auguste" was written in reverse at the ledge,' says Associate Specialist Jonathan den Otter. 'It looks as though no one had noticed this in the past 250 years! It's written in the artist's typical handwriting, and so it proves both the attribution and the identity of the sitter.'

5. False signatures can sometimes be the result of good intentions.

Although signatures can confirm well-founded research, they can also be misleading. An upcoming lot in *The Former Kamerbeek Collection* sale briefly featured a spurious autograph by Bernardus Johannes Blommers, hiding the true identity of its creator, the Dutch painter Jozef Israëls.

Jozef Israëls (1824-1911), *Children in the Breakers*, 1877. Signed and dated 'Jozef Israels 1877' (lower right). Oil on canvas. 77.5 x 53.5 cm. This work was offered in The Former Kamerbeek Collection sale on 12 June at Christie's in Amsterdam and sold for €31,250.

The painting was probably doctored during the Second World War in order to obscure the fact that the artist was Jewish, and to save his work from being confiscated or destroyed. After its provenance was questioned in 2003 the real signature was uncovered in the bottom right-hand side of the piece, and the false version was removed.

6. How to spot a fake signature.

'Added signatures are a key issue on the market,' says Tom Rooth, Director of the Victorian & British Impressionist Pictures Department at Christie's. 'They tend to fall into one of two camps. Either a painting has been created to imitate an artist's work, together with a mimicked signature, or someone might add a signature to a picture at a later date, in order to deceive, and increase value — sometimes significantly.'

'It is generally fairly easy to detect both,' Rooth explains. 'There is often a concentration in execution, and a slower, more deliberate manner is apparent that you wouldn't expect from someone signing their own name; faked signatures often lack fluidity. After seeing numerous works signed by an artist, you also develop a familiarity with how they sign and inscribe. Of course you can also put the painting under a UV light. If the signature has been added at a later date, the difference in pigment will show up by flaring.'

Rooth also looks out for artists who might have minimal signatures. 'Myles Birket Foster was an exceptional water-colourist, but his monogram was very simple. This has made him attractive to forgers who think they can replicate the simple 'BF' — although imitating the exceptional hand and brushstrokes of a maestro is significantly harder to get away with, to say the least.'

7. Signatures are important — but not essential.

When considering whether to invest in a work of art it is important to know whether an artist normally autographs their work. 'If you have the choice it is always wise to favour signed over unsigned examples,' advises Rachel Hilderley. 'However it is crucial to remember that some artists — such as Stanley Spencer or Christopher Wood — never signed anything. So it pays to remember that sometimes you won't find a signature at all, and nor would you want to.'

In research terms a signature is always one piece in a larger puzzle. 'When we first see a work of art, of course the inscription is something we will take into consideration,' says Angelica Pediconi, a fine art conservator and art historian who has worked with international dealers, collectors and institutions including the National Gallery. 'Often something might be obscured due to oxidation, so if we uncover anything we are careful to examine it under a microscope.'

'You have to look at the craquelure [the network of cracks that develops as paint layers age and shrink] to see if it matches the panel or canvas,' she continues, 'or work out whether it has been retouched. When we make a discovery we are careful to transcribe our findings and consult with the owner. However, signatures are just one part of what we look for in our research. Everything you need is in the painting itself — you just need the eye.'

Think about the "seven" points above and how they provide us focus in what it brings to our overall appreciation for the Word of God. I have not shared all this fine arts information to give you an education in culture; however, as a college student-pastor majoring in Pre-Ministry (preparation for seminary graduate studies) I had to take a course in fine arts, and so I took a course in Art and Architecture. I can't say that I liked or disliked the course, but I came to appreciate what I learned in later years. From that course I was able to identify periods of art and architecture found in the places that I have traveled and visited. I share this with you to show the relevance and importance of its place in our knowledge and trust of the Bible, All "seven" points intrinsically speak to the "Artist's Signature", and, here in our case on the King James Bible. Each of the "seven" points can be extremely important in how we perceived the Word of God.

We are looking for the “*Blessed Hope*” event with great anticipation like an innocent child expecting that character that little ones leave cookies and milk out for once a year. It is important to remember that our hope is not in vain, and after I share with you the evidence our Artist has left us as His most unique Mathematical Signature, you will never doubt the Word of God ever again. The KJV Bible, and its Greek/Hebrew manuscripts confirm its truth and trustworthiness beyond a shred of doubt.

I have written other articles on this topic; but that which I share here in this “Diamond & Nugget” is from my own private study of the Scripture’s “DNA”. They don’t teach this kind of study in seminary or Bible college, but they ought to have in their courses on Apologetics. The essence of this is that the Creator has incorporated the Biblical Message within the Mathematical property of the Greek letter



Back when Carl Sagan wrote his book ‘*Contact*’ in 1986, and at the time of its publication, the world knew 10 million digits of *Pi*. We currently know 31 trillion digits of *Pi*. Emma Haruka Iwao grew up fascinated by *Pi*. Now, she’s computed over 31 trillion of its digits. Iwao set the newest [Guinness World Record](#) for the most accurate value of *Pi* in 2018. The Google employee and her team calculated 31,415,926,535,897 digits of *Pi* – crushing a 2016 [record](#) by trillions of digits.

Is her result useful? Not in a practical sense, Iwao admits. "For engineering and science applications," she says, "*You probably won't need more than 100 digits.*" NASA, for example, only needs to use *Pi* rounded to the 15th decimal to send a spacecraft to the moon. But there is someone far greater than NASA, and so let me share with you some interesting examples of God has revealed His Authorship in what is referred to as the largest irrational number known as “*Pi*”. I will point out that you will need to give your best attention and focus and follow each step closely.

The probability of finding a 10-digit number within a string of 200-billion digits is almost a certainty at 99.999999%. We have a match!

Beginning at position 7,902,183,159 after the decimal point.

There are a total of **18** occurrences of this 10-digit number within the first 200-billion digits of *Pi*.

Within the first 200-billion digits of *Pi*.

31415926530	occurs Twice
31415926531	occurs Three times
31415926532	occurs Twice
31415926533	occurs Twice
31415926534	occurs Twice

31415926536	occurs Once
31415926537	occurs Once
31415926538	occurs Three times
31415926539	occurs Three times

But 31415926535 is not found, not once, zero, zilch!

The first Eleven digit numbers starting at 3141592653X have final digits 2, 8, 1, 8, 0, 9, 2, 3, 3, 4, and 9 respectively.

28,180,923,349

$$28 + 180 + 923 + 349 = 1,480$$

1480 is the Gematria numerical value of **Christ (Christos)**

OK, so now we know the first occurrence of 3145192653 begins at position 7,902,183,159 after the decimal point.

$$7 + 902 + 183 + 159 = 1,251$$

This is the Gematria numerical value of Psalm 33:13

“The LORD looketh from heaven; he beholdeth all the sons of men.”

When the Lord looketh down from Heaven, what does the Lord beholdeth?

To answer that question, we need to search further.

We have found 10 digits, how about 9?

314159265 – We have a match!

Beginning at position 1,660,042,751 after the decimal point.

$$1 + 660 + 042 + 751 = 1,454$$

This is the Gematria numerical value of Psalm 81:13

“Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways!”

If His people had hearkened unto Him, what would they see?

To answer that question, we need to search further.

We have found 9 digits, how about 8?

31415926 – We have a match!

Beginning at position 50,366,472 after the decimal point.

$$50 + 366 + 472 = \mathbf{888}$$

888 is the numerical value of **Jesus** (*iēsous*)

And, who is this Jesus, exactly?

To answer that question, we need to search further.

We have found 8 digits, how about 7?

3141592 – We have a match!

Beginning at position 25,198,140 after the decimal point.

$$25 + 198 + 140 = 363$$

363 is the Gematria numerical value of the Messiah (*Hamashiach*).

In the New Testament, the Messiah has a numerical value of 2 X 363

So let's recap: "The Lord looketh down from Heaven,
He beholdeth all the sons of men."

314159265

"Oh that My people had hearkened unto Me, and Israel had walked In My ways.

31415926

Jesus

3141592

The Messiah

The longest string of Rep.digits within the first 200-billion digits of *Pi* is a sequence of 11. There are strings of eleven 1's, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, 6's, 7's, 8's, and 9's

541182243 9999999999 724321819

Beginning at position 27,014,073,304 after the decimal point.

$$27 + 615 + 073 + 304 = 418$$

When Carl Sagan wrote 'Contact', **Pi** had been calculated to 10,013,395 digits.

$$10 + 013 + 395 = 418$$

“And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.”

In the Greek Textus-Receptus, the very last word in this verse begins with the Greek letter **Pi**.

(**megas**) Great has a numerical value of 418

Matthew 24:30 is verse #23,988 in the KJV Bible.

The totient of 23,988 = 9 X **888**

There is another interesting pattern in **Pi**, particularly in relation to Jesus (**888**)

Jesus said that He was the First and the Last.

The Alpha and Omega / The Aleph and Tav

The first occurrence of the first five digits of **“Pi**

59330496265 31415 141386124437

Beginning at position 88008 after the decimal point.

The last occurrence (within the first 200-billion digits) of the first 10 digits of **Pi**.

556565719 3141592653 838881 is followed by the digits 83888.

On the Hebrew calendar, the year 5778 began on September 21, 2017.

The number 5778 is replete with meaning within **Pi**.

5778 occurs three times within the first 1,000 digits of **Pi**.

They equal most of any 4-digit numbers.

To illustrate how unlikely this is, the next occurrence

Beginning at position 14,632.

The word “Jesus” and “Christ” appear together in **256** Bible verses In the KJV Bible.

256 is the numerical value of the word "True".
The first occurrence of **256** in *Pi* begins at position 1,750.

2184272550254 256 8876717504946

1,750 is the Gematria value of Exodus 37:2 describing
The Ark of the Covenant:

"And he overlaid it with pure gold within and without, and made a crown of gold to it round about."

The first three occurrences of 5778 begins at position 632947953

$$632 + 947 + 953 = 2,532$$

This is the Gematria value of Exodus 37:6:

"And he made the mercy seat of pure gold: two cubits and a half was the length thereof, and one cubit and a half the breadth thereof."

The dimensions of the Mercy Seat implies the name of Jesus:

$$\begin{aligned} 888 \text{ (Jesus)} \times 2.5 &= 2220 \\ 1480 \text{ (Christ)} \times 1.5 &= 2220 \end{aligned}$$

This is the Gematria numerical value of John the Baptist
and the Gematria numerical value of Malachi 4:2a

"But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings;" –(Malachi 4:2a)

"And he made the mercy seat of pure gold: two cubits and a half was the length thereof, and one cubit and a half the breadth thereof." –(Exodus 37:6)

$$\begin{aligned} 888 \text{ (Jesus)} \times 2.5 &= 2220 \\ 1480 \text{ (Christ)} \times 1.5 &= 2220 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Chapter \& Verse is } 37 \times 6 = 222$$

The words "**Truth**" and "**Wisdom**" each appear in **222** Bible verses of the KJV Bible

The Gematria value of John the Baptist = 2220

John the Baptist was the forerunner of Jesus

John the Baptist said:

“I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost.” -(Mark 1:8)

This verse has a Gematria numerical value of 6907.

6907 is the **888th** Prime Number

“And he made the mercy seat of pure gold: two cubits and a half was the length thereof, and one cubit and a half the breadth thereof.” -(Exodus 37:6)

888 (Jesus) X 2.5 = 2220
1480 (Christ) X 1.5 = 2220
John the Baptist = 2220

The first occurrence of 2220 in ***Pi*** is followed by **888**

918370367367 2220 **888** 3215137556

The first occurrence of 8882220 occurs begins at position 5731
It is at the position
of 8882220 **5731** 3929185

$15 + 536 + 330 = 881$ after the decimal point.

$881 + 7 = 888$

The 7 surrounding numbers are either:

047 + 5731
or
2047 + 573

$047 + 5731 = 5778$
 $2047 + 573 = 2620$

The Gematria numerical value of Zechariah 13:6 is 5778

“And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends.”
-(Zechariah 13:6)

5778 is the Golden Ratio raised to the **18th** Power

The **18th** occurrence of 5778 is followed by the four digit number 7277

50379532448 **5778** **7277** 61700 1964
This is the Gematria numerical value of Matthew 4:17

“From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.” -(Matthew 4:17)

Matthew 4:17 is the #23,227 verse in the KJV Bible

23,227 is the 2592nd Prime Number

$$2592 = 18 \times 18 \times 8$$

The second and third occurrences of 5778 in ***Pi*** is separated only by the number 18

875937519 5778 18 053217122

The second occurrence of 5778 186778 begins at position 8055799
And is preceded by **888**

582785 888 5778 185778 627465220

There are **18** occurrences of 5778185778 within
The first 200-billion digits of ***Pi***

The **18th** occurrence of 5778185778 begins
at position 197,690,316,484 after the decimal point.

912805023 5778185778 053689757

$$197 + 690 + 316 + 484 = 1687$$

Beginning at position 197690316485 are the four digits 7781,
the Gematria numerical value of John 7:27

“Howbeit we know this man whence He is: but when Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence He is.” -(John 7:27)

$$197 + 690 + 316 + 485 = 1688$$

1688 is the Gematria numerical value of the **Lord Jesus Christ**

The significance of the frequency of the number 5778 occurring as often as it does in ***Pi*** further becomes curious since it is the temperature of the Sun in Kelvin degrees.

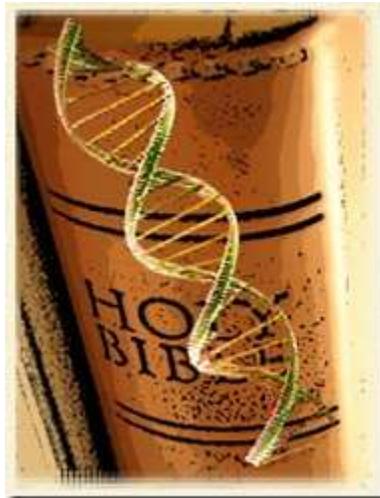
This may not be totally evident, but the complete chain of statements beginning with the first line on page 5 [[The probability of finding a 10-digit number within a string of 200-billion digits is almost a certainty at 99.9999999%.](#)] to the statement above [[1688 is the Gematria numerical value of the Lord Jesus Christ.](#)]

I tried my best to keep my focus in “Diamond & Nugget” #19 on the mathematical property of:

π

with a minimal use of other mathematical terms. It is rather hard to do when working with God’s DNA. Would you not agree with me that the God of the Universe has left His “*Artist Signature*” of the Biblical Message of Redemption of His Creation in ***Pi***, as demonstrated above? There are three major mathematical properties: ***Pi***, ***Phi***, and ***Euler***, and, God’s “*Artist Signature*” is found on every page of our King James Bible. When I get bored, which is not too often, I will shift my focus to doing computer forensic studies of ***Pi*** in the Bible. I’m one of a very small group of computer math students that do these kinds of studies, Carl Sagen would have loved what has been discovered since his passing in 1996. This explains how I was motivated in doing the 2-volume eBook: **“The Inspired Word of God: Mathematically Proven True!”**

Your personal “DNA” is your identity as much as your fingerprints. The “DNA” of the Word of God, namely, the King James Bible, and the Greek and Hebrew manuscripts from which the KJV was translated. You are unique and special to the Lord Jesus Christ, Lucifer wants to steal your “DNA”.



Pi & the Rapture

The approximate number of ***Pi*** is $22 \div 7 = 3.14$. This carries a huge prophetic significance, because this is related to the numbers 122 meaning the beginning (1-22) of the end, judgment and transformation. Many signs are pointing to July as the month of Rapture, being late part of the month. July 20 would be the Pentecostal start boundary.

A Guide to Understanding Pi

Pi is a mathematical constant that measures the ratio of a circle's diameter – that is, a line that passes through the center of a circle and has both ends on that circle – and its circumference, the entire distance around the circle's edge. **Pi** is an irrational number; its value can be calculated to any number of places without ever repeating. It is also transcendental, meaning it will never “end.” Though it can never be understood completely, it is one of the most important constants, since it appears often in many different formulas. The value 3.14 has been known as “**pi**” – the Greek letter and symbol that now represents it – only about 300 years, but it had already fascinated mathematicians for centuries. The modern name was proposed by William Jones in 1706 and popularized by the mathematician Leonhard Euler when he adopted it around 1737.

Pi has a very long history. Circles are an integral part of many calculations, including those in subjects like architecture and astronomy, so much so that many great thinkers in the ancient world were attracted to try and calculate pi early on. Archimedes, who lived in the 200s B.C., was the first thinker who came up with a theoretical calculation of pi. As time went on, mathematicians around the world delved into the mystery of **Pi**, including scholars like Ptolemy and Aryabhata. Many Chinese and Arabic mathematicians also estimated pi to differing degrees of accuracy. Even with all these minds at work, it was not until the 18th century that pi was truly better understood. Seekers benefited from Lambert's discovery in 1761 that **Pi** was irrational, and in 1882 an early version of the Lindemann-Weierstrass theorem was used to prove that **Pi** is transcendental. Nonetheless, less than 1,000 digits of pi were known until the dawn of the computing age.

From the beginning, **Pi** has been vital in construction and architecture, and it remains so today. **Pi** was also used heavily in calculations by early astronomers such as Copernicus and Galileo to approximate information like the sizes, distances from Earth, and orbits of various stars and planets. Though we have more precise means of determining these things now, they would not have been possible without **Pi**, which is still valuable in astronomy today. **Pi** is also essential for calculations in advanced engineering and computing projects dealing with cutting-edge technology at extremely high speeds. It also appears in research in physics, higher math, and other laboratory sciences. Sociologists, statisticians, and demographers use **Pi** in intense quantitative analysis of given populations. Even the “average person” can use **Pi** to determine things like what size pizza is a better deal!

Conclusion:

Pi represents one of the enduring challenges of mathematics. It took over four thousand years of constant searching to gain the understanding of **Pi** that humanity has today. No matter how good people become at calculating **Pi**, its complete mystery has yet to unravel. It will always be important in some of the most fundamental applications of math and science. In modern times, **Pi** has inspired its own fan sites and holiday for math enthusiasts, and was even a source of legal controversy! Truly, interest in **Pi** may prove to be as endless as its digits.

- **Pi** is the most recognized mathematical constant in the world. Scholars often consider Pi the most important and intriguing number in all of mathematics.
- The symbol for **Pi** (π) has been used regularly in its mathematical sense only for the past 250 years.
- Scientists in Carl Sagan's novel 'Contact' are able to unravel enough of **Pi** to find hidden messages from the creator of the human race, allowing humans to access deeper levels of universal awareness.
- In the Star Trek episode "Wolf in the Fold," Spock foils the evil computer by commanding it to "compute to last digit the value of **Pi**."
- The Great Pyramid at Giza seems to approximate **Pi**. Egyptologists and followers of mysticism have been fascinated for centuries by the fact that the Great Pyramid at Giza seems to approximate **Pi**. The vertical height of the pyramid has the same relationship to the perimeter of its base as the radius of a circle has to its circumference. It was for this reason, I am convinced the Great Pyramid is the "Gospel in Stone", one of the Threefold Witnesses of God!
- We can never truly measure the circumference or the area of a circle because we can never truly know the value of **Pi**. **Pi** is an irrational number, meaning its digits go on forever in a seemingly random sequence.
- If the circumference of the earth were calculated using π rounded to only the ninth decimal place, an error of no more than one quarter of an inch in 25,000 miles would result.
- The first 144 digits of **Pi** add up to 666 (which many scholars say is "the mark of the Beast"). And $144 = (6+6) \times (6+6)$.
- A mysterious 2008 crop circle in Britain shows a coded image representing the first 10 digits of **Pi**.
- William Shanks (1812-1882) worked for years by hand to find the first 707 digits of π . Unfortunately, he made a mistake after the 527th place and, consequently, the following digits were all wrong.
- In 2002, a Japanese scientist found 1.24 trillion digits of **Pi** using a powerful computer called the Hitachi SR 8000, breaking all previous records.
- **Pi** is the secret code in Alfred Hitchcock's Torn Curtain and in The Net starring Sandra Bullock.
- Since there are 360 degrees in a circle and pi is intimately connected with the circle, some mathematicians were delighted to discover that the number 360 is at the 359th digit position of **Pi**.
- **Pi** has been studied by the human race for almost 4,000 years. By 2000 B.C., Babylonians established the constant circle ratio as $3\frac{1}{8}$ or 3.125. The ancient Egyptians arrived at a slightly different value of $3\frac{1}{7}$ or 3.143.
- One of the earliest known records of **pi** was written by an Egyptian scribe named Ahmes (c. 1650 B.C.) on what is now known as the Rhind Papyrus. He was off by less than 1% of the modern approximation of **Pi** (3.141592).[12]
- The Rhind Papyrus (c. 1650 B.C.) was the first attempt to calculate **Pi** by "squaring the circle," which is to measure the diameter of a circle by building a square inside the circle.

- The “squaring the circle” method of understanding **Pi** has fascinated mathematicians because traditionally the circle represents the infinite, immeasurable, and even spiritual world while the square represents the manifest, measurable, and comprehensive world.
- Computing **Pi** is a stress test for a computer—a kind of “digital cardiogram.”
- The first million decimal places of **Pi** consist of 99,959 zeros, 99,758 1s, 100,026 2s, 100,229 3s, 100,230 4s, 100,359 5s, 99,548 6s, 99,800 7s, 99,985 8s, and 100,106 9s.
- The Bible alludes to **Pi** in 1st Kings 7:23 where it describes the altar inside Solomon’s temple: **“And he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim . . . and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about.”** Some scholars interpret this to mean that the value of **Pi** is 3.
- **Pi** was first rigorously calculated by one of the greatest mathematicians of the ancient world, Archimedes of Syracuse (287-212 B.C.). Archimedes was so engrossed in his work that he did not notice that Roman soldiers had taken the Greek city of Syracuse. When a Roman soldier approached him, he yelled in Greek “Do not touch my circles!” The Roman soldier simply cut off his head and went on his business.
- A refined value of **Pi** was obtained by the Chinese much earlier than in the West. The Chinese had two advantages over most of the world: they used decimal notations and they used a symbol for zero. European mathematicians would not use a symbolic zero until the late Middle Ages through contact with Indian and Arabic thinkers.
- Al-Khwarizmi, who lived in Baghdad around A.D. 800, worked on a value of **Pi** calculated to four digits: 3.1416. The term “algorithm” derives from his name, and his text *Kitab al-Jabr wal-Muqabala* (The Book of Completion Concerning Calculating by Transposition and Reduction) gives us the word “algebra” (from al-Jabr, which means “completion” or “restoration”).
- Ancient mathematicians tried to compute **Pi** by inscribing polygons with more and more sides that would more closely approach the area of a circle. Archimedes used a 96-sided polygon. Chinese mathematician Liu Hui inscribed a 192-sided polygon and then a 3,072-sided polygon to calculate **Pi** to 3.14159. Tsu Ch’ung and his son inscribed polygons with as many as 24,576 sides to calculate **Pi** (the result had only an 8-millionth of 1% difference from the now accepted value of **Pi**).
- Even comedians find value in the number **Pi**.
- Comedian John Evans once quipped: “What do you get if you divide the circumference of a jack-o’-lantern by its diameter? Pumpkin π .”
- William Jones (1675-1749) introduced the symbol “ π ” for **Pi** in 1706, and it was later popularized by Leonhard Euler (1707-1783) in 1737.
- The π symbol came into standard use in the 1700s, the Arabs invented the decimal system in A.D. 1000, and the equal sign (=) appeared in 1557.
- Before the π symbol was used, mathematicians would describe **Pi** in round-about ways such as “quantitas, in quam cum multipliectur diameter, proveniet circumferential,” which means “the quantity which, when the diameter is multiplied by it, yields the circumference.”

- Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) and artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) both briefly worked on “squaring the circle,” or approximating **Pi**.
- There are no occurrences of the sequence 123456 in the first million digits of **Pi**—but of the eight 12345s that do occur, three are followed by another 5. The sequence 012345 occurs twice and, in both cases, it is followed by another 5.
- Some scholars claim that humans are programmed to find patterns in the world because it’s the only way we can give meaning to the world and ourselves. Hence, the obsessive search to find patterns in π . Really now, maybe the Lord gave it to us for other purposes.
- The father of calculus (meaning “pebble used in counting” from calx or “limestone”), Isaac Newton calculated **Pi** to at least 16 decimal places.
- In the seventeenth century, pi was freed from the circle and applied also to curves, such as arches and hypocycloids, when it was found that their areas could also be expressed in terms of **Pi**. In the twentieth century, **Pi** has been used in many areas, such as number theory, probability, and chaos theory.
- The first six digits of **Pi** (314159) appear in order at least six times among the first 10 million decimal places of **Pi**.
- Albert Einstein was born on **Pi** Day (3/14/1879)
- Pi Day" is celebrated on March 14 (which was chosen because it resembles 3.14). The official celebration begins at 1:59 p.m., to make an appropriate 3.14159 when combined with the date. Albert Einstein was born on **Pi** Day (3/14/1879) in Ulm Wurttemberg, Germany.
- Thirty-nine decimal places of **Pi** suffice for computing the circumference of a circle girding the known universe with an error no greater than the radius of a hydrogen atom.
- John Donne’s (1572-1631) poem “Upon the Translations of the Psalms by Sir Philip Sidney, and the Countess of Pembroke, His Sister” condemns attempts to find an exact value of **Pi**, or to “square a circle,” which Donne views as an attempt to rationalize God: Eternal God—for whom who ever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square, And thrust into straight corners of poor wit Thee, who art cornerless and infinite— - John Donne
- Many mathematicians claim that it is more correct to say that a circle has an infinite number of corners than to view a circle as being cornerless.
- Plato (427-348 B.C.) supposedly obtained for his day a fairly accurate value for **Pi**: $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = 3.146$.
- A website titled “The Pi-Search Page” finds a person’s birthday and other well-known numbers in the digits of **pi**.

Quoting Marshall Masters, I hope to see you all on the other side!

Blessings,

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