

My Writing

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Phase 1 of My Writing (1950-59)

I am a bit of a perfectionist, which crippled my ability to write papers at school and college. Whether handwriting or typing them, I would start at the top of a page. When I made a mistake, I would scrap the sheet and start another. I often spent an hour or more per page producing a text with which I was finally satisfied. Consequently, I was often late in submitting papers, an academic offense which was severely penalized in those days. (Many of my papers were returned to me with a mark in the 90s followed by a penalty in the 30s, which of course affected my academic standing in both school and college.

Phase 2 of My Writing (1959-80)

First, my time in the USMC (1961-62) developed (a) my ability to organizing information, people, and things in workable ways and (b) to get my compositions completed by a deadline, because my battalion commander and S-3 Section chief could not wait for me to produce perfect plans.

Second, my time in New Haven (1962-68) attending the Yale School of Art & Architecture and working for Peter Vercelli not only immersed me in architecture, but introduced me to Immanuel Velikovsky, which revitalized my interest in ancient history and the history of science. In addition to preparing architectural plans and specifications, I made notes and developed charts while studying (a) Immanuel Velikovsky’s reconstruction of ancient history from the end of its Middle Kingdom (c.1450 BC) to the death of Alexander (322 BC)¹ and then (b) Donovan Courville’s reconstruction of Egyptian history from the start of the Predynastic Period (c.2300

¹ Velikovsky, Immanuel, *Ages in Chaos* series: Volume 1: Ages in Chaos I (c.1450-830 BC), Doubleday, 1952; Volume 2: Assyrian Conquest (830-612 BC), Volume 3: Dark Age of Greece; Volume 4: Ramses II and His Time (612-525 BC), Doubleday, 1978; and Volume 5: Peoples of the Sea (525-332 BC), Doubleday, 1977. In addition, Oedipus and Akhnaton, Doubleday, 1960 revealed much about the final years of Egypt’s 18th Dynasty.

BC) to the end of the Middle Kingdom (c.1450).² They impressed on me the fact that Egyptian chronology needed to be shortened.

Third, while I was working on the chart entitled “Outline of the 1st Millennium B.C. Following Immanuel Velikovsky’ Reconstruction of Ancient History,” I found myself agreeing with Velikovsky’s general structure for the period in question, but dissatisfied with his lack of definition at the edges. Moreover, in trying to pin down exactly when the catastrophes that Velikovsky described in Worlds in Collision³ and some of his unpublished material, copies of which he had given to me, I realized that he had left the entire prehistoric period in a fluid state.

Finally, as I continued my studies of the ancient world, I realized that (a) my studies were hampered by the lack of an overall structure into which to fit the pieces of the historical puzzle and (b) my first priority should be constructing a reliable, but simple structure for the Prehistoric Era. Only then could I solve the many problems that I was encountering in the many books that I was reading.

Phase 3 of My Writing (1980-82)

In 1980, as I have described immediately above, I realized (a) that God exists, (b) that the Bible is his Word Written and therefore inerrant, (c) and that the Bible provides much information about ancient chronology and history, including world-wide catastrophes like the Flood and the holocaust at the time of the Exodus, and (d) the Bible must be the primary source for anyone trying to understand what has transpired on Earth in the last 6,000 years.

Also, preparing for and writing the *Constitution for the Body of Christ Fellowship* (see *Appendix E2 - By-laws for Body of Christ Fellowship (1981)*) got me familiar with and somewhat adept at digging up what the Bible has to say on any given subject - in this case, the church. (The Bible seldom lays things out in the manner of a textbook - all neat and tidy. Rather, references to any given subject can be buried in several of the Bible’s 66 books, and searching for them is like going on an extensive treasure hunt.⁴) Moreover, until the mid-1980s, the researcher’s tools were limited to biblical helps like Strong’s Concordance, Nave’s Topical Bible, and Bible commentaries and dictionaries.

Phase 4 of My Writing (1982-2002)

In previous descriptions of my writing, I wrote about the laborious manner in which I did my writing. All of that changed in 1984, when I began working for the Episcopal Church Building Fund and I was given an IBM XT computer, which was hooked up to the Church Pension Fund’s mainframe computer and used very primitive software. Then in 1986, when I began working at Merrill Lynch, I was given an IBM AT computer, which used more sophisticated software. I

² Courville, Donovan A., The Exodus Problem and its Ramifications - Volumes 1 & 2, Challenge Books, 1971.

³ Velikovsky, Immanuel, Worlds in Collision, McMillan, 1950.

⁴ That God has hidden riches in his Word Written is indicated by biblical verses like Isaiah 45:3, 48:6, Matthew 11:25, Luke 10:21, 18:34, 1 Corinthians 2:7, 2 Corinthians 4:3, Colossians 1:26, 2:3, and Revelation 2:17.

hired two women to stay after hours and teach me how to use it. One taught me how to use the word processor, Word Perfect; the other, the spreadsheet developer, Lotus 123. Within three months, my difficulties with writing evaporated and my productivity exploded.

At the same time that I was introduced to the computer, biblical software started appearing that quickly grew more and more sophisticated, enabling me to find all uses of a particular word and all references to a particular person almost instantaneously.

Section 4A - Topical Essays

Suddenly, in addition to making notes and developing charts, I began writing essays about single topics. As you can imagine, my original essays on these topics have undergone many revisions during the last four decades. Consequently, I use the most recent versions of them here to avoid the need to explain how and why I changed my mind as I revised them.

- **Biblical Inerrancy** (see *Appendix F5 - Biblical Inerrancy*) - The Bible's usefulness to its reader depends on the degree of trustworthiness to which he or she assigns to it. By this time, you will not be surprised to learn that I believe that it is God-breathed and that every letter, word, phrase, verse, passage, and book therein was chosen by the Holy-Spirit. Hence I regard it as mankind's primary source of truth and mankind's other books as secondary sources of information as deeply flawed as mankind's sinful nature.
- **God in the Bible** (see *Appendix F6 - Dorothy Sayer's Mind of the Maker (Blog 110)* and *Appendix F7 - God in the Bible*) - I enjoy reading mysteries, and soon after my *anni mirabili*, I ran across a book by the British mystery writer Dorothy Sayers about the mind of the creator. It got me thinking about three things simultaneously: (1) the nature of the Godhead, which the Bible indicates consists of three persons, whom I call God-the-Father, God-the-Son, and God-the-Holy Spirit; (2) the image of God which God implanted in Mankind; and (3) the story which the Bible tells, which I believe is in the form of a cosmic drama. I differ with Sayers in one respect. Our description of the roles which the three persons of the Trinity play in creating, sustaining, and managing Universe are different.
- **Mankind in the Bible** (see *Appendix F8 - Mankind in the Bible*) - Sayers pointed out that God and Mankind share the interest in and ability to create things. Of course there is an important difference between them. God is able to create things with materials that he brings into existence with the power of his word - i.e. he spoke Universe into existence - whereas Mankind is only able to create things with materials that must be harvested from the world that God has created. Nonetheless, there are many similarities, some of which Sayers missed, such as the triune nature of a human, whom the Bible indicates consists of a boy, a mind, and a spirit.
- **The Story in the Bible** (see *Appendix F9 - The Story in the Bible*) - Although Sayer's uses the nature of a drama or play to illustrate much of what she has to say about God, she never speaks of Creation itself as a drama, whereas I see it as a cosmic drama. It occurs on a stage (Earth) in a theater (Universe). It has a cast of characters which includes

a protagonist (God-the-Son), an antagonist (Satan), a girl (the future Bride of Christ), and many extras (all the men, women, and children who lived in the past, live now in the present, or will live in the future), who also make up the play's audience. It has a plot: a good prince and a malevolent rebel are vying for the hand of a beautiful princess. The question in the minds of the audience is, "Will the guy get the girl?"

- **Chronology in the Bible** (see *Appendix F10 - Chronology in the Bible* and *Appendix F11 - Synchronization of Sacred & Secular Calendars*) - Although the time-line from Day 1 of Creation Week (0 AM) to the Ascension of Messiah (4009 AM) is well hidden and requires some careful analysis in a few places, it exists. The same is true for the point of synchronization between the Sacred and Secular calendars, which is in late August of 4005 AM and 29 AD..
- **Cosmology in the Bible** (see *Appendix F12 - Cosmology in the Bible*) - Although the biblical account of God's creation of Universe and all that it contains in six, 24-hour days is concise (Genesis 1) - about one page in most 5" x 8" bibles - its 31 verses contain a remarkable amount of information. In addition, I believe that D. Russell Humphreys, in his slim volume Starlight and Time - Solving the Puzzle of Distant Starlight in a Young Universe, has come the closest to explaining how the creation of Universe occurred only 6,000 years ago, but gives the appearance of having existed for 15-20 billion years.
- **Catastrophism in the Bible** (see *Appendix F13 - Bibliography of Catastrophism vs. Uniformitarianism*, *Appendix F14 - Catastrophism in the Bible*, and *Appendix F15 - The Geologic Strata - an Hypothesis*)- Having read many books on catastrophism by Ignatius Donnelly, Charles Hapgood, Donald W. Patten, George Price, Immanuel Velikovsky, William Whiston, John C. Whitcomb Jr., etc., I was certain that Earth had suffered catastrophes other than the flood in Noah's time. Thus, I searched the Scriptures for any mention of them and found fifteen, which could be dated by one or the other of two criteria: (a) the date of a given catastrophe is identified directly by Bible chronology - e.g. the flood in Noah's time - or (b) the date can be reasonably determined by calculating the occasions on which Earth and the body which caused the catastrophe passed within close proximity to one another - e.g. the sun standing still in the sky in Joshua's time. I identify each of these catastrophes as a disturbance in the time of the most prominent, biblical figure at the time.
- **World Ages of the Ancients** (see *Appendix F16 - World Ages of the Ancients*) - The Ancients were convinced that history was divided into what they called "world ages," each of which was terminated by a catastrophe that destroyed the previous world and forced the survivors to rebuild their homes, communities, and nations under new, largely unprecedented conditions. Ovid described six such ages, but he was unable to date them. Using the dates that I had established for the fifteen catastrophes, I was able, not only to date them, but to identify a missing age as well. The result is the following: (1) the Primordial Age ended with the Adam Disturbance (3977 BC); (2) the Golden Age ended with the Noah Disturbance (2321 BC); (3) the Silver Age ended with the Abraham Disturbance (1870 BC), (4) the Bronze Age end with the Moses Disturbance (1464 BC); (5) the Missing Age ended with the David Disturbance (1008 BC); (6) the Heroic Age

ended with the Azariah Disturbance (754 BC); and (7) the Iron Age ended with the 2nd Hezekiah Disturbance (665 BC)

- **Jews in the Bible** (see *Appendix F17 - Jews in the Bible*) - In 1894 BC,⁵ of all the peoples on Earth, God chose the Jews to be the “apple of his eye,”⁶ a “kingdom of priests,”⁷ a “holy nation,”⁸ the “Oracles of God,”⁹ and the bearer through the ages of the “Seed of the Woman,”¹⁰ which would eventually become the “Promised Messiah,” the “Savior of Mankind,” This Chosen People would also serve as an example to the nations of how God (a) blesses a nation that honors him and obeys his commandments, but (b) curses a nation that dishonors him and disobeys his commandments.¹¹ Finally, God would use them to demonstrate that he can be trusted to fulfill his promises, that, despite their periods of faithlessness and resulting estrangement from him, he would eventually call them back to himself by opening their eyes and unstopping their ears, thereby enabling them to see and hear the truth of his Gospel.

Section 4B - Structure of History

As I worked on these topics, I continually thought about how I could organize all its material into a coherent whole.

At first I thought that I would use the Biblical Ages, which are the following: (1) Creation Week; (2) the Edenic Age; (3) the Antediluvian Age; (4) the Postdiluvian Age; (5) the Post Exodus Age; the Kingdom Age, which is divided into (a) the Single Kingdom, (b) the Divided Kingdom, and (c) the Single Kingdom; (6) the Exile in Babylon; (7) the Post-exilic Age; and (8) the Messianic or Church Age.

After further reflection, however, I realized that couching everything in biblical terms might be off-putting for some people, and so I decided to use the terms shared by archaeologists, classicists, and historians, which are the following: (1) the Prehistoric Period, which is divided into (1A) the Early Prehistoric Era, (1B) the Middle Prehistoric Era, and the Late Prehistoric Era, and (2) the Historic Period, which is divided into (2A) the Early Historic Era and (2B) the Late Historic Era.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

1 - PREHISTORIC PERIOD (3977-665 BC)

1A - EARLY PREHISTORIC ERA (3977-2321 BC)

⁵ When Abram was 75 years old, God promised him that he would be the “Father of the Faithful” - a great multitude who would faithfully follow the one true God, who would later identify himself as the “God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.”

⁶ Deuteronomy 32:10 and Zechariah 2:8.

⁷ Exodus 19:6.

⁸ Exodus 19:6.

⁹ Romans 3:3.

¹⁰ Genesis 3:15,

¹¹ See Deuteronomy 28.

1B - MIDDLE PREHISTORIC ERA (2321-1464 BC)

1C - LATE PREHISTORIC ERA (1464-665 BC)

2 - HISTORIC PERIOD (665- BC-PRESENT)

2A - EARLY HISTORIC ERA (665-2 BC)

2B - MIDDLE HISTORIC ERA (2BC-1453 AD)

2B - LATE HISTORIC ERA (1453 AD-PRESENT).

The Early Prehistoric Era is divided into three ages: (1A-0) Creation Week c.3977 BC; (1A-1) the Ancients Primordial Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Adam's time c.3977 BC; and (1A-2) the Ancients' Golden Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Noah's time c.2321 BC.

The Middle Prehistoric Era is divided into (1B-1) the Ancients' Silver Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Abraham's time c.1870 and (1B-2) the Ancients' Bronze Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Moses' time c.1464.

The Late Prehistoric Era is divided into three ages: (1C-1) the Ancients Missing Age, which I will explain later and was terminated by a catastrophe in David's time c.1008; (1C-2) the Ancients' Heroic Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Azariah's time c.754 BC; and (1C-3) the Ancients' Iron Age, which was terminated by a catastrophe in Hezekiah's time c.665 BC.

The Early Historic Era in the Middle East is divided into four ages: (2A-2A) the Neo-Babylonian Supremacy, which was terminated by the Fall of Babylon to Darius I c.487 BC; (2A-2B) the Medo-Persian Supremacy, which was terminated by the Fall of Persia to Alexander the Great c.330 BC; (2A-2C) - the Macedonian Supremacy, which was terminated by the Defeat of Macedon by the Romans c.146 BC; and (2A-2D) the Roman Supremacy BC, which was terminated by the Birth of Messiah c.2 BC.

The Middle Historic Era in the Occident is divided into two ages: (2B-1A) the Roman Supremacy AD, which was terminated by the Fall of Rome c.476 BC and (2B-1B) the Byzantine Age, which was terminate by the Fall of Constantinople c.1453 AD.

The Late Historic Era in the Occident is divided into three ages: (2C-1C) the Exploratory Age, which was terminated by the Advent of Machinery c. 1750; (2C-1D) the Revolutionary Age, which was terminated by WW I c. 1918 AD; and (2C-1E) the Globalist Age, which will last an unknown length of time.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

1 - PREHISTORIC PERIOD (3977-665 BC)

1A - EARLY PREHISTORIC ERA (3977-2321 BC)

1A-0 - **Creation Week** ended with *God's Day of Rest* (3977 BC)

1A-1 - **Ancients' Primordial Age** ended with man's *Expulsion from Eden* (3977 BC)

1A-2 - **Ancients' Golden Age** ended with *Flood of Noah* (2321 BC)

1B - MIDDLE PREHISTORIC ERA (2321-1464 BC)

1B-1 - **Ancients' Silver Age** ended with *Destruction. of Sodom & Gomorrah* (1870 BC)

1B-2 - **Ancients' Bronze Age** ended with *Exodus from Egypt* (1464 BC)

1C - LATE PREHISTORIC ERA (1464-665 BC)

1C-1 - **Ancients' Missing Age** ended with *Near Destruction of Jerusalem* (1008 BC)

1C-2 - **Ancients' Heroic Age** ended with *Commotion in the Day of Uzziah* (754 BC)

1C-3 - **Ancients' Iron Age** ended with *Destruction of Sennacherib's Army* (665 BC)

2 - HISTORIC PERIOD (665- BC-PRESENT)

2A - EARLY HISTORIC ERA (665-2 BC)

2A-1 - Occident in Early Historic Era

2A-2 - Middle East in Early Historic Era

2A-2A - **Neo-Babylonian Age** (665-487 BC) ended with *Fall of Babylon.*

2A-2B - **Medo-Persian Age** (487-330 BC) ended with *Fall of Persia.*

2A-2C - **Macedonian Age** (330-146 BC) ended with *Defeat of Macedonians.*

2A-2D - **Roman Age BC** (146-2 BC) ended with *Birth of Messiah.*

2A-3 - Orient in Early Historic Era

2A-4 - Sacred in Early Historic Era

2A-4A - **Kingdom of Judah's Final Years** (665-555 BC) ended with *Fall of Jerusalem.*

2A-4B - **The Babylonian Exile** (555-485 BC) ended with *Fall of Babylon.*

2A-4C - **Daniel's 69 Weeks of Years** (485-2 BC) ended with *Birth of Messiah.*

2A-5 - Geology in Early Historic Era

2B - MIDDLE HISTORIC ERA (2 BC-PRESENT)

2B-1 - Occident in Middle Historic Era

2B-1A - **Roman Age AD** (2 BC-476 AD) ended with *Fall of Rome.*

2B-1B - **Byzantine Age** (476-1453 AD) ended with *Fall of Constantinople.*

2B-2 - Middle East in Middle Historic Era

2B-3 - Orient in Middle Historic Era

2B-4 - Sacred in Middle Historic Era

2B-4A - **Messiah's Life** (2 BC-33 AD) ended with *Messiah's Crucifixion, Resurrection,*

& Ascension.

2B-4B - **Bride of Messiah's Childhood**¹² (33-70 AD) ended with *Fall of Jerusalem*.

2B-4C - **Bride of Messiah's Betrothal**¹³ (70-1453 AD) ended w/ *Fall of Constantinople*.

2B-5 - *Geology in Middle Historic Era*

2C - *LATE HISTORIC ERA (2 BC-PRESENT)*

2C-1 - *Occident in Late Historic Era*

2C-1C - **Exploratory Age** (1453-c.1750 AD) ended with *Advent of Mechanical Energy*.

2C-1D - **Revolutionary Age** (c.1750-1918 BC) ended with *World War I*.

2C-1E - **Globalist Age** (1918-Present)

2C-2 - *Middle East in Late Historic Era*

2C-3 - *Orient in Late Historic Era*

2C-4 - *Sacred in Late Historic Era*

2C-4A - **Bride of Messiah's Betrothal** (1453 AD-Date unknown) will end with
Messiah's 2nd Coming.

2C-5 - *Geology in Late Historic Era*

Phase 5 of My Writing (2002-Present)

After I retired at the end of 2001, the demands on my time dropped significantly and gave me the opportunity (a) to assemble my writings, which consisted of many essays, spreadsheets, and tables that I never expected to publish, (b) categorize them by subject matter, and then (c) organize them into potential books or pamphlets. Here are the books on the list so far.

1. My search for the Truth - a prolegomenon - This pamphlet provides reasons for looking at the world through a Biblical lens. It starts with some of the reasons for trusting the Bible as the Word of God written and therefore as authoritative in all its particulars. In it, I maintain that, if one is seriously seeking the truth, all investigation of Universe must start in the Bible and any scientific or academic theories which cannot accommodate what the Bible says must be revised or discarded entirely.
2. A Biblical View of Nearly Everything - through the eyes of a curious architect – This book looks at what the Bible says about many subjects. To some extent, it is the result of

¹² The Bride of Messiah consists of everyone who has accepted Messiah's proposal of marriage. Her childhood consisted of the 37 year period (33-70 AD) during which she (a) was organized into congregations, (b) commenced including Gentiles, (c) was introduced to persecution, and (d) was equipped with the New Covenant Scriptures (New Testament), which I believe were completed by 66 AD.

¹³ The betrothal period begins with a woman's acceptance of a man's proposal of marriage and ends with their wedding. In Messiah's case, it is difficult to identify a specific date for the proposal, but we know from Scripture that the Wedding of the Lamb will occur immediately following the Parousia.

my asking myself many questions that most people don't ask, such as "Why did God create Universe?" or "What is the Biblical story" or "Given that the Godhead consists of three, unique persons, what does each one of them do?" or "How can all of natural history and human history be fitted into the roughly 6,000 years which, according to the Bible, have elapsed since creation?" It is divided into six volumes.

- Volume 1 – The Foundations – It examines the Bible itself, the God of the Bible, and the nature of mankind,
 - Volume 2 – Ancient Chronology – It identifies the chronology of the Bible and synchronizes the sacred and secular calendars.
 - Volume 3 – Natural History – It examines the cosmology of the Bible, the catastrophes of the Bible, the six ages¹⁴ into which the major catastrophes divide history, and puts forth an hypothesis concerning the geologic strata which is an alternative to the geologic column which can be found in most geologic text books.
 - Volume 4 – Human History – It tries to provide a dated king-list for each ancient people – e.g. the Arabians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans (or neo-Babylonians), Chinese, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Etruscans, Greeks, Ionians, Libyans, Minoans, Mycenaean, Persians, Phoenicians, Romans, Sumerians, Trojans, etc. - within each historical era, thereby showing who were contemporaries (not always who the historians think were so).
 - Volume 5 - God's Chosen People – It identifies the meaning and purpose of God's election of the Hebrews to be "the apple of his eye" (Zechariah 2:8) by discussing Israel's race, religions, regions, and realms.
 - Volume 6 – God's Institutions – It examines four institutions which God established and through which he deals with mankind: the individual, the family, the congregation, and the nation.
3. The Drama of Job - This book argues that the Book of Job is structured as a dramatic play. It consists of a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue. Its purpose is to give its audience an explanation of reality: first with a glimpse of reality in Act 1, which reveals that God is sovereign over both heaven and earth, including Satan; then with the futile attempt of five men to explain reality in Act 2, in which Job's four friends hold Job responsible for his ordeal and Job protests that he is not; and then with a definitive revelation of reality by the Creator himself (Job 38-41 is perhaps the most beautiful, awe inspiring passage in the *Bible*) in Act 3, in which God essentially says, all you need to

¹⁴ The Edenic Era or the ancients' Primordial Age (3977 BC); the Antediluvian Era or the ancients' Golden Age (3977-2321 BC); the Postdiluvian Era, which includes the ancients' Silver Age (2321-1870 BC) and the ancients' Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC); the Turbulent Era, which includes the Reign of Venus or the ancients' Missing Age (1464-1008 BC), War in the Sky or the ancients' Heroic Age (1008-754 BC); the Reign of Mars or the ancients' Iron Age (754-665 BC); the Early Historic Era (665-2 BC); and the Late Historic Era (2BC to the present).

know is that “I AM.” Moreover, the play’s structure, number of characters, number of times each character speaks, etc. reveal mathematical patterns and meanings of interest to students of gematria, Numerics, and Theomatics.

4. Commentary on Revelation - This book argues that the *Book of Revelation* is structured as a dramatic play (or, per Malcolm Smith, an “opera”). It consists of a prologue, seven visions, and an epilogue. Its purpose is to give its audience an explanation of reality – particularly His disciples in the years following His crucifixion who are likely to be discouraged by His disappearance and need His instruction and encouragement. Some of what it addresses: the person of Messiah and His relationship to the congregations which worship Him; the manner in which He governs His kingdom; the principles by which He governs His kingdom; and some prophecy (although the Book of Revelation is not primarily a book of prophecy). Moreover, the author uses allegory, analogy, figurative speech, imagery, metaphor, symbolism, trope, etc. to convey meaning. The numbers which he uses are adjectives, not values – e.g. “the 144 thousands” conveys organizational perfection, not a discreet group of 144,000 individuals. By and large, the Book of Revelation deals in concepts and types, not in identifiable entities.
5. Handbook of Factors – I began compiling this handbook for my own use. I intended that it be a reference manual for the factors in every number from 1 to 9,999. The importance of factors becomes evident to anyone interested in a serious investigation of Universe. They play a role in everything from atomic science to the numerical patterns and symbolic meanings embedded in the Bible. When I got toward the end of Table G (6000-6999), however, I discovered that algorithms that produced the factors for any number had become available on the internet. I used one of the algorithms to produce a few hundred more entries in the manual, but then decided that the convenience of possessing a complete manual did not warrant the effort involved in completing it. So it is incomplete, stopping at 7,100. Nonetheless, it can be useful at times.
6. Handbook of Ancient Egyptian Architecture – While I was at the School of Architecture, I took a course on ancient Egyptian architecture which was taught by Kelly Simpson, Yale’s professor of Egyptology. To help me keep track of the many structures which we examined, I drew a simple sketch of each building and identified it by name and the dynasty during whose rule it was built.
7. Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky - a towering intellect - In 1962, I encountered Immanuel Velikovsky’s Oedipus and Akhnaton, which I bought and read. It set me on a path that led to my meeting Velikovsky in 1965 and assisting him in any way that I could for the next fourteen years. This book is a collection of some of the writing that I have done concerning him and his theories. (Velikovsky died in 1979. In 1980, I was converted from an atheistic humanist to a born-again Christian and persuaded that the Bible is completely trustworthy. Until then, I had viewed the Bible as just one historical source among many. After 1980, I regarded it as *the* authoritative source, to which all scholarly and scientific theories must conform, including those put forward by Velikovsky. As a result, although I have a high regard for Velikovsky’s brilliant work, you will find that I depart from his conclusions in many respects.)

8. Sermons and Talks - This book is a collection of some of the eulogies, homilies, sermons, talks, testimonies, toasts, etc. that I have delivered over the years.
9. Book of Prayers - This book is a collection of prayers that I have used myself, some of which I have delivered in public settings over the years.
10. Blogs on ABiblicalView.com - This book contains the blogs that have appeared on ABiblicalView.com, organized by subject matter. You may access anyone of them now by scrolling down the list of blogs on the main menu.
11. Miscellaneous Essays - This book is a collection of essays on a wide variety of subjects that I have written over the years. Many of them began as studies of particular issues. Some of them appear in chapters and appendices in my other books, in which case please excuse the repetition. Others were created for specific purposes – e.g. a class, a sermon, a talk, etc.
12. Miscellaneous Charts - This book contains charts on a variety of subjects. Many of them began as studies of particular issues. Some of them appear in chapters and tables in my other books, in which case please excuse the repetition. Others were created for specific purposes – e.g. a class, a sermon, a talk, etc. Many of the charts are too large ever to be published in hard copy – particularly those that I have used to construct the chronology of the historical eras.
13. Bible Classes at Church of Our Saviour – This book contains the outlines which I prepared for the Bible classes that I taught for a few years at the Episcopal church in New Lebanon NY.
14. Timelines of the Ancient Nations - The timelines first appeared in the blog section of my website. They indicate an outline of nations as they appear in [A Biblical View of Nearly Everything](#), Volume 4 - Human History.
15. Confessions of a Minnow - This is the book that you are reading. It is intended to be primarily a spiritual autobiography.
16. America Undone – This book takes a look at three topics: (1) who colonized America and founded the United States, as well as why and how they did it; (2) who undermined the United States, as well as why and how they did it; and (3) the question, what can be salvaged from the wreckage, as well as how?