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Constellations: legacy of the dispersion from Babel

Jonathan Henry's article on the Constellations casts doubt on any form of "gospel in the stars". But he does not touch on the one scriptural fact that must be included in any evaluation. The Magi knew, from studying the stars, that the King of the Jews had been born, and they were good guys!

Further, the Holy Spirit thought this bit of history important enough that it was included in the inspired record.

Ross S. Olson
Minneapolis, MN
UNITED STATES of AMERICA

Jonathan Henry replies:

I appreciate this question. The Bible says the wise men saw "his star". This is a unique designation and appears to refer to a unique stellar object. Combined with the fact that there is no natural object, such as a comet, a planetary approach or conjunction, a nova or supernova, etc., that could follow the wise men as this star did, and then stand over the place where Jesus was, signifies that his star was not a natural object. Therefore, it could not have been visible in any constellation throughout the centuries in which the "gospel in the stars" revelation supposedly existed. The idea

that the wise man saw his star in Virgo is not supported in Scripture. Using this point as a proof of the gospel in the stars is circular reasoning, because one has essentially assumed what one wants to prove.

The significance of the magi being knowledgeable in astronomy is *not* that they would be anticipating a prophecy fulfillment in the stars. Their significance is that (1) being especially knowledgeable about the heavens, they would recognize his star as a special or unique object more markedly than the average person, and (2) being connected with the governmental infrastructure of the East, they had the wherewithal to travel to see Jesus that common people would never have.

Jonathan F. Henry
Clearwater, FL
UNITED STATES of AMERICA

About Humphrey's "new" metric

I do not intend to criticize the methods or results that appear in "New time dilation helps creation cosmology" by D. Russell Humphreys,¹ where equation eq. 2 is utilized for time dilation. In what follows, the "potential speed", v , is used to derive a general physical metric. The v is termed potential speed since when it appears in various metrics, it requires speed units of measurement. This derivation is based upon infinitesimal modeling² restricted to general relativity. For infinitesimal modeling, usually, simple non-relativistic physical properties are transferred and viewed using infinitesimal measures. That is, they are viewed in an infinitesimal region. The viability of this derivation method is enhanced since, for specific v , the following metrics have been derived: the Schwarzschild, the Schwarzschild with cosmological constant, the de Sitter, the Newtonian approximation and the Robinson-Walker.³ Humphreys' shell metric follows by substituting