literary giants did claim the ability to produce a literary work as excellent as the Quran. The latest claim came from Taha Hussein, the renowned Egyptian writer.

The ignorant Muslim scholars then decided to proclaim Muhammad an illiterate man! They figured that this would make the Quran's extraordinary literary excellence truly miraculous. The word they relied on to bestow illiteracy upon the Prophet was *"UMMY."* Unfortunately for those "scholars," this word clearly means "Gentile," or one who does not follow any scripture (Torah, Injeel, or Quran) [see 2:78, 3:20 & 75, 62:2]; it does NOT mean "illiterate."

The Prophet was a successful merchant. The "Muslim scholars" who fabricated the illiteracy lie forgot that there were no numbers during the Prophet's time; the letters of the alphabet were used as numbers. As a merchant dealing with numbers every day, the Prophet had to know the alphabet, from one to one-thousand.

The Quran tells us that Muhammad wrote down the Quran—Muhammad's contemporaries are quoted as saying, "These are tales from the past that he wrote down. They are being dictated to him day and night" (25:5). You cannot "dictate" to an illiterate person. The Prophet's enemies who accuse him of illiteracy abuse Verse 29:48, which relates specifically to previous scriptures.

On the 27th night of Ramadan 13 B.H. (Before Hijerah), Muhammad the soul, the real person, not the body, was summoned to the highest universe and the Quran was given to him (2:97, 17:1, 44:3, 53:1-18, 97:1-5). Subsequently, the angel Gabriel helped Muhammad release a few verses of the Quran at a time, from the soul to Muhammad's memory. The Prophet wrote down and memorized the verses just released into his mind. When the Prophet died, he left the complete Quran written down with his own hand in the chronological order of revelation, along with specific instructions as to where to place every verse. The divine instructions recorded by the Prophet were designed to put the Quran together into the final format intended for God's Final Testament to the world (75:17). The early Muslims did not get around to putting the Quran together until the time of Khalifa Rashed 'Uthmaan. A committee was appointed to carry out this task. Read Appendix 24 for the details.

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Appendix 29
The Missing Basmalah

Every sura in the Quran opens with the statement "In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful," known as the *Basmalah,* with the exception of Sura 9. This conspicuous absence of the *Basmalah* from Sura 9 has been an intriguing feature of the Quran for 14 centuries. Many theories have been advanced to explain this phenomenon.

Now we learn that the missing Basmalah plays a significant role as [1] a significant constituent of the Quran's mathematical miracle, and [2] a glaring sign from the Most Gracious, Most Merciful, that Sura 9 has been tampered with and must be purified (Appendix 24). Both roles of the missing *Basmalah* were

Table 1: The Verses Containing the Word "Allah" from the Missing Basmalah to the Extra Basmalah.

Sura Number	Verses w/ "Allah"
9	100
10	49
11	33
12	34
13	23
14	28
15	2
16	64
17	10
18	14
19	8
20	6
21	5
22	50
23	12
24	50
25	6
26	13
27	6
342	513
(19x18)	(19x27)

revealed with the discovery of the Quran's mathematical code. The following list of factual observations illustrate the miraculous features of the missing Basmalah:

[1] Since the *Basmalah* consists of 19 Arabic letters, and prefixes all the suras except one, it can be considered the foundation upon which the Quran's 19-based code is built. But the absence of the *Basmalah* from Sura 9 causes the number of this crucial opening statement to be 113, a number that does not conform with the Quran's code. However, we find that this deficiency is compensated for in Sura 27. Two *Basmalahs* occur in Sura 27, one as an opener and one in Verse 30. This restores the total number of *Basmalahs* in the Quran to 114, 19x6.

[2] From the missing *Basmalah* of Sura 9 to the extra *Basmalah* of Sura 27, there are 19 suras.

[3] The sum of sura numbers from the missing *Basmalah* (Sura 9) to the extra *Basmalah* (Sura 27) is 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + ... + 25 + 26 + 27 = 342, 19x18. This is a mathematical property, any consecutive 19 numbers will add up to a multiple of 19. But the miraculous phenomenon is that this number, 342, equals the number of words from the first *Basmalah* of Sura 27 to the second *Basmalah* in 27:30.

[4] The occurrence of the extra *Basmalah* in 27:30 conforms with the Quran's code in that the sura number, plus the verse number is a multiple of 19 (27 + 30 = 57 = 19x3).

[5] The occurrence of the extra *Basmalah* in Verse 30 compares with the occurrence of the number 19 itself in Verse 30 (Sura 74).

[6] The Quran contains 6234 numbered verses. The absence of the *Basmalah* from Sura 9, and compensating for it in Verse 30 of Sura 27 gives us two numbered *Basmalahs,* 1:1 & 27:30, and 112 un-numbered *Basmalahs*. This causes the

Table 2: Suras & Verses From the Missing Basmalah to the Extra Basmalah.

Sura	Verses	Sum of Verse #
9	127	8128
10	109	5995
11	123	7626
12	111	6216
13	43	946
14	52	1378
15	99	4950
16	128	8256
17	111	6216
18	110	6105
19	98	4851
20	135	9180
21	112	6328
22	78	3081
23	118	7021
24	64	2080
25	77	3003
26	227	25878
27	29	435
342	1951	117673

1951 + 117673 = 119624 = 19x6296

total number of verses in the Quran to be 6234 + 112 = 6346, 19x334.

[7] From the missing *Basmalah* to the extra *Basmalah,* the number of verses containing the word "Allah" is 513, 19x27. Note that 27 is the sura number where the extra *Basmalah* occurs. The data are in Table 1.

[8] The sum of verse numbers (1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n), plus the number of verses, from the missing *Basmalah* to the extra *Basmalah* is 119624, 19x6296. See Table 2.

[9] This item also proves that Sura 9 consists of 127 verses, not 129 (see Appendix 24). The sum of digits of 127 is 1 + 2 + 7 = 10. By finding all the verses whose digits add up to 10, from the missing Basmalah of Sura 9 to the extra Basmalah of Sura 27, then adding the number of these verses to the total number of verses from the missing Basmalah to the extra Basmalah, we get 2128, or 19x112 (Table 3).

[10] Sura 9 is an odd-numbered sura whose number of verses (127) is also odd. From the missing Basmalah to the extra Basmalah, there are 7 suras that possess this property; they are odd-numbered suras whose numbers of verses are also odd. As detailed in Table 4, these are Suras 9, 11, 13, 15,17, 25, and 27. By adding the digits that make up the sura numbers and the numbers of verses, the grand total is 114, 19x6.

Table 3: The Verses Whose Digits Add Up to 10, from the Missing Basmalah to the Extra Basmalah.

Sura No.	No. of Verses	No. of Occurrences
9	127	12
10	109	10
11	123	11
12	111	10
13	43	3
14	52	4
15	99	9
16	128	12
17	111	10
18	110	10
19	98	9
20	135	12
21	112	10
22	78	7
23	118	11
24	64	6
25	77	7
26	227	22
27	29	2
342	1951	177

(19x18) & 1951 + 177 = 2128 = 19x112.

Table 4: The Odd-numbered Suras Whose Number of Verses are Also Odd.

Sura No.	Sum of Digits	No. of Verses	Sum of Digits
9	9	127	10
11	2	123	6
13	4	43	7
15	6	99	18
17	8	111	3
25	7	77	14
27	9	29	11
	45		69

45 + 69 = 114 = 19x6

[11] The next two features authenticate both the missing *Basmalah* and the number of verses in Sura 9 (where two false verses had been injected). If we take the same suras listed in Table 4, odd-numbered suras whose numbers of verses are also odd, and write down the number of every sura, followed by its number of verses, the resulting long number (30 digits) is a multiple of 19 (Figure 1).

[12] Let us take the last digit of all the verses from the missing Basmalah to the extra Basmalah. If we write down the number of every sura, followed by the last digit in every verse in that sura, we end up with a long number, of 1988 digits, which is divisible by 19 (Figure 2).

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9 127 11 123 13 43 15 99 17 111 25 77 27 29
Every sura number is followed by the number of verses in that sura.
This long number equals 19 x 4803742753338505219532240909l.

<div align="center">

[Figure 1]

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9 1234567890123… …27 1234567890 ... 789
The sura number is followed by the last digit in every verse number from Sura 9 to Sura 27, Verse 29.   **[Figure 2]**

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Appendix 30

Polygamy

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Polygamy was a way of life until the Quran was revealed 1400 years ago. When the earth was young and under-populated, polygamy was one way of populating it and bringing in the human beings needed to carry out God's plan. By the time the Quran was revealed, the world had been sufficiently populated, and the Quran put down the first limitations against polygamy.

Polygamy is permitted in the Quran, but under strictly observed circumstances. Any abuse of this divine permission incurs severe retribution. Thus, although polygamy is permitted by God, it behooves us to examine our circumstances carefully before saying that a particular polygamous relationship is permissible.

Our perfect example here is the prophet Muhammad. He was married to one wife, Khadijah, until she died. He had all his children, except one, from Khadijah. Thus, she and her children enjoyed the Prophet's full attention for as long as she was married to him; twenty-five years. For all practical purposes, Muhammad had one wife—from the age of 25 to 50. During the remaining 13 years of his life, he married the aged widows of his friends who left many children. The children needed a complete home, with a fatherly figure, and the Prophet provided that. Providing a fatherly figure for orphans is the only specific circumstance in support of polygamy mentioned in the Quran (4:3).

Other than marrying widowed mothers of orphans, there were three political marriages in the Prophet's life. His close friends Abu Bakr and Omar insisted that he marry their daughters, Aisha and Hafsah, to establish traditional family ties among them. The third marriage was to Maria the Egyptian; she was given to him as a political gesture of friendship from the ruler of Egypt.

This perfect example tells us that a man must give his full attention and loyalty in marriage to his wife and children in order to raise a happy and wholesome family.