The Daniel Image Statue: A Periodic Structure of the Elements?

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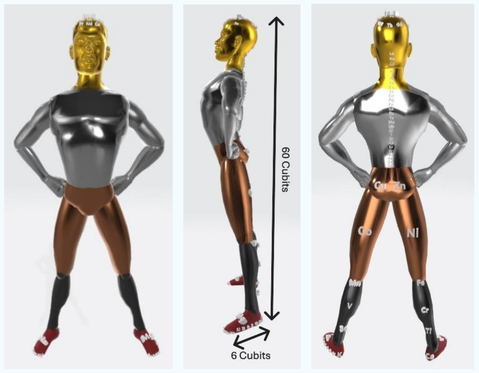
An exploratory model of Daniel 2–3, anatomical counts, and elemental ordering

Abstract

Daniel 2 describes a human image with a gold head, silver chest and arms, a copper-alloy belly and thighs, iron legs, and feet of iron mixed with clay. The Daniel Image model (DAN) asks whether this material sequence and the 60-by-6-cubit dimensions of the image in Daniel 3 can support a numerical arrangement of the chemical elements. The model assigns elemental positions to selected body features and bones, then compares the resulting patterns with periodic-table structure and the Creation Function sequence. Reported statistical tests support selected comparisons involving elemental spacing and leg and skull counts; the spine comparison does not show unusual agreement. These exploratory results depend on the model's stated material assignments and counting rules and require independent verification. [1,2,5]

Model Assumptions

Daniel 2 supplies materials; Daniel 3 supplies dimensions. Combining the images and treating breadth as foot depth are model assumptions. The head to heel range spans 60 atomic-number intervals and contains 61 elemental positions. The proposed 60-element variant omits Pm (61), because it is a synthetic element. An alternative omitting synthetic Tc (43), could be evaluated alongside anatomical variants with one fewer counted vertebra. For the feet and toes, DAN interprets "iron" broadly as metallic constituents, rather than specifically as elemental iron. A feature is an explicitly stated body part in the reference passage. Count toes and feet as features, then selected posterior bones. Material variants also matter: the CF comparison uses clay 12/brass 30, while the gap comparison uses clay 12/brass 29. [1,2,5]



Mapping units and elemental ranges

Region	Model Z	Counting basis	PTOE / Bone Comment
Clay Toes	1–10	10 features	Periods 1 and 2 complete
Clay/Iron Feet	11–18	2 features + 6 positions	Period 3 complete
Iron Legs	19–26	8 selected bones	Iron Knee of Stability
Copper, Zinc Thighs/Belly	27–30	4 selected bones	3d sub-orbital complete
Ag Chest / Arms	31–49	19 bones / 18 Z Slots if Tc*	48,49 map to arms?
Au Neck / head	50–79	30 bones / 29 Z slots if Pm*	55,56 Axis, Atlas bones

* The standard listed groups total 61 bones. Omitting synthetic Pm or Tc leaves 60 elemental positions; the corresponding anatomical assignment remains to be specified.

1. Anatomical group counts

Monte Carlo tests: 200,000/null. Reported p-values measure how often the specified null simulations produce results at least as favorable as those observed.

Subset	Reported p	Adjusted p*
Feet / legs	0.0118	0.0354
Spine	0.57	-
Skull	0.00119	0.00357

* Bonferroni, three subsets. **Global p ≈ 0.00151**. No spine support.

2. DAN landmarks and CF

Monte Carlo tests: 200,000/null. Uniform null: eight-element sets in range Z = 1–86. S sums nearest-target distances; H counts distinct overlaps.[1,5]

Metric	Values / Reported result
Creation Function Landmark Set	1,2,3,6,10,18,30,50,82
Prophecy Target Set	2,10,12,18,26,30,47,79
(S,H); Uniform joint tail p-value	(12,4); **p ≈ 0.00053**

Clay 12/brass 30 variant. Archetype (Toe, Foot, Metal) structured-null rates: $p_T \approx 0.011, p_S \approx 0.012$

3. DAN gaps and orbital/shell counts

Monte Carlo tests: 200,000/null. Clay 12/brass 29 variant [1]

Comparison	Values / reported result
Consecutive DAN gaps	8, 2, 6, 8, 3, 18, 32
Orbital / shell targets	2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 32
(S, H); uniform joint tail p-value	(1, 5); **p ≈ 0.00041**

Image metals Cu, Ag, Au share Group 11 as annotated. [4] The test does not isolate triplet rarity.

Ten Toes: Feature Count

Count toes as features and assign Z = 1–10. Treat each foot as one additional feature. This rule counts features rather than individual foot bones. The ordering—little toes, big toes, then the remaining toes—suggests a qualitative analogy with atomic size trend of periodic table. [1,3]

Clay and Iron Feet

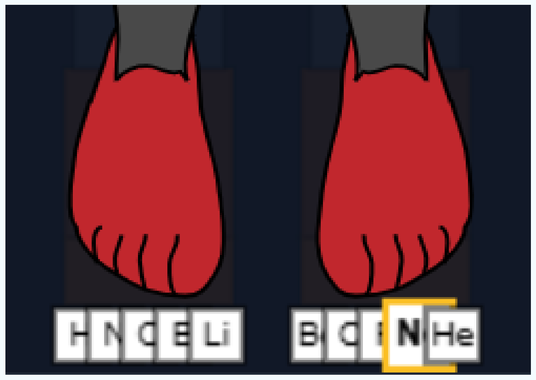
Place Na (11), Mg (12), on feet as features, continuing atomic size analogy. Assign six lateral positions to Z = 13–18, placing Al (13) and Si (14), constituents of clay minerals, within the foot region. The gap test additionally uses Mg (12) as a clay-associated variant. The six-cubit foot-depth interpretation is a model assumption. [1,2]

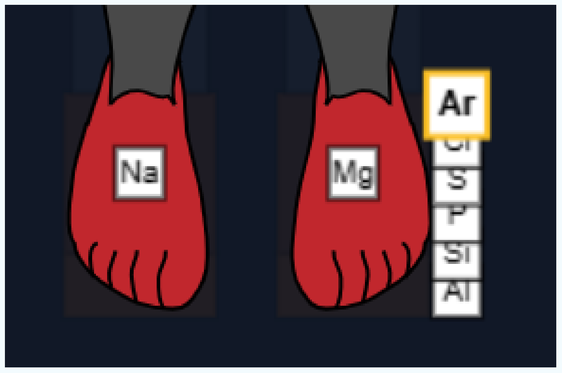
Iron Legs

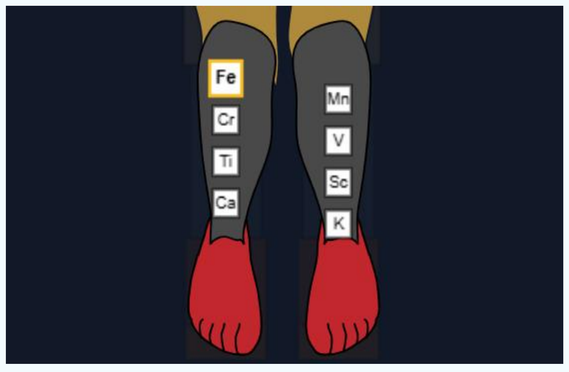
Place K (19) and Ca (20) on heels, the largest bones in the foot, completing atomic size analogy. Sc (21) through Fe (26) is assigned to each of the six leg bones: two tibiae, two fibulae, and two patellae. The sequence reaches iron at the knee, suggesting a correspondence with iron's location near the peak of nuclear binding energy per nucleon.[1,3,6]

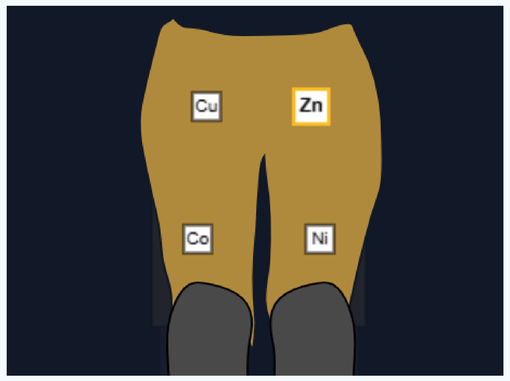
Brass Belly and Thighs

DAN represents Daniel's copper-based material as Cu–Zn brass. Four femur/pelvic bones map Co (27), Ni (28), Cu (29), and Zn (30). The Cu–Zn alloy identification is a model assumption; the biblical text does not specify that composition. [1,2,4]





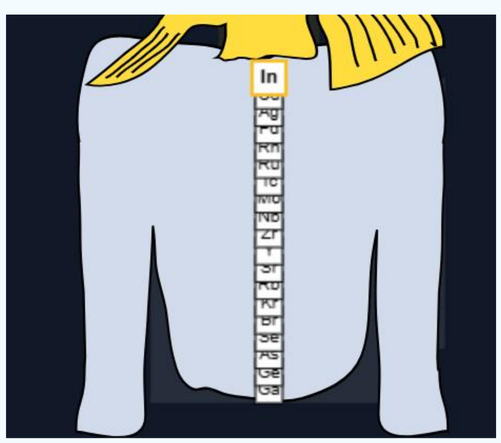




The diagrams illustrate selected feature/bone assignments, not human tissue composition. The metals also descend in value, rarity, and density—properties recognizable in antiquity—so their ordering alone does not establish an atomic-number encoding.

Silver Chest and Arms

The sacrum and coccyx (2 bones), lumbar vertebrae (5), and thoracic vertebrae (12) map Ga (31) through In (49). Ag (47) lies in the upper thoracic region. This supports the model's chest illustration, but the spine-group test gives p ≈ 0.57 and does not detect the proposed orbital-count alignment. Cd (48), and In (49) could be landed on the arms as features. Anatomical placement and statistical support are separate questions. [1,3]



Periodic Table of the Elements (PTOE)

After IUPAC Commission on Isotopic Abundances and Atomic Weights, 2019

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H Hydrogen 1.008																	2 He Helium 4.003
2	3 Li Lithium 6.94	4 Be Beryllium 9.012											5 B Boron 10.81	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
3	11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305											13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.085	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.06	17 Cl Chlorine 35.45	18 Ar Argon 39.948
4	19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.630	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.971	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.798
5	37 Rb Rubidium 85.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium [97]	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhenium 102.905	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.293
6	55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57 La Lanthanum 138.905	72 Hf Hafnium 178.486	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.217	78 Pt Platinum 195.084	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 Tl Thallium 204.38	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209]	85 At Astatine [210]	86 Rn Radon [222]
7	87 Fr Francium [223]	88 Ra Radium [226]	89 Ac Actinium [227]	104 Rf Rutherfordium [267]	105 Db Dubnium [270]	106 Sg Seaborgium [269]	107 Bh Bohrium [270]	108 Hs Hassium [270]	109 Mt Meitnerium [278]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [281]	111 Rg Roentgenium [281]	112 Cn Copernicium [285]	113 Nh Nihonium [286]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Mc Moscovium [289]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Ts Tennessine [293]	118 Og Oganesson [294]

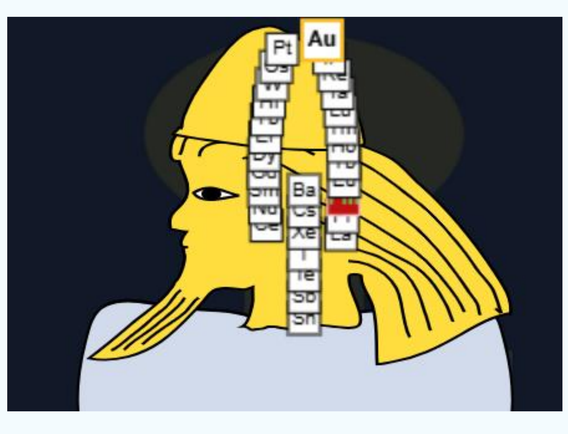
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.242	61 Pm Promethium [145]	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.045	71 Lu Lutetium 174.966
7	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium [237]	94 Pu Plutonium [244]	95 Am Americium [243]	96 Cm Curium [247]	97 Bk Berkelium [257]	98 Cf Californium [251]	99 Es Einsteinium [252]	100 Fm Fermium [257]	101 Md Mendelevium [258]	102 No Nobelium [259]	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]

Image coinage metals Cu, Ag, Au are aligned in Group 11. Colors match the section headings and mark proposed DAN elemental ranges rather than standard periodic-table periods.

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Gold Head and Neck

Seven cervical vertebrae lead to the hyoid, a single bone that does not articulate directly with another bone. DAN associates this transition with lanthanum. The 14 facial bones suggest comparison with the 14-position f-block, followed by eight cranial bones completing the model's ascent to gold (Z = 79). These anatomical groupings motivate the mapping; elemental omissions follow the conventions stated in Model Assumptions. [1,3]



[1] Marshall, D. (2026). WMCF presentation, DAN slides 43–71. CreationFunction.com/presentations. [2] Daniel 2:31–45; 3:1 (KJV). [3] OpenStax, Biology §38.1 and Anatomy & Physiology §7.2–7.3 (skeletal counts). [4] Royal Society of Chemistry, Periodic Table (Cu, Ag, Au).
[5] Marshall, D. (2026). Research Poster. The Creation Function: Harmonic Growth and Genesis Creation Day Sufficiency, CreationFunction.com/cog-journal. [6] Anderson, B.W. et.al.. (2024) National Library of Medicine. Anatomy, Appendicular Skeleton - StatPearls - NCBI Bookshelf, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK535397/