

**UNDERSTANDING BIBLE NUMERICIS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN PROVING
THE DIVINE INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY BIBLE**

**Article Two
Books of the Bible and the Authors**

The Old Testament in Hebrew places the books in a different order from other Translations. Dr. Panin discovered the correct order of the Old and New Testament books using mathematical formulas. The formulas do not work when the books are in any other order!

The proportion between anonymous and non-anonymous books is DESIGNED. The proportion between the number of books belonging to one writer and the number of books belonging to writers of more than one book is DESIGNED. The proportion in the Bible between epistles and non-epistles is DESIGNED. The number of Old Testament writers quoted in the New Testament is DESIGNED. The order of the books in the original languages is DESIGNED. The names of the 26 writers of the Bible are designed!

Examples of the above are given below beginning with the new order of the books of the Bible:

The Hebrew Bible consists of thirty-nine books, in the following order (the names are for convenience given as in the English versions):

1. Genesis בְּרֵאשִׁית	14. Ezekiel יְחֶזְקֵאל	27. Psalms תְּהִלִּים
2. Exodus שְׁמוֹת	15. Hosea הוֹשֵׁעַ	28. Proverbs מְשָׁלִי
3. Leviticus וַיִּקְרָא	16. Joel יוֹאֵל	29. Job אִיּוֹב
4. Numbers בְּמִדְבָּר	17. Amos עָמוֹס	30. Song of Songs שִׁיר הַשְּׁוֹרִים
5. Deuteronomy דְּבָרִים	18. Obadiah עֲבַדְיָה	31. Ruth רוּת
6. Joshua הוֹשֵׁעַ	19. Jonah יוֹנָה	32. Lamentations אִיכָה
7. Judges שׁוֹפְטִים	20. Micah מִיכָה	33. Ecclesiastes קֹהֶלֶת
8. 1 Samuel שְׁמוּאֵל א	21. Nahum נְחֻמִּים	34. Esther אֶסְתֵּר
9. 2 Samuel שְׁמוּאֵל ב	22. Habakkuk חֲבַקּוּק	35. Daniel דְּנִיֵּאל
10. 1 Kings מְלָכִים א	23. Zephaniah צְפַנְיָה	36. Ezra עֲזָרָה
11. 2 Kings מְלָכִים ב	24. Haggai חַגִּי	37. Nehemiah נְחֵמְיָה
12. Isaiah יְשַׁעְיָהוּ	25. Zechariah זְכַרְיָה	38. 1 Chronicles דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים א
13. Jeremiah יְרֵמְיָהוּ	26. Malachi מְלָאכִי	39. 2 Chronicles דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים ב

The five books of Moses form "The Law."

Joshua to Malachi form "The Prophets;"

Psalms to 2 Chronicles form the "Writings," or Hagiographa.

What are the odds of probability of this just happening by accident? We don't know for sure, but it would be one in billions and clearly shows that not only the number of books and writers is designed by the Ultimate Encoder, God, but also all of their writings are in the same numerical code! For the books of the Bible, 11's are most prominent, plus 7's.

Now for SPECIFIC examples (just a few of hundreds possible), for you to share when proving evolution is impossible:

- The Bible has **66 books (6x11)**.

- The **anonymous books** (authors unknown) are **22 (2x11)**.

- The **non-anonymous books** (authors known) are **44 (4x11)**.
- Of these **44 books, 22 (2x11)** belong to writers of more than one book and **22 (2x11)** to writers of only one book.
- The **sum of the 66 sequential numbers is 2211, (201x11)**.

The above number is divided as follows:

- the **22 books** of the authors of more than one book have **946 points or (86x11)**.
- The other **44 books have 1265 points (115x11)**.
- Of the 66 books, **21 are epistles (3x7)**. These are sequentially **45-65 (James to Philemon)**.
- The **sum of 2211 for the 66 books** is divided between epistles and non-epistles. The **epistles have 1155 (105x11)** and the **non-epistles have 1056 or (96x11)**.
- Of the Epistles, **the first (James), middle (Galatians) and the last book (Philemon)** have **165 (15x11)**, of which in turn the **first and last have 110 (10x11)** and the **middle has 55 (5x11)**.
- The **Old Testament authors quoted in the New Testament** include **Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Joel and Daniel (7 men)**. The **books they wrote have a place total of 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 27, 35 for a sum of 132 points (12x11)**. Enough yet? There is more!

These next examples use the names of the authors of the books:

****Converting the letters of each name of the known authors of the Bible, results in some interesting numerical facts.****

- The numerical **sum of the names** of the authors of the Bible is **7931, (7x11x103)** or **(721x11)**. The **sum of the factors** is **7 +11+103=121 or (11x11)**.

So far the number 11 and the numeric patterns revolving around the number 11 is a key to establishing the books and the authors of the Bible. The number 7 is also a key.

- Returning to the sum of the names of the known authors of the Bible, which is **7931**, the **number of writers of Old Testament books is 21 (3x7)** and the **sum of their name values** have a total of **3808 (544x7)**.
- The **New Testament writers have a total sum of 4123 or (589x7)**.
- **3808 (544x7)** belongs to the OLD TESTAMENT; **2933 (419x7)** and belong to the writers of the LAW and the PROPHETS, from Moses to Malachi; **1190 (170x7)** and belong to the writers of the HAGIOGRAPHY, from David to Nehemiah.
- **7 of the 21 (3x7)** Old Testament writers are expressly named as such in the New Testament; these are Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, Joel (**7 names**). Their numeric value is **1554 (222x7)**.
- The numeric value of Moses (**345**), who heads the list, and John (**1069**), who closes it, is **345+1069=1414 (202x7)**.

The probability of all these features being an accident (evolution) runs into one in billions and clearly shows that the number of books of the Bible and the authors have a unique numerical design (and this list is only a few the hundreds of examples that could be shown).

ALTERNATE READINGS ELIMINATED

By applying numeric principles, Dr. Panin was able to eliminate alternate readings. One example is given below (using the word “*arche*” which means “*beginning*.”

- All the occurrences of this word use 7 letters, a, e, i, n, r, s, x (ch), with a numeric value of 969 (**51x19**) or $17 \times 19 \times 3$. Notice that all **3** numbers used are prime numbers, numbers that cannot be reduced by any number other than 1.)
- This word occurs in the New Testament in **7** forms **56** times (**8x7**).
- The **7** forms have **34** letters (**2x17**); the **56** occurrences have **272** letters (**16x17**).
- The value **969** of the letters listed above is distributed as follows: the **3 vowels** have a value of **19** (1×19); the **4 consonants** have a value of **950** (**50x19**). The total value of all the occurrences of this word is **47,044** or (**2476x19**).

Coincidence?

- Numerics eliminate the conflict between scholars as well as between Greek manuscripts. The phrase “*the kingdom of God*” is unique to the book of Matthew.
- The word “*basileia*” meaning “*kingdom*” has a numeric value of **259** (**37x7**). The first **3** letters have a value of **203** (**29x7**), while the remaining five have a value of **56** (**8x7**).
- **13** letters are used in the phrase “*the kingdom of God*.” The sum of their value is **1976** or ($8 \times 13 \times 19$), a combination of the factors 8, 13 and 19. This means there are **3** distinct schemes of **8’s**, **13’s** and **19’s** running through this four word phase!
- This phrase occurs **32 times** (**4x8**) in Matthew. Its numeric value is **2888** (**361x8**). The value of 4 of its forms totals **12,952** (**1619x8**) with the first and third are also multiples of **8**. The numeric value of the whole phrase is **2888** (**361x8**) and is divided by **8’s** in the following manner: **1976** (**247x8**) BELONG TO THE 13 LETTERS used in the phrase. **912** (**114x8**) belong to the letters that are duplicates, e.g. “*e*”.

The **13** letters of the phrase have a value of **1976**, a multiple of **13’s** or **8’s** and **19’s**. The value of the letters **up to 10** (**a, b, e, e, i**) have a numeric value of **26** (**2x13**); the letters **above 10** have the remaining value, **1950** (**150x13**).

The Numerics of “*the kingdom of God*” settles the text of Matthew 19:24 where some scholars use “kingdom of God” while others use “kingdom of heaven.” To use “*kingdom of heaven*” here would destroy the numeric pattern uncovered by Dr. Panin.

Comment from Dr Panin: “The above phrase occurs 32 times, a number which is more notable than a square or a cube, since it is the combination of the first square with the first cube: $(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2 \times 2) = 32$. When the meaning of scriptural Numerics becomes fully known, it will furnish an additional reason why this unique phrase should be used 32 times rather than 33.” (Dr. Panin was less concerned with the mere registration of the numeric facts. **His main concern was the accuracy of the translation he was preparing. He was concerned with producing the most accurate New Testament translation in the world, using the Numerics as a tool to accomplish this.** He did! It is available all over the world today in many formats.)

We will go into the individual books and topics at more length in future articles.