

Philologos Bible Prophecy Research

Title: Biblical Calculations

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For a great overview touching on most of what is below and discussing other pertinent areas such as cryptography listen online to a 4 parts series entitled "[Cosmic Codes](#)" by Chuck Missler.

### **Biblical Calculations**

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#### **1. Gematria**

This is the granddaddy of them all with the first instance of its use being depicted on "an inscription of Sargon II (727–707 B.C.E.) which states that the king built the wall of Khorsabad 16,283 cubits long to correspond with the numerical value of his name." (Encyclopaedia Judaica) Each Hebrew (and Greek) letter has a numerical value and it's just a case of adding either the letters of one word or a phrase together and coming up with the corresponding number (please see [The Number 666](#)). Sometimes the first letters of each word in a phrase or the last letters of each word in a phrase are used and that number compared with other words that add up to the same thing--if they add up to the same number, they must have something to do with each other. There are many variations to this basic premise, another example being the explanation for the 318 men mentioned in Genesis 14:14 are said to be just a reference to Abraham's servant Eliezer whose name equals 318. Still another form of gematria is called atbash (see [Is Gog a Code Word?](#)) where the letters of the alphabet are substituted one for another (change the last letter for the first, next to the last for second, etc.). All of the following, I suppose, can be incorporated under the term "gematria" themselves as it seems to be a pretty broad term.

#### **2. Biblical Numerics**

I guess the best way to explain Ivan Panin's work is to let him do it himself.

INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES SCIENTIFICALLY DEMONSTRATED By Ivan Panin

For some months preceding Sunday, November 19th, 1899, the NEW YORK SUN had been devoting the better part of a page of its Sunday edition to the discussion of the truth of Christianity. On this date it printed a letter from one W.R.L., in which he denounced Christianity, using the old oft refuted 'arguments,' and challenged 'some champion of orthodoxy to come into the arena of the SUN,' and give its readers some 'facts' in defense of the Christian religion. The writer had not seen the NY SUN for years; but on his way from South Farmingham to Grafton, Massachusetts, a copy of the SUN of that date, left on a vacant seat in the train, fell into his hands. The following letter met that challenge.

The letter was reprinted by the writer himself in a pamphlet of some fifty pages with the Greek text of Matthew 1:1-17 and the vocabularies thereto, enabling the scholarly reader to verify his statements for himself. SIR:- In today's SUN Mr. W.R.L. calls for a 'champion of orthodoxy' to 'step into the arena of the SUN,' and give him some facts:

1. The first 17 verses of the New Testament contain the genealogy of Christ. It consists of two main parts: Verses 1-11 cover the period from Abraham, the father of the chosen people, to the Captivity, when they ceased as an independent people. Verses 12-17 cover the period from the Captivity to the promised Deliverer, the Christ. Let us examine the first part of this genealogy.

Its vocabulary has 49 words, or  $7 \times 7$ . This number is itself seven (Feature 1) sevens (Feature 2), and the sum of its factors is 2 sevens (Feature 3). Of these 49 words 28, or 4 sevens, begin with a vowel; and 21, or 3 sevens, begin with a consonant (Feature 4).

Again: These 49 words of the vocabulary have 266 letters, or  $7 \times 2 \times 19$ ; this number is itself 38 sevens (Feature 5), and the sum of its factors is 28, or 4 sevens (Feature 6), while the sum of its figures is 14, or 2 sevens (Feature 7). Of these 266 letters, moreover, 140, or 20 sevens, are vowels, and 126, or 18 sevens, are consonants (Feature 8).

That is to say: Just as the number of words in the vocabulary is a multiple of seven, so is the number of its letters a multiple of seven; just as the sum of its factors of the number of the words is a multiple of seven, so is the sum of the factors of the number of their letters a multiple of seven. And just as the number of words is divided between vowel words and consonant words by seven, so is their number of letters divided between vowels and consonants by sevens.

Again: Of these 49 words 35, or 5 sevens, occur more than once in the passage: and 14, or 2 sevens, occur but once (Feature 9); seven occur in more than one form, and 42, or 6 sevens, occur in only one form (Feature 10). And among the parts of speech the 49 words are thus divided: 42, or 6 sevens, are nouns, 7 are not nouns (Feature 11). Of the nouns, 35, or 5 sevens, are Proper names, seven are common nouns (Feature 12). Of the Proper names 28 are male ancestors of the Christ, and seven are not (Feature 13). Moreover, these 49 words are distributed alphabetically thus. Words under 'alpha - epsilon' are 21 in number, or 3 sevens; 'stigma - iota' 14, or 2 sevens; 'lamda - upsilon' also 14. No other groups of sevens stopping at the end of a letter are made by these 49 words, the groups of sevens stop with these letters and no others. But the letters, alpha, epsilon, stigma, iota, lambda, upsilon, are letters 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 22 of the Greek alphabet, and the sum of these number (called their Place Values) is 56, or 8 sevens (Feature 14). This enumeration of the numeric phenomena of these 11 verses does not begin to be exhaustive, but enough has been shown to make it clear that this part of the genealogy is constructed on an elaborate design of sevens.

Let us now turn to the genealogy as a whole. I will not weary your readers with recounting all the numeric phenomena thereof: Pages alone would exhaust them. I will point out only one feature. The New Testament is written in Greek. The Greeks had no separate symbols for expressing numbers, corresponding to our Arabic figures, but used instead the letters of their alphabet: just as the Hebrews, in whose tongue the Old Testament is written, made use for the same purpose of theirs. Accordingly, the 24 Greek letters stand for the following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900.

Every Greek word is thus a sum in arithmetic obtained by adding the numbers for which its letters stand, or their numeric values. Now the vocabulary to the entire genealogy has 72 words. If we write its numeric value over each of these 72 words and add them, we get for their sum 42,364, or 6,052 sevens, distributed into the following alphabetical groups only: alpha - beta have 9,821 or 1,403 sevens; gamma - delta, 1,904 or 272 sevens; epsilon - stigma, 3,703 or 529 sevens; theta - rho, 19,264 or 2,752 sevens; sigma - chi, 7,672 or 1,096 sevens. But the numeric value of the 10 letters used for making these groups is 931 or  $7 \times 7 \times 19$ , a multiple not only of seven but of seven sevens.

Let Mr. W.R.L. try to write some 300 words intelligently like this genealogy, and reproduce some numeric phenomena of like designs. If he does it in 6 months, he will indeed be a wonder. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in one month. 2. The second part of this chapter, verses 18-25, relates the birth of the Christ. It consists of 161 words, or 23 sevens; occurring in 105 forms, or 15 sevens, with a vocabulary of 77 words or 11 sevens. Joseph is spoken to here by an angel. Accordingly, of the 77 words the angel uses 28 or 4 sevens; of the 105 forms he uses 35 or 5 sevens; the numeric value of the vocabulary is 52,605 or 7,515 sevens; of the forms, 65,429 or 9,347 sevens. This enumeration only begins as it were barely to scratch the surface of the numerics of this passage. But what is specially noteworthy here is the fact that the angel's speech has also a scheme of sevens making it a kind of ring within a ring, a wheel within a wheel. If Mr. L. can write a similar passage of 161 words with the same scheme of sevens alone (though there are several others here) in some three years, he would have accomplished a still greater wonder. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in only 6 months.

3. The second chapter of Matthew tells of the childhood of the Christ. Its vocabulary has 161 words, or 23 sevens, with 896 letters, or 128 sevens, and 238 forms, or 34 sevens; the numeric value of the vocabulary is 123,529 or 17,647 sevens; of the forms, 166,985 or 23,885 sevens; and so on through pages of enumeration. This chapter has at least four logical divisions, and each division shows alone the same phenomena found in the chapter as a whole. Thus the first six verses have a vocabulary of 56 words, or 8 sevens, etc. There are some speeches here: Herod speaks, the Magi speak, the angel speaks. But so pronounced are numeric phenomena here, that though there are as it were numerous rings within rings, and wheels within wheels, each is perfect in itself through forming all the while only part of the rest.

If Mr. L. can write a chapter like this as naturally as Matthew writes, but containing in some 500 words so many intertwined yet harmonious numeric features, in say the rest of his days - whatever his age now, or the one to which he is to attain: if he thus accomplished it at all, it will indeed be marvel of marvels. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in only 3 years.

4. There is not, however, a single paragraph of the scores in Matthew that is not constructed in exactly the same manner. Only with each additional paragraph the difficulty of constructing it increases not in arithmetical, but in geometrical progression. For he contrives to write his paragraphs so as to develop constantly fixed numeric relations to what goes before and after. Thus in his last chapter he contrives to use just 7 words not used by him before. It would thus be easy to show that Mr. L. would require some centuries to write a book like Matthew's. How long it took Matthew the writer does not know. But how he contrived to do it between the Crucifixion, AD 30 (and his Gospel could not have been written earlier), and the destruction of Jerusalem, AD 70 (and the Gospel could not have been written later), let Mr. L. and his like-minded explain.

Anyhow, Matthew did it, and we thus have a miracle - an unheard-of literary, mathematical artist, unequaled, hardly even conceivable. This is the first fact for Mr. L. to contemplate.

A second fact is yet more important: In his very first section, the genealogy discussed above, the words found nowhere else in the New Testament occur 42 times,  $7 \times 6$ ; and have 126 letters,  $7 \times 6 \times 3$ , each number a multiple not only of seven, but of 6 sevens, to name only two of the many numeric features of these words. But how did Matthew know, when designing this scheme for these words (whose sole characteristic is that they are found nowhere else in the New Testament) that they would not be found in the other 26 books? That they would not be used by the other 7 New Testament writers? Unless we assume the impossible hypothesis that he had an agreement with them to that effect, he must have had the rest of the New Testament before him when he wrote his book. The Gospel of Matthew, then, was written last.

5. It so happens, however, that the Gospel of Mark shows the very same phenomena. Thus the very passage called so triumphantly in today's SUN a 'forgery,' the Last Twelve Verses of Mark, presents among some sixty features of sevens the following phenomena: It has 175 words, or 25 sevens, a vocabulary of 98 words, or 2 sevens of sevens, with 553 letters, or 79 sevens; 133 forms, or 19 sevens, and so on to the minutest detail. Mark then, is another miracle, another unparalleled literary genius. And in the same way in which it was shown that Matthew wrote last it is also shown that Mark, too, wrote last. Thus to take an example from this very passage: It has just one word found nowhere else in the New Testament, theta, alpha, nu, alpha, sigma, iota, upsilon, omicron, sigma, deadly. This fact is signaled by no less than seven features of sevens, thus: its numeric value is 581 or 83 sevens, with the sum of its figures 14, or 2 sevens, of which the letters 3, 5, 7, 9 from the beginning of the word have 490, or  $7 \times 7 \times 5 \times 2$ : a multiple of seven sevens, with the sum of its factors 21, or 3 sevens. In the vocabulary it is preceded by 42 words:  $7 \times 6$ ; in the passage itself by 126 words, or  $7 \times 6 \times 3$ , both numbers multiples not only of seven, but of 6 sevens. We have thus established before us this third fact for Mr. L. to contemplate: Matthew surely wrote after Mark, and Mark just as surely wrote after Matthew.

6. It happens, however, to be a fourth fact that Luke presents the same phenomena as Matthew and Mark, and so does John, and James, and Peter, and Jude, and Paul. And we have thus no longer two great unheard-of mathematical literati, but eight of them and each wrote after the other.

7. And not only this: As Luke and Peter wrote each 2 books, John 5, and Paul 14, it can in the same way be shown that each of the 27 New Testament books was written last. In fact, not a page of the over 500 in Wescott and Hort's Greek edition (which the writer has used throughout) but it can be demonstrated thus to have been written last.

The phenomena are there and there is no human way of explaining them. Eight men cannot each write last, 27 books, some 500 pages, cannot each be written last. But lets assume that one Mind directed the whole, and the problem is solved simply enough: by this Verbal Inspiration - of every jot and tittle of the New Testament.

There remains only to be added that by precisely the same kind of evidence the Hebrew Old Testament is proved to be equally inspired. This the very first verse of Genesis has seven words, 28 letters, or 4 sevens: to name only two out of the dozens of numeric features of this one verse of only seven words

NEW YORK SUN, November 21, 1899 - CORRECTED <http://members.aol.com/dgallov/panin.html>

### 3. Bible Codes

If you're looking for a thorough history and explanation of the Bible Code phenomenon, you should get Jeffrey Satinover's "Cracking the Bible Code" (for more info, please see <http://philologos.org/guide/books/satinover.jeffrey.1.htm>). Using the Torah, words have been found by skipping an equal distance between letters and though most scoffers maintain the same thing can be done with any book, the phrase "garbage in, garbage out" comes to mind--if the Torah is the baseline why not use the info found? This is not and never can be a sure-fire way of proving the existence of God or proving that He wrote the Bible and certainly should not be used to predict the future. It shouldn't be ignored either.

See: [Articles on the Bible Codes, http://www.meru.org/Codes/biblcode.html](http://www.meru.org/Codes/biblcode.html)

[Hebrew Codes in the Bible, http://ad2004.com/Biblecodes/Hebrewmatrix/Hebmatrix.html](http://ad2004.com/Biblecodes/Hebrewmatrix/Hebmatrix.html)

Harold Gans: "Torah Codes Primer"

[Part 1: http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer1.htm](http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer1.htm)

[Part 2: http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer2.htm](http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer2.htm)

[Part 3: http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer3.htm](http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/Primer/primer3.htm)

[Torah Codes: Responding to the Critics, http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/responding\\_to\\_the\\_critics.htm](http://www.discoveryseminar.org/Codes/responding_to_the_critics.htm)

Another book of interest:

Yeshua, Yacov Rambsel

From the back of the book: "Yacov Rambsel has discovered an astonishing pattern of significant letters spelling Jesus' name YESHUA encoded at equally spaced intervals beneath the Hebrew text of the Old Testament."

### 4. Theomatics

Along the same lines as Ivan Panin's work is something called Theomatics (<http://www.theomatics.com/theomatics/home.html>). I have a couple of books on it: "The Original Code in the Bible: Using Science & Mathematics to Reveal God's Fingerprints" (mostly an overview that points quite a bit to Theomatics II for explanations) and "Theomatics II" both by Del Washburn. Get these books and read them for his research but not necessarily for his conclusions. He takes words and phrases and adds the letters up and finds other words and phrases that correspond. He has found correlations between the following (a very small sampling):

Satan and the number 276

Satan cast out of heaven and the number 122

The wrath of God and the number 190

Judas Iscariot and the number 171

The Day of the Lord and the number 77

The Holy City New Jerusalem, streets of gold, and 140/700

Antichrist and the number 122

The number of the beast is not 666 but 616

The mark of the beast and the number 140

Rapture and the number 107

### 5. The Constellation Code

In Bonnie Gaunt's book "The Coming of Jesus: The Real Message of the Bible Codes" she has a chapter called "The Constellation Code." Words dealing with the constellations are added up and paired with other words of the same value. For instance, Virgo = branch (Hebrew-tsemach) = 138 corresponds to The Man (Jesus) = 1380, etc. There's a lot more to this book including relationships between Jesus and the physical characteristics of the earth and a time line which includes the following section: In Exodus 31 God gave to Moses the law of the Sabbath, in which He equated the Sabbath with the seventh day, following the six days of creation - the "day" in which God rested from His works of creation. God said, "It is a sign forever between Me and between the sons of Israel; for in *six days* Jehovah made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day He rested and was refreshed." Encoded into that instruction to Moses was the year 5760, which would bring mankind to the end of 6000 years from Adam. Those "six days" in the Number Code multiply to 5760 - the Hebrew year which marks the end of 6000 years and the beginning of the great Sabbath, the Millennium.

It is quite remarkable that the plain text gives "six days" while the hidden text clearly gives the year 5760. Do the six days really end with the Hebrew year 5760? Let's look just a bit further into the encoding of this text. The verse reads, "In six days Jehovah made the heavens and the earth." If we assigned the number equivalents for each of the Hebrew letters in this statement, they would add exactly to 3000. They are not random numbers. I believe they were encoded into the text for a grand purpose!

It was the belief of the ancient writers, and it is the belief today, that 6000 years from Adam would usher in the great Millennium, thus making the "day" in which God rested from His works of creation to be, in fact, a period of 7000 years, to be

followed by the Great 8th Day, the Grand Octave of Eternity. It was also the belief of the ancients that there would be 3000 years from King Adam to King David, and another 3000 years to King Messiah.

We have the historical record that the second half of this 6000 year period has been right on time. David was anointed king over all Israel in the year 1002 BC. Add to this date 1000 years and it will bring us to the date of the birth of Jesus, in 2 BC. Add another 2000 years and it will bring us to September 11, 1999, which is the beginning of the Hebrew year 5760.

**6. The God-Code and Creation** <http://www.wordofgod.com/>

Jonathan Lawton Hammond has written a fascinating book that deals with 7 numbers that have special relationships.

**The 4 Perfect Numbers**

3 = Divine Perfection

7 = Spiritual Perfection

10 = Ordinal Perfection

12 = Governmental Perfection

**The 3 Universal Numbers**

21 = Within God

22 = Of God

37 = Word of God

He shows instances where these numbers can be found in the Bible text itself (1 John 5:7, Genesis 1:1), in the makeup of atoms, in quark theory, visible light, environmental and body temperature, DNA, RNA and the immune system. There is an overwhelming correlation between these numbers and what is built-in to our world. The book also delves into what life was like before the Fall (why do we have hair on our bodies?), pyramid calculations, Lost Tribes of Israel with a special emphasis on the US and the numbers 8 and 9. Nice graphics, recommended. This book is a diamond in the rough...with a heart of gold.

Other books of interest:

1. Biblical Numerology, A Basic Study of the Use of Numbers in the Bible, John J. Davis
2. Number in Scripture, E. W. Bullinger (online book)

From back book cover: "E.W. Bullinger's classic work, Number in Scripture, is an invaluable guide to the study of Bible Numerics. Bullinger's two-fold approach to the subject first examines the supernatural design of the Bible. He notes amazing patterns of numbers and numerical features of the Scriptures that give evidence of their Designer. The second section highlights the spiritual significance and symbolic connotations of numbers which are repeated in different contexts throughout the Bible."

See related files on BPR website:

1. This Century in the Psalms
2. John 21: The 153 Fish and the Net
3. The Judgment of the Fever
4. The "Millennium Bug" Computer Problem in the Bible Codes
5. The Number Three
6. The Number Four
7. The Number Six
8. The Number Seven
9. The Numbers 10, 11 and 12
10. The Number 42
11. Number Patterns in Scripture
12. Numbers Chapter 7