The most important axiom of a faith. It is a tragedy to believe something is TRUE when it is NOT TRUE,
especially when we have the ability to verify the details for ourselves.
The ability of the Human mind for self deceit is immense. The greatest gift that God has given us is our intelligence.

Those who studied Bible Numerics can fall into the trap of thinking that every scripture should have some.

Mathematical Evidence and they become disillusioned when they cannot find evidence of this phenomenon in every scripture they study.
Now the Bible has inspired Prophecy wrought by the Holy Spirit and when we see the fulfilment of it, we see that the Scripture is of Divine Origin. These Prophecies are not in every text of Scripture but are distributed throughout Scriptures at the appropriate places.

This is the same as the Bible Numeric Phenomenon distributed at various important places such as Isaiah 9 , the book of Daniel etc.
These files are designed to make the investigation of Bible Numerics much easier to study. Some advice is necessary before you begin.

The Principle Prime Numbers in Bible Numerics are the values of 7, 13, 37, and 73. There are others values of course.

Just by finding words with the factors of 37 etc is not sufficient to establish design.

For example Gen 1.1 which equals $2701=37 \times 73$ and then you find that the name of the Saviour
'Jesus' $888=24 \times 37$ with
'Christ' $1480=40 \times 37$ and
'LOGOS' = 373, $74(2 \times 37$ or $73+1$ ) ( The Title of Jesus Christ ) .
The fact of 37 embodied in these names and the Subject of these words being the Creation of the world, then there is a legimate connection between the values that makes it valid and it shows deliberate purpose in their composition.

This is because the Bible teaches that the Creator of The World.
Gen 1.1 was the 'Word of God' Jesus Christ.
It is this Double Edge Symmetry which is necessary to establish a design composition.

The 'Double Edge' means there is connection by Numeric values and a connection by the Subject matter.

Reading my booklet 'Seven unusual numbers' you will see it is full of this Double Edge Symmetry.

Here is a example of connection by value but no connection by Subject matter.

Lev 20.27, 2 Sam 1.18, 2 Kings 8.15, Micah 6.9 Nah 2.10 Value of all these verses is equal to 2701 i.e. the value of Gen 1.1,
An exception is Gen 8.14, (2701) It depicts the beginning of a New Era in the Creation of Humans after the Flood.

You cannot suggest that there is any connection between Gen 1.1 and these other verses. If you try to make anything of this you will bring Bible Numerics into disrepute and show that you have an underhand agenda that makes Bible Numerics NOT valid!

So beware of believing something that is NOT True and misleading others thus bearing false witness.

A Note on neighbourhood values with Prime Numbers.
Please read this note when you come across neighbourhoods in the text.

If you select the prime numbers 7 and 11, then the first value that contains both 7 and 11 as factors is the product of $7 \times 11$ which is 77 . Now if you wish to use a value less than 77 containing both factors then this is impossible.
Now there is a trick called neighbourhood values that makes it possible to link 7 and 11 as factors.
Choose the value 21 and its neighbour 22 and the value 55 and its neighbour 56.
$7 \times 11=77 \quad 21=3 \times 7$ and $22=2 \times 11 \quad 56=8 \times 7$ and $55=5 \times 11$
Thus by neighbourhood we can link 7 and 11 without using 77.
Example to bring the factors 2, 3, 13, 43, 373 together by neighbourhood.

The lowest number possible that divides by each factor is

$$
2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 43 \times 373=1,251,042 .
$$

This is called the lowest common denominator (or mutiple).

But by neighbourhood there is a value below $1,252,042$ that will function 1118 with 1119.

$$
\begin{gathered}
1118=13 \times 2 \times 43=13 \text { [One] x } 86 \text { [God] and } 1119=3 \times 373 \text { [Word] } \\
\text { This links Mathematical Deut } 6.4 \text { with John } 1.1 \\
\text { See my booklet 'Seven Unusual Numbers' for the details at } \\
\text { www.biblemaths.com }
\end{gathered}
$$

Use a calculator to verify the above.

# Hebrew Old Testament --- Westminster Leningrad Codex <br> The Hebrew interlinear Text is sourced from 

www.Biblehub.com

Computer Programming and Numerical Generation by
Dr Peter Bluer. UK 1st December 2016
If you find this analysis useful, please e-mail me at peter@biblemaths.com to let me know your views.

In Jewish tradition, the KETIV 'K' and the QERE 'Q' are considered highly significant. When reading the Torah in the synagogue, Jewish law stipulates that the QERE words are to read out aloud not the KETIV. The KETIV is the actual written text and therefore the values are included in totals, the QERE values are excluded.

There are several theories about the origin of the apparatus of the KETIV and QERE.

The Masoretic Scholars used this mechanism of the QERE for textual variations. Only the KETIV words are added into the numeric totals, but the QERE are NOT, even though the QERE word values are shown.

The Hebrew sentence has the words and letters reversed for ease of Reading for those who are not familiar with the Hebrew language

If there is problem with displaying the Hebrew letters, the user must set the Microsoft Windows Oriental Language 'check box', to "off" in the windows control panel.
Please read the file ** numeric_advice.pdf ** before you use these files for your research into Bible Maths.
Make sure the font "Ezra SIL" is installed in the windows font folder.
The font is found in this Web Site window and can be download.

## Hebrew

| The letter when written at <br> the end of a word_Red | $\aleph$ | $\beth$ | 2 | 7 | $\Pi$ | 1 | $i$ | $\Pi$ | $\cup$ | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numeric Value | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |


| $\zeta$ | $\square$ | 19 | $\square$ | 1 | ワ | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | $P$ | 7 | ש | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 |

## Greek

| Letter at end of a word_Red <br> Obsolete letters_Green | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ | $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ | $\varepsilon$ | $\bar{\zeta}$ | $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$ | $\eta$ | $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\boldsymbol{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numeric Value | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20 |


| $\lambda$ | $\mu$ | $v$ | $\xi$ | $O$ | $\pi$ | $Q$ | $\rho$ | $\sigma \zeta$ | $\tau$ | $v$ | $\phi$ | $\chi$ | $\psi$ | $\omega$ | $\pi$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 |

