

The Day of the LORD is at Hand!

Chapter Six

Inspiration of the Bible

As Proved through Ivan Panin's Methods

Over the years this writer has studied some of the works of Ivan Panin (1855-1942), a Russian born genius who moved to the United States about 1878, graduated from Harvard in 1882, and later retired and died in Canada in 1942. After becoming a Christian he "discovered the phenomenal mathematical design underlying the Greek text of the *New Testament*" in 1890¹. Later he found that the *Hebrew Old Testament* had a similar structure.

He then went on to use this phenomenon to try to work out the best Greek readings out of the many alternatives. From his studies and much work, he then produced his *Greek New Testament* and his *Numeric English New Testament* from it. These New Testaments of his kept in many of the texts of the Received Text or Majority Text that were left out of the so-called eclectic text of Westcott and Hort and that of the United Bible Societies (UBS) or International Bible Societies (IBS).

Here are a few examples that the IBS leaves out or makes a comment like "The most reliable early manuscripts and other ancient witnesses do not have Mark 16:9-20." or some other similar remark, as just quoted from the *New International Version Holy Bible*. The examples are as follows: Matthew 12:47 (the whole verse); 1:16 (Joseph the Father of Jesus); 25:13 (wherein the Son of Man cometh); Mark 16:9-20 (all twelve verses because they are not in the Vatican and Sinaitic manuscripts); Luke 23:17 (whole verse); 24:12 (whole verse); 24:40 (whole verse); John 1:14,18 (begotten is out); 3:16,18 (begotten is out); 7:53-8:11 (twelve verses left out); Romans 5:2 (faith is out); and 1 John 1:19 (begotten is out).

Ivan Panin's Methods

As Applied to the *Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament*

By the American Christian Press of The Way International Research Team of New Knoxville, Ohio 45871 U. S. A.

This writer experimented using one of Ivan Panin's methods to prove divine inspiration, on exactly the same passage but on the Aramaic Peshitta NT of his example, which was on his Greek NT. His example passage was Matthew 1:18-25, about the birth of Jesus Christ. It worked out as good or better, showing that the Greek one is most likely a translation from the Peshitta or from another Aramaic manuscript that got incorporated into the Peshitta NT. The version of the Aramaic that we used was that of the *Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament* by American Christian Press, The Way International, P. O. Box 328, New Knoxville, Ohio 45871-0328, as mentioned above.

Test Sample: Matthew 1:18-25. "Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost. 19 Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily. 20 But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. 21 And she

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shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins. 22 Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, 23 Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us. 24 Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife: 25 And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name JESUS. (KJV or AV)

See the Appendix for the above quoted passage but from the *Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament*.

This passage on the birth of Jesus the Christ is a logical division of the Scriptures. It has 115 words in the Aramaic Version of the Scriptures or the equivalent of 5×23 , which equals 115; or 23×5 , or $(3 \times 8) - 1 \times 5$. Of this section of the Scriptures, there is also a logical division at the end of verse 21. This has 70 words in the Aramaic and the following division of verses 22-25 has 45 words. Looking at the following, you can see that there is this numeric scheme:

Verses 18-25: 115 words = 5×23 or 23×5 or $(3 \times 8) - 1 \times 5$.
Verses 18-21: 70 " = 5×14 or 14×5 or $(2 \times 7) \times 5$ or $70 = (23 \times 3) + 1$
Verses 22-25: 45 " = 5×9 or 9×5 or $(3 \times 3) \times 5$ or $45 = (23 \times 2) - 1$

Note too that the figures in the number 23, add together to get **5** as well as the numbers in 14, which add together to get 5 and the factors **5** and **9** add up together to get **14**, which add together to get **5**.

Here we have a section which has the number of words being 5 *twenty-threes*, divided between two logical divisions of passages, not at random, but by five and twenty-threes. There is therefore a design of 23 by direct close neighbour association and a design of 5 directly and a design of 2s and 3s, the numbers that make up 23, by neighbour association. So this is a triple scheme of 5s; 2s, 3s; and 23s but then the numbers 2 and 3 of 23 add up to **5**. There is also this scheme that the numbers (2 and 3) that add up to the main divisive factor number *five* are also factors, not always directly but by neighbour association.

What chance is there of this not being by design and why the importance of five? Five, according to books on God's arithmetic or mathematics is that it has to do with the grace of God, of Redemption, and of God's goodness towards mankind.

Another interesting thing about the above is that the *Greek New Testament*, as established by Ivan Panin has a similar scheme with the number 23 but with the number 7, as the Greek text required 161 words to say the same thing. Note that $161 = 7 \times 23$. The Greek text being a translation text required more words to explain or to make clear the words of the original language text.

The similar patterns in the Greek text are as follows:

Verses 18-25, have 161 words which = 7×23 or 23×7
Verses 18-21, " 92 words " = $(7 \times 13) + 1$ or 23×4
Verses 22-25, " 69 words " = $(7 \times 2 \times 5) - 1$ or 23×3^2

The 115 Words used in the Aramaic (Syriac Peshitta) New Testament version are as follows: according to the numbers given to them in the New Testament and in *The Concordance to the Peshitta Version of the Aramaic New Testament* (American Christian Press) (See the Appendix for the actual text):

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1301, 670, 1347, 1909, 762, 749a, 1376, 1725, 749a, 1877, 163, 1276, 2278, 3159m, 3190b, 362, 1770, 2968, 2762; 1276, 670, 420, 1363, 749a, 1511, 2665a, 2625k, 3036d, 749a, 1702, 3281a; 1376, 770, 670, 3036d, 959b, 1510, 1737, 1854, 1012, 172a, 1510, 1276, 450, 637, 1511, 660a, 2037a, 1877, 199, 748, 545, 1300b, 314, 1770, 2968, 747, 2762; 1300a, 670, 450, 2874a, 3222, 1347, 747, 545, 978c, 2367, 1770, 971: 770, 670, 1425, 749a, 1735d, 1639, 172b, 1770, 1854, 83, 1952; 733, 474, 360a, 1300a, 450, 2874a, 3222, 2382, 3430m, 2366, 135; 1376, 2770a, 670, 1276, 1770, 3260, 2255a, 93, 2588a, 1510, 1737, 1854, 622a, 199; 1511, 992a, 2280, 1300a, 450, 333, 2874a, 3222, 1347 or sorted as follows:

992a	747-	450-	3159m	2382-		1511-	1301-
978c	747-	450-	314-	2367-	1770-	1511-	1300b
971-	733-	450-	3036d	2366-	1770-	1511-	1300a
959b	670-	450-	3036d	2280-	1770-	1510-	1300a
93-	670-	420-	2968-	2278-	1770-	1510-	1300a
83-	670-	362-	2968-	2255a	1770-	1510-	1276-
770-	670-	360a	2874a	2037a	1737-	1425-	1276-
770-	670-	3430m	2874a	199-	1737-	1376-	1276-
762-	670-	333-	2874a	199-	1735d	1376-	1276-
749a	660a	3281a	2770a	1952-	172b	1376-	1012-
749a	637-	3260-	2762-	1909-	172a	1363-	
749a	622a	3222-	2762-	1877-	1725-	135-	
749a	545-	3222-	2665a	1877-	1702-	1347-	
749a	545-	3222-	2625k	1854-	1639-	1347-	
748-	474-	3190b	2588a	1854-	163-	1347-	
				1854-			

The following list of numbers indicates the number of the above different forms that are used more than once.

2 3 2 4 3 2 4 2 = 22

The next one lists the number of different forms that are used only once.

8 5 8 6 9 7 3 3 = 49

The next one lists the number of different forms in each column.

10 8 10 10 12 9 7 5 = 71

Note: the first two lines should add up to the third line.

Note that in the above, we have a scheme of *sevens*, for the total number of words and the way they are divided into two types of usages:

$$22 = (7 \times 3) + 1; 49 = (7 \times 7); 71 = (7 \times 10) + 1.$$

In the Greek the 161 words occur in 105 forms or 15 sevens, with a vocabulary of 77 words, (11 sevens). See *The New Testament in the 'Original Greek'*, The Text established by Ivan Panin by means of Bible Numerics for many other amazing features.

Note also that the sums of the figures for the words are as follows:

for 71 = 8 or	4 x 2 or 2 x 2 x 2
for 22 =	4 or 2 x 2
for 49 = 13 or 1 + 3 =	4 or 2 x 2

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In Summary: Matthew I.18-25 is about the birth of Christ Jesus or the Messiah Yashua. In the Aramaic version it has 115 words, or 23 fives (feature A1) and the numbers in 23 add up cross-wise to five (feature A2) but the numbers in 115 add up cross-wise to seven (feature B1). These 115 words occur as 71 different vocabulary words, or 14 fives + one $[(14 \times 5) + 1]$ (feature A3), using the fact of the immediate neighbour numbers, either one more or one less. The figures in the number 14, add up to five (feature A4) but the 71 vocabulary words are also the equivalent of 10 sevens + one $[(10 \times 7) + 1]$ (feature B2). The ones that are used more than once are 23 - 1 and this number 23 has figures that have a sum of five, as mentioned earlier (feature A2). This same number of 22 could also be represented as 21 + 1 or 3 sevens + 1 (feature B3). The ones that are used only once are 49, which is 10 fives - 1 $[(10 \times 5) - 1]$ (feature A5) or 7 sevens (feature B4), with two - factors of sevens that make up this figure (feature B5).

In the verses 20-21, the angel speaks to Joseph and uses 28 words, which numbers have a sum of ten or 2 fives (feature A6). The vocabulary word- numbers that the angel used *have been printed in Italics*. This figure of 28 is also 4 sevens (feature B6); leaving 87 words unused, which sum adds up to fifteen or 3 fives (feature A7). This 15 though has numbers that add up to 6, which is 7 - 1 (feature B7). Of the 71 vocabulary words, the angel uses 24 of them, which has a sum of five + 1 $[2 + 4 = 6]$ (feature A8) and is also 5 fives -1 $[(5 \times 5) - 1 = 24]$ (feature A9), with a factor of five (feature A10). Of these 24 vocabulary words, he uses 20 of them just once. This 20 is 4 fives (feature A11) and four words he uses twice each. Four is five - 1 (feature A12). The figures in the number 24 have a sum of seven - 1 $[2 + 4 = 6 \text{ or } 7 - 1]$ (feature B8). The four words that are used more than once, were used eight times or seven + 1 times (feature B9). The angel left unused, of the vocabulary words $(71 - 24 =)$ 47. These figures have a sum of 11 or 2 fives + 1 $[(2 \times 5) + 1]$ (feature A13) and the multiplication of these two figures of 47 give a total of 28 or 4 sevens (feature B10). The sum of these two figures $[28 = 2 + 8]$ is 10 or 2 fives (feature A14).

The vocabulary word numbers of this above-mentioned passages is 71 or $(5 \times 14) + 1$ or $(5 \times 2 \times 7) + 1$ or $(7 \times 2 \times 5) + 1$.

The angel used 24 or $(5 \times 5) - 1$ with figures 24 which = $7 - 1 [2 + 4 = 6 \text{ or } 7 - 1]$. The angel left unused $[71 - 24 =]$ 47 which figures have a sum of $(5 \times 2) + 1 [4 + 7 = 11 \text{ or } (5 \times 2) + 1]$ and when as factors = 28 (4×7) .

So there appears to be a design of fives and sevens in this passage. Could this be by chance?

More features than above can also be found if one considered the spellings of each of the words that are used more than once and then there are the numeric values of the letters of each of the words as well. For now, just the above will have to suffice.

For more information on Ivan Panin and his methods, just use your internet browser search engine and type in Ivan Panin. You should be able to find over a hundred sites on this man and his books and articles that he wrote.

Endnotes

1. From pamphlet by Irwin Publishing Inc. 180 West Beaver Creek Road, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1B4, Canada

2. Ivan Panin, *The New Testament in the Original Greek*: The Text established by Ivan Panin by means of Bible Numerics. (Agincourt, Ontario, Canada: The Book Society of Canada Limited, Reprinted 1975), p. vi.