
http://code251.com/
Nations dispersed +251 = Abraham born $+251=$ Joseph born $+30=$ Joseph age 30 532 yrs ( $28 \times 19$ )

| $\begin{gathered} 364+\underline{\mathbf{1 . 2 4}} 21889= \\ 365.24 \\ 21889 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 365 / 294(6 \text { jubilees })= \\ \underline{\mathbf{1 . 2 4}} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| TABLE 1. <br> Sabbatical Calendar |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ |
| Jan | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| Feb | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| Mar | $7 \mathrm{x} 5=$ | 35 |
|  |  | 91 |
| Apr | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| May | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| June | $7 \mathrm{x} 5=$ | 35 |
|  |  | 91 |
| Jly | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| Aug | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| Sep | $7 \times 5=$ | $\underline{35}$ |
| Oct | $7 \times 4=$ | 91 |
| Nov | $7 \times 4=$ | 28 |
| Dec | $7 \mathrm{x} 5=$ | 28 |
|  |  | 35 |
| $\underline{91 \times}$ | $\underline{4}=364$ | 91 |

TABLE 2. Jacob's age

| Jacob Flees Esau | 77 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Marries Leah | 84 |

Marries Rachel 84

| Joseph born | 91 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Benjamin born | 98 |
| Rachel dies | 98 |

Jacob dies ( $49 \times 3$ ) 147
3 jubilees)
Jacob was 130 when
Joseph was 39 (Gen. 41:46; 45:11; 47:9, 28).
Joseph 2259 AM $+251=$
Exodus 2510 AM

| CODE 144 | COD | E 166 | CODE 196 |  | CODE 228 |  | CODE 243 | CODE 251 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CODE 294 | COD | E 427 | CODE 490 |  | CODE 590 |  | CODE 666 | CODE 01010 |
| CODE 1260 | COD | E1447 | CODE 1900 |  | CODE 1975 |  | CODE 2300 | CODE 6000 |
| 196 Missing Years | 160topics.pd | Jewish <br> Timeline |  | Keys to Time Patterns |  |  | When the phrates Dries Up | Great Image in Dan. 2 |
| Cycles Relate $4,7,28,19 \&$ |  | When Esther Was Crowned |  | 48-weeks \& 364-days |  |  | ist's Mother Wilderness? | $14 \text { to } 532 \text { AD }$ Pattern |

The 14 AD to 532 AD Pattern<br>Floyd R. Cox (Revised 8-20-2022)

## 251 Related to 532 Years Down to Joseph

In dealing with a lunar-solar calendar, the solar side forms cycles in years 4, 7 and 28 and repeats after every 28 years. The lunar side repeats after every 19 years. $28 \times 19=532$. This matches $251 \times 2+$ $30=532$. Can we find this 532 years repeated in the Bible?

From the figures in Usher's work, we can see that Babel fell 1757 years ( $251 \times 7$ ) after Adam. How long was this before Joseph was age 30, when he stood before the Pharaoh, when he predicted the seven good and seven bad years?

Abraham was born 251 years after the nations were divided and driven from Babel in the land of the Babylonians after the Flood. Joseph was born 251 years after Abraham's birth. This makes 502 years. This makes 532 years from Babel until Joseph was age 30 .

Joseph ties into the 7-year cycle prior to being age 30 .
His father, Jacob, was 77 to 83 when he served his uncle seven years, when he was ages 77 ( 7 x 11 ) in order to marry his daughter. Then he served seven years to marry Rachel, when he was 84 ( 7 x 12) until Joseph was born. Then he served six years to inherit cattle (ages 91 to 97). They all returned to the Promised Land in Jacob's $98^{\text {th }}$ year. This may be interpreted as a Jubilee year, the year when Rachel died. The sabbaticals continued after Joseph was 30, not when he was 28 ( $7 \times 4$ ).

Joseph was born 2259 years ( $251 \times 9$ ) after Adam and turned 30 in 2289 years after Adam ( $7 \times$ 327), in a Sabbatical year after Adam.

## $427 \times 2$ From Shiloh down to Cyrus

The Israelites crossed the Jordan and went to Shiloh and distributed the land 427 years before 966 BC, 427 years before 539 BC. Abraham was age 75427 years after Noah's Flood. The Exodus was 427 years after Abraham was age 75 .

## Down to Herod

King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon became as a wild beast for seven years in 569 BC and died in 562. 30 years later, in 539 BC, Cyrus of Persia captured Babylon. This was 502 years before Herod captured Jerusalem in $37 \mathrm{BC}(539-37=502) .569$ is 532 years before $37 \mathrm{BC}(569-37=532)$.

Evidently then, $251 \times 2+30$ equals 532 years (or $28 \times 19$ ), after which a new era begins. Daniel spoke of four eras from Babylon down to Rome.

After 532 years, the solar cycle $(4 \times 7=28)$ dates repeat $(28 \times 19=532)$.
After 532 years, the 19-year lunar cycle dates repeat ( $19 \times 28=532$ ).
After 539 BC, when Babylon fell, there were $251+251$ years to Jerusalem's fall to Herod in 37 BC.
To top it off, there were 532 times 7 from the Jews date of Creation in 3761 BC to when Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC.

The Christian Era began in the days of Herod, in the time of Rome (Luke 1:5). This was the fourth kingdom.

Another example of patterns in between 747, 539 and 331 BC.
747 BC: when the Babylonian calendar began.
$\underline{208}$
539 BC, when Cyrus captured Babylon
$\underline{208}$
331 BC, when Alexander visited Jerusalem).

TABLE 3. 19-yr. Cycle after Solar Eclipses on $\mathbf{3 / 2 0} \& 3 / 21$
(http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=14)


The above dates represent the first new moon in each year, which begins the new lunar year. Note how dates repeat in each 19 years.
Dates are from http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=14.
Eclipses in the $19^{\text {th }}$ years are from NASA: https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/LEsaros/LEsaros058.html.
The 532-year cycle is from http://hbar.phys.msu.su/gorm/chrono/paschata.htm.
Restoring the Hebrew 19-year cycle from 4/20 back to $3 / 21$ each year $(4 / 01-11=3 / 21)$ and every 228 years to link the solar Gregorian calendar with the lunar years.
TABLES $2 \& 3$ illustrate how the mismatch between the $12 \times 19$-yea Gregorian calendar years and the $235 \times 12$ moons in 228 years. The Gregorian has $83,275.29$ days in 228 years and needs one day every 228 years to match the Metonic.
The Metonic lunar-solar calendar has 365.2467463 days per solar year. The number of days in 19 years can be compared with the days in 235 moons in 19 years. It has $83,276.256$ days in 228 years ( $83,276-86,275=1$ day in 228 years). Adjustments are made in TABLE 2 to return 4/19 back to 3/21.

| $\begin{aligned} & 489 \\ & \text { AD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 18 \\ & 4 / 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 0 8} \\ & \text { AD } \end{aligned}$ | $3 / 18$ $4 / 17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 490 | 3/08 | 509 | 3/07 |
|  | 4/07 |  | 406 |
| 491 | 3/26 | 510 | 3/26 |
| 492 | 3/16 | 511 | 3/16 |
|  | 4/15 |  | 4/15 |
| 493 |  | 512 |  |
|  | 4/05 |  | 4/05 |
| 494 | 3/24 | 513 | 3/24 |
| 495 | 3/12 | 514 | 3/12 |
|  | 4/11 |  | 4/11 |
| 496 | 4/01 | 515 | 4/01 |
| 497 | 3/21 | 516 | 3/21 |
|  | 4/20 |  | 4/20 |
| 498 | 3/10 | 517 | 3/10 |
|  | 4/09 |  | 4/09 |
| 499 | 3/28 | 518 | 3/28 |
| 500 | 3/17 | 519 | 3/17 |
|  | 4/16 |  | 4/16 |
| 501 | 4/06 | 520 |  |
|  |  |  | 4/06 |
| 502 | 3/24 | 521 | 3/24 |
| 503 | 3/14 | 522 | 3/14 |
|  | 4/13 |  | 4/13 |
| 504 |  | 523 |  |
|  | 4/02 |  | 4/02 |
| 505 | 3/23 | 524 | 3/23 |
| 506 | 3/10 | 525 | 3/10 |
|  | 4/09 |  | 4/09 |
| 507 | 3/29 | 526 | 3/29 |
| 508 | 3/19 | 527 | 3/19 |
|  | 4/18 |  | 4/18 |
|  |  | 528 | 3/07 |
|  |  |  | 4/06 |
|  |  | 529 | 3/27 |
|  |  | 530 | 3/16 |
|  |  |  | 4/04 |
|  |  | 531 | 3/06 |
|  |  |  | 4/04 |
|  |  | 532 | 3/23 |

TABLE 4. Dates of New Moons \& New Lunar Years
31 AD began in Spring: On April 10 below, the New Moon was in Conjunction with Earth and Sun) Crucifixion on Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD (NASA solar eclipses underlined in red)

|  | 747 | 519 | 291 | 63 BC | 14 AD | 166 AD | 394 AD | 622 AD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 3/27 | 3/28 | 3/29 | 3/30 |  | 3/31 | 4/1 | 4/2 |
| 1 | 4/15 | 4/16 | 4/17 | 4/18 | 14 AD 4-18 | 4/19 - | -3/21 | 3/22 |
| 2 | 4/04 | 4/05 | 4/06 | 4/07 | 15 | 4/8 | 4/8 | $4{ }^{1} 12$ |
| 3 | 3/24 | 3/25 | 3/26 | 3/27 | 16 | 3/28 | 3/28 | 3/30 |
| 4 | 4/12 | 4/13 | 4/14 | 4/15 | 17 | 4/16 | 4/16 | 4/18 |
| 5 | 4/1 | 4/2 | 4/3 | 4/4 | 18 | 4/5 | 4/5 | 4/7 |
| 6 | 3/21 | 3/22 | 3/23 | 3/24 | 19 | 3/25 | 3/25 | 3/27 |
| 7 | 4/8 | -4/9- | 4/11 | 4/12 | 20 | 4/13 | 4/13 | 4/15 |
| 8 | 3/28 | 3/29 | 3734 | 4/1 | 21 | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/4 |
| 9 | 4/16 | 4/17 | 4/19 | 3/21- | 22 4-19 | 3/22 | 3/22 | 3/24 |
| 10 | 4/5 | 4/6 | 4/8 | 4/8 | 234-09- | 4/9 | 4/10 | 4/12 |
| 11 | 3/25 | 3/26 | 3/28 | 3/28 | 24-28 | 3/29- | 3/30 | 4/1 |
| 12 | 4/13 | 4/14 | 4/16 | 4/16 | 25 3-18 | 4/17 | 4118 - | 3/21 |
| 13 | 4/2 | 4/3 | 4/5 | 4/5 | 26 | 4/6 | 4/7 | 4/8 |
| 14 | 3/22 | 3/23 | 3/25 | 3/25 | 27 | 3/26 | 3/27 | 3/28 |
| 15 | 4/10 | 4/11 | 4/13 | 4/13 | 28 | 4/14 | 4/15 | 4/16 |
| 16 | 3/30 | 3/91- | 4/2 | 4/2 | 29 | 4/3 | 4/4 | 4/5 |
| 17 | 4/18 | 4/19 | 3722 | 3/22 | 30 | 3/23 | 3/24 | 3/25 |
| 18 | 4/7 | 4/8 | 4/9 | 4/10 | 31AD | 4/11 | 4/12 | 4/13 |
| 19 | 3/27 | 3/28 | 3/29 | 3/30 | 32 4-28 | 3/31 | 4/1 | 4/2 |

## TABLE 5. 228-year Adjustment of the Gregorian Calendar

Converting 4-19 into 3-21 after every 228 years (from the latest new moon/new year into the earliest)

$|$| 228 | 228 |
| :---: | :---: |
| yrs | yrs |


| $\mathbf{3 - 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 - 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 - 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 - 0 1}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $4-18$ | $4-19$ | $\underline{+19}$ | $\frac{-11}{\mathbf{4 - 2 0}}$ | $\mathbf{3 - 2 1}$ | $<3 / 22$ |
| $3 / 23$ | $3 / 24$ |  |  |  |  |

(11 and 19 reversed)

235 moons in 19 years are one day longer than 228 years than the Gregorian calendar in 228 years ( $19 \times 12$ ). So one day needs to be added to the Gregorian calendar in 228 years. This may be done by manipulating the $19^{\text {th }}$ year (as in TABLE 3) by using -11 instead of +19 .
This allows us to work backwards to restore the 19-years in the first century, in $14,33,52$ and 71 AD .
Evidently the events in the Bible are based upon the $251+251+30$ $=532$ as in the Julian calendar. The 4, 7, 28-year solar cycle is off one day every 128 years.

TABLE 6. One Day Correction every 228 years

Julian Calendar
${ }^{\text {st }}$ New Moon (Nisan 1) in each 228 years (19 x 12)

Revised Gregorian Calendar ${ }^{\text {st }}$ New Moon (Nisan 1) in each 228 years ( $19 \times 12$ )

From 747 to 1990 One Day Added to Merge the Gregorian Calendar with the Lunar Cycle


TABLE 5 is a Julian calendar version of the 532 years called the Easter Cycle. Instead of beginning each year with a new moon after the spring equinox, it begins each lunar year with the first full moon after the spring equinox. According to this, the Jews were beginning some lunar years in the winter (see TABLE 1, year 17, when the full moon would be on March 27). Note the same dates repeating after each 19 years. To find the Easter Sunday during the full moon, go to https://www.timeanddate.com/. (See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dionysius_Exiguus\'_Easter_table).

| TABLE 7. 532-Year Calendar (19 $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2 8})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| 19 | $\mathbf{5 3 1}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 5 0}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{5 6 9}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{5 8 8}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{6 0 7}$ | $4 / 17$ |  |
| 1 | $\mathbf{5 3 2}$ | $4 / 05$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | $4 / 05$ | $\mathbf{5 7 0}$ | $4 / 05$ | $\mathbf{5 8 9}$ | $4 / 05$ | $\mathbf{6 0 8}$ | $4 / 05$ |  |
| 2 | $\mathbf{5 3 3}$ | $3 / 15$ | $\mathbf{5 5 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 1}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 0 9}$ |  |  |
| 3 | $\mathbf{5 3 4}$ | $4 / 13$ | $\mathbf{5 5 3}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 1}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 1 0}$ |  |  |
| 4 | $\mathbf{5 3 5}$ | $4 / 02$ | $\mathbf{5 5 4}$ | $4 / 02$ | $\mathbf{5 7 3}$ | $4 / 02$ | $\mathbf{5 9 2}$ | $4 / 02$ | $\mathbf{6 1 1}$ | $4 / 02$ |  |
| 5 | $\mathbf{5 3 6}$ | $3 / 22$ | $\mathbf{5 5 5}$ | $3 / 22$ | $\mathbf{5 7 4}$ | $3 / 22$ | $\mathbf{5 9 3}$ | $3 / 22$ | $\mathbf{6 1 2}$ | $3 / 22$ |  |
| 6 | $\mathbf{5 3 7}$ | $4 / 10$ | $\mathbf{5 5 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 5}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 4}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 1 3}$ |  |  |
| 7 | $\mathbf{5 3 8}$ | $3 / 30$ | $\mathbf{5 5 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 5}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 1 4}$ |  |  |
| 8 | $\mathbf{5 3 9}$ | $4 / 18$ | $\mathbf{5 5 8}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 1 5}$ |  |  |
| 9 | $\mathbf{5 4 0}$ | $4 / 07$ | $\mathbf{5 5 9}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 7 8}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 9 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 1 6}$ |  |  |
| 10 | $\mathbf{5 4 1}$ | $3 / 27$ | $\mathbf{5 6 0}$ | $3 / 27$ | $\mathbf{5 7 9}$ | $3 / 27$ | $\mathbf{5 9 8}$ | $3 / 27$ | $\mathbf{6 1 7}$ | $3 / 27$ |  |
| 11 | $\mathbf{5 4 2}$ | $4 / 15$ | $\mathbf{5 6 1}$ | $4 / 15$ | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | $4 / 15$ | $\mathbf{5 9 9}$ | $4 / 15$ | $\mathbf{6 1 8}$ | $4 / 15$ |  |
| 12 | $\mathbf{6 4 3}$ | $4 / 04$ | $\mathbf{5 6 2}$ | $4 / 04$ | $\mathbf{5 8 1}$ | $4 / 04$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | $4 / 04$ | $\mathbf{6 1 9}$ | $4 / 04$ |  |
| 13 | $\mathbf{5 4 4}$ | $3 / 24$ | $\mathbf{5 6 3}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 8 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 0 1}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 2 0}$ |  |  |
| 14 | $\mathbf{5 4 5}$ | $4 / 12$ | $\mathbf{5 6 4}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 8 3}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 0 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 2 1}$ |  |  |
| 15 | $\mathbf{5 4 6}$ | $4 / 01$ | $\mathbf{5 6 5}$ | $4 / 01$ | $\mathbf{5 8 4}$ | $4 / 01$ | $\mathbf{6 0 3}$ | $4 / 01$ | $\mathbf{6 2 2}$ | $4 / 01$ |  |
| 16 | $\mathbf{5 4 7}$ | $3 / 21$ | $\mathbf{5 6 6}$ | $3 / 21$ | $\mathbf{5 8 5}$ | $3 / 21$ | $\mathbf{6 0 4}$ | $3 / 21$ |  |  |  |
| 17 | $\mathbf{5 4 8}$ | $4 / 09$ | $\mathbf{5 6 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 8 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 0 5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | $\mathbf{5 4 9}$ | $3 / 29$ | $\mathbf{5 6 8}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 8 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{6 0 6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | $\mathbf{5 5 0}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{5 6 9}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{5 8 8}$ | $4 / 17$ | $\mathbf{6 0 7}$ |  |  |  |  |

