f-r-cox@comcast.net - http://code251.com

The Spring 19-Year Pattern

Solves an Ancient Riddle

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 2-09-2018)

Here are my latest observations on the Hebrew lunar-solar calendar since it allegedly began in 3761 BC. The calendar was 3724 years old when Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC. 3724 years are equal to 76 jubilees (76 x 49) and are equal to 196 years (4 jubilees) times 19.

3724 years are also equal to 532 years (28 x 19) times 7 (later referred to as 7 Easter Cycles).

After establishing these patterns, an unseen hand reached into our lower realm and so subtlely changed the times and seasons, and there are certain clues needed to restore the Hebrew lunar-solar calendar back to its original version. These clues are hidden in plain sight right in front of our eyes, but there is some type of blindness involved, and many don't have a clue.

In the Beginning

Since 3761, the Hebrew calendar has removed 196 years from it's history in order to postpone the true date of Creation and to force it to merge with the calendar.

There are two different ways time can begin, and this accounts for the calendar allegedly beginning in the fall of 3761 BC, and, likewise, Creation must have, therefore, been in the fall of 3761 BC, when fruit was on the trees. 6,000 years after 3761 end in 2240 AD.

This is false information.

Creation should be 196 years earlier, in 3957 BC, but removing 196 years allowed Creation to be 196 years later, in the fall, in the year the calendar was created. It was the beginning of time in another sense. By eliminating 196 years to place Creation in the fall of 3761 BC, there are 532 x 7 years to when Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC. This period included having 49-year, 19-year and 7-year cycles. These 196 missing years were before Abraham's birth and after the temple was founded. The Hebrew calendar placed the temple in 832 BC instead of 968 BC, thus removing 136 years, and they removed 60 years between Abraham and his father, and these together amount to 196 years.

TABLE 1.
Dates When
19 Years Begin

Yr	
17.	3/20 +19 =4/08
18.	4/08 -11 =3/28
19.	3/28 +19 =4/16
1.	4/16 -11 =4/05
2.	4/05 -11 =3/25
3.	3/25 +19 =4/13
4.	4/13 -11 =4/02
5.	4/02 -11 =3/22
6.	3/22 +19 =4/09
7.	4/09 -11 =3/29
8.	3/29 +19 =4/17
9.	4/17 -11 =4/06
10.	4/06 -11 =3/26
11.	3/26 +19 =4/14
12.	4/14 -11 =4/03
13.	4/03 -11 =3/23
14.	3/23 +19 =4/11
15.	4/11 -11 =3/31
16.	3/31 -11 =3/20
17.	3/20 +19 =4/08)

Acknowledging the Clue

The first clue: If Creation were in the fall, then the calendar must allegedly begin in the fall, right? Wrong! One must have the ability to acknowledge the truth that Creation was not in the fall of 3761 BC! This is the first clue and is basic knowledge needed for restoring the original lunar-solar calendar. Again, 6,000 years after 3761 end in 2240 AD!

As will be evident, the calendar is based upon the spring equinox, in the spring. The Flood was in the 2nd month, in the spring. Exodus was in the 1st month. The temple was founded in the 2nd month, in the spring. The fall festival is in the 7th month. Before 600 BC, the king of Judah burned Jeremiah's scroll in the ninth month, when he was in his winterhouse (in November, not September) (Jer 36:22, 32).

Years originally began in March, the first month of spring, and the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months are also called September, October, November and December. The earliest year was year 17 after 405 BC.

Solar Eclipse in 71 AD

The second clue: The first day of spring is on March 20 or 21, and this explains why there could be a total eclipse of the sun in 71 AD, on the spring equinox, when the earth, moon and sun were aligned (in conjunction) with each other. This would be a good place to begin a new calendar.

In 71 AD, a total solar eclipse happened on **March 20**, on the first day of the Hebrew calendar year (NASA source HERE). It was so complete that parts of Greece could see the stars shortly after noon.

12 moons later, after 354 days, the next year would begin on March 9 (20 – 11= 9). The next year did not begin 11 days before the equinox on March 9. Instead it was delayed until **April 08**, 72 AD as illustrated in TABLE 1 and the Hebrew calendar linked HERE. This means there were 13 months in that year.

19 years earlier, a year began with a solar eclipse on **March 19**, 52 AD, and the next year began on **April 7**, 53 AD.

TABLE 2a. Dates When 19 Years Begin After 747 BC (for 1368 Years, 228x6, 342x4)
http://www.friesian.com/calendar.htm

Each 19 yrs.,

132 days are lacking
(365 -354= -11)
(-11 x12= -132)

133 days are added
(+30 -11= +19)
(19x7= +133)

Reduce 1 mo. to 29 days

747 BC	519 BC	405 BC	291 BC	63 BC	166 AD	280 AD	394 AD	622 AD
16. 3/30	16. 3/31	16. 4/01	16. 4/02	16. 4/02	16. 4/03	16. 4/03	16. 4/04	16. 4/05
+19	+19	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
17. 4/18	17. 4/19	**17. 3/21**	17. 3/22	17. 3/22	17. 3/23	17. 3/23	17. 3/24	17. 3/25
-11	-11							
		+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19
18. 4/07	18. 4/08	18. 4/08	18. 4/09	18. 4/10	18. 4/11	18. 4/11	18. 4/12	18. 4/13
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
19. 3/27	19. 3/28	19. 3/28	19. 3/29	19. 3/30	19. 3/31	19. 3/31	19. 4/01	19. 4/02
+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	-11	-11	-11
1. 4/15	1. 4/16	1. 4/16	1. 4/17	1. 4/18	1. 4/19	1. 3/20	1. 3/21	1. 3/22
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
2. 4/04	2. 4/05	2. 4/05	2. 4/06	2. 4/07	2. 4/08	2. 4/07	2. 4/08	2. 4/10
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
3. 3/24	3. 3/25	3. 3/25	3. 3/26	3. 3/27	3. 3/28	3. 3/27	3. 3/28	3. 3/30
+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19
4. 4/12	4. 4/13	4. 4/13	4. 4/14	4. 4/15	4. 4/16	4. 4/15	4. 4/16	4. 4/18
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
5. 4/01	5. 4/02	5. 4/02	5. 4/03	5. 4/04	5. 4/05	5. 4/04	5. 4/05	5. 4/07
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
6. 3/21	6. 3/22	6. 3/22	6. 3/23	6. 3/24	6. 3/25	6. 3/24	6. 3/25	6. 3/27
+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19
7. 4/08	7. 4/09	7. 4/10	7. 4/11	7. 4/12	7. 4/13	7. 4/12	7. 4/13	7. 4/15
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
8. 3/28	8. 3/29	8. 3/30	8. 3/31	8. 4/01	8. 4/02	8. 4/01	8. 4/02	8. 4/04
+19	+19	+19	+19	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
9. 4/16	9. 4/17	9. 4/18	9. 4/19	**9. 3/21**	9. 3/22	9. 3/21	9. 3/22	9. 3/24
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
10. 4/05	10. 4/06	10. 4/07	10. 4/08	10. 4/08	10. 4/09	10. 4/09	10. 4/10	10. 4/12
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
11. 3/25	11. 3/26	11. 3/27	11. 3/28	11. 3/28	11. 3/29	11. 3/29	11. 3/30	11. 4/01
+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	-11
12. 4/13	12. 4/14	12. 4/15	12. 4/16	12. 4/16	12. 4/17	12. 4/17	12. 4/18	**12. 3/21**
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
13. 4/02	13. 4/03	13. 4/04	13. 4/05	13. 4/05	13. 4/06	13. 4/06	13. 4/07	13. 4/08
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
14. 3/22	14. 3/23	14. 3/24	14. 3/25	14. 3/25	14. 3/26	14. 3/26	14. 3/27	14. 3/28
+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19	+19
15. 4/10	15. 4/11	15. 4/12	15. 4/13	15. 4/13	15. 4/14	15. 4/14	15. 4/15	15. 4/16
-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
16. 3/30	16. 3/31	16. 4/01	16. 4/02	16. 4/02	16. 4/03	16. 4/03	16. 4/04	16. 4/05
+19	+19	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11
17. 4/18	17. 4/19	**17. 3/21**	17. 3/22	17. 3/22	17. 3/23	17. 3/23	17. 3/24	17. 3/25

As illustratecd in TABLE 2a, a new moon begins a new year at specific times during the 19-year cycles. After the Nabonassar calendar began in 747 BC, the earliest new moon/new year began in the 6th year of 19. After the cycle of 405 BC, it fell in the 17th year. After the cycle of 63 BC, it was in the 9th year, and after 280 AD, it was in the 1st year of 19. After the Mohammad calendar began in 622 AD, the earliest lunar year was in the 12th year. (Note also that no years in TABLE 2 begin before March 20 nor after April 19.) To correct the the lunar side, the 19-year cycle can be delayed every 342 years (18 cycles). "By such delays, the calendar would lose an entire month after 6498 years, which reduces the Metonic year to 365.2422018 days, accurate to a day in 336,700 years" (http://www.friesian.com/calendar.htm) (=365+1/4 - 1/300 - 29/6498). To correct the Gregorian solar side, it is equal to 365 + ¼ - 1/300 = 365.2466666, accurate within a day in 12,555 years.

6, 17, 09, 01, 12 (13-mo. Pattern):

06 (+11 = yr. **17**)
17 (+02 = yr. 19) (19+09 = yr. **09**)
09 (+10 =19) (19+01 = yr. **01**)
01 (+11 = yr. **12**)
12 (+07 = 19) (19+04 = yr. **04**)
04 (+11 = yr. **15**)
15 (+04 = 19) (19+**07**= yr. **07**)
07 (+11 = yr. **18**)

These dates form a 342-year pattern:

747 – 405 = 342 yrs.
405 – 63 = 342
63 + 280 = 342
622 – 280 = 342
964 – 622 = 342
1306 – 964 = 342
1648 – 1306 = 342
1990 – 1648 = 342 342 x 19 = 6498

13 Moons After an Equinox New Year

The third clue: 19 years before March 19, 52 AD, a year began on **March 21, 33** AD (solar eclipse on 3/19), and the next year began on **April 07, 34** AD. 19 years before that, a year began on **March 20, 14** AD, and the next year began on **April 09, 14** AD. 19 years before that, a new year began on **March 19, -5** (6 BC). The next year began on **April 06, -4** (5 BC) (http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases-0099.html). NASA says these were observed on **March 20**, 6 BC and **April 07**, 5 BC.

This means there were at least four 19-year cycles before 71 AD, which had begun on a new moon and/or a solar eclipse in years having 13 months.

Thereafter, if any year during the past 2,000 years had a new moon or solar eclipse on the spring equinox, on the first day of spring, a calendar pattern emerges for the next 19 years styled somewhat like the 19-year cycle in TABLE 1 above.

The 19-year Pattern

The fourth clue: Note also that the 19 years end on the same date they begin. This would mean that, in 166 BC, the years 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17 and 19 every 19 years need to have a 13th month on the same dates every 19 years (by averaging the dates). They fall on about the same dates on the Gregorian calendar every 19 years. This cycle pattern continues virtually without change for 228 years.

For more detail on TABLE 2b, go to NASA versus Hebrew, TABLE 12 HERE.

TABLE 2b.
Tishri 1 in the fall to Nisan 1 in the spring
Orange dates before 3/21 (Nisan 1) represent how the Hebrew calendar affects the fall dates (Tishri 1)
(Based on http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=71)

			Tishri 1		177 days	Nisan 1			177 days	Tishri 1			177 days	Nisan 1	
10.	2008		9/30		**11.** 2009	3/26	4/25		**11.** 2009	9/19	10/19	+ 30	12. 2010	3/16	4/15
11.	2009	9/19		+ 30	12. 2010	3/16	4/15		12. 2010	9/09	10/07		13. 2011	3/07	4/05
12.	2010	9/09	10/07		13. 2011	3/07	4/05		13. 2011	8/31	9/29		**14.** 2012	3/24	4/23
13.	2011	8/31	9/29		**14.** 2012	3/24	4/24		**14.** 2012	9/17	10/17	+30	15. 2013	3/12	4/11
14.	2012	9/16		+ 30	15. 2013	3/12	4/11		15. 2013	9/05	10/05		16. 2014	3/03	4/01
15.	2013	9/05	10/05		16. 2014	3/03	4/01		16. 2014	8/28	9/25		**17.** 2015	3/21	4/20
16.	014	8/28	9/25		**17.** 2015	3/21	4/20		**17.** 2015	9/14	10/14	+ 30	18. 2016	3/11	4/09
17.	2015	9/14		+ 30	18. 2016	3/11	4/09		18. 2016	9/04	10/03		**19.** 2017	3/28	4/27
18.	2016	9/04	10/03		**19.** 2017	3/28	4/27		**19.** 2017	9/21	10/21	+ 29	1. 2018	3/17	4/16
19.	2017	9/21		+ 29	1. 2018	3/17	4/16		1. 2018	9/10	10/10		2. 2019	3/08	4/06
1.	2018	9/10	10/09		2. 2019	3/08	4/06		2. 2019	9/01	9/30		**3.** 2020	3/26	4/25
2.	2019	9/01	9/30		**3.** 2020	3/26	4/25		**3.** 2020	9/19	10/19	+ 30	4. 2021	3/14	4/13
3.	2020	9/19		+ 30	4. 2021	3/14	4/13		4. 2021	9/07	10/07		2022	3/04	4/02
4.	2021	9/07	10/06		5. 2022	3/04	4/02		5. 2022	8/28	9/26		2023	3/23	4/22
5.	2022	8/28	9/27		**6.** 2023	3/23	4/22		**6.** 2023	9/16	10/16	+ 30	2024	3/11	4/09
6.	2023	9/16		+ 30	7. 2024	3/11	4/09		7. 2024	9/04	10/03		2025	3/30	4/29
7.	2024	9/03	10/03		8. 2025	3/01	3/30		8. 2025	8/25	9/23		2026	3/19	4/18
8.	2025	8/25	9/23		**9.** 2026	3/19	4/18		**9.** 2026	9/12	10/12	+ 30	2027	3/10	4/08
9.	2026	9/12		+ 30	10. 2027	3/10	4/08		10. 2027	9/03	10/02		2028	3/28	4/27

TABLE 3.
Hebrew Calendar
Postponements

19 Year Cycle	Spring after 3/20	Earliest New Moon 3/20	Latest New Moon 4/19
10.			4/06 (06)
11.		3/26 (26)	
12.		3/15 (16)	4/14
13.			4/03 (05)
14.		3/23 (24)	
15.		3/12	4/11
16.			3/29 (01)
17.	Earliest in 405 BC	3/19 (21)	
18.			4/07 (09)
19.		3/28 (28)	
1.		3/17 (18)	4/16
2.			4/04 (06)
3.		3/25 (26)	
4.		3/14	4/12)
5.			4/01 (03)
6.		3/21 (23)	
7.		3/10	4/08 (10)
8.			3/29 (30)
9.		3/18 (20)	
10.			4/06 (08)
11.		3/26 (28)	

Comments on TABLE 3

The earliest date in 19 years is in the 17th year. In TABLE 3, this was in the spring of 2015. It has also been observed by calendar creators that years can begin in the winter, before the spring equinox because this happens seven times every 19 years. Five of them are on 3/15, 3/12, 3/17, 3/14, and 3/10. Members of the Messianic and Hebrew Roots may recall that 2013 allegedly began with a new moon on 3/12, and the Passover was allegedly on 3/26, and many had to be absent because of too much snow. This does not sound like a time when all 12 tribes would be reaping firstfruits of the barley harvest to bring to the temple for a Wave Sheaf Offering.

This is rarely questioned because it is called "God's Sacred Hebrew Calendar", not "the Pharisee Rabbi Version".

Titles are cheap, but they can effectively redirect rational thinking.

Winter years actually do begin in the years of 1, 4, 7, 12, and 15 of the 19-year cycle. However, years 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17 and 19 were supposed to have 13 months, and this would cause the next years to begin in the spring, not in the winter.

Rome Copied the Jews' 532-year Easter Cycle

The Emperor and Roman Pontiff eventually accused the Jews of beginning some years in the winter; so they set a rule that begins with the full moon on or after the spring equinox. Like the Jews' version, the new moon would still be 14 days before the equinox, in the winter.

Easter and the Wave Sheaf would be on the first Sunday during the first full moon.

A fifth clue: In 532 AD, the Emperor and Roman Pontiff constructed a 532-year pattern for the Christian Era. Likewise, the Jewish calendar had 7 x 532 years between their date of Creation and 37 BC, the year in which Herod conquered Jerusalem (3761 -37 =3724).

This cycle gains 29.5 days in 3776 years (128 x 29.5 = 3776).

3761 -37 = 3724 years 76 x 49 = 3724
532 x 07 = 3724 years. 196 x 19 = 3724

Who Decides?

A chairman of a Doctrine Committee once wrote the following conclusion: "Since God did not reveal in the BBible the essential elements for a calendar, those who reject the Hebrew calendar must rely soly on their own opinions…"

This is an example of how a clue can stare us right in the face, but we can't see it.

Religious views on the calendar presented by Hebrew Roots, Messianic, Zionists and others always ignore the views of NASA. And yet everyone knows that NASA's new and full moons, solar and lunar eclipses are dated very accurately, within minutes.

So, what do we do when there is no biblical information about postponing the seventh new moon (the feast of Trumpets) from Friday to Saturday? Is the calendar a part of the Oracles preserved by the Jewish Sanhedrin? Why trust the calendar to the same group that deducted 196 years from their chronology in order to place Creation in the same year their calendar began, in 3761 BC? Why trust the same group that omitted 165 years from the Persian period between Darius and Alexander (between 539 and 331 BC)? (as HERE in *Codex Judaica*.)

http://code251.com/jewish-timeline.pdf
http://www.askmoses.com/en/article/679,2107657/Timeline-of-Jewish-History.html

Four Calendar Rules

A sixth clue: Note that many calendar creators follow four calendar rules devised by Hillel II, a 4th century Jewish rabbi. One of these rules does not permit their Messiah to arrive on the first day of the seventh month if it falls on Friday. This would allegedly interrupt the Preparation day for the Sabbath. Can't have that! In contrast, NASA would still insist that the new moon would be on Friday based upon science.

Science then, supports using the repeating dates found in TABLE 1 above.

Are new moons and full moons based upon religion or science? Who decides if a new, 5th rule should be created, one that avoids placing a new year 11 days before the equinox (in the years of 1, 4, 7, 12, and 15 of the 19-year cycle) instead of following NASA and TABLE 2?

Calling Upon Science

Religions have consultants with science backgrounds.

When Pope Gregory intervened to subtract 10 days from the Julian calendar in 1582 AD, he did not do it himself. He chose a man from Scythia who had spent a lifetime creating calendars. He was able to restore the spring equinox back to 3/21, where it was in the time of Emperor Constantine in 325 AD. It had gained 10 days (a day every 128 years). Likewise, NASA can tell within seconds when there are new moons, full moons, solar eclipses and lunar eclipses. Therefore, why wait for a future prophet, rabbi or Sanhedrin to decide? Whatever the Jews decide to do with the Hebrew calendar during the next 1,000 years, they will need to agree with true science, elliptical orbits of the earth and moon, based upon math already provided by NASA.

The belief that the Pharisees, rabbis and the Sanhedrin are the final authority on calendars is based upon religion. This view says an annual holy day on the first day of the seventh month cannot begin on Friday because it would interfere with the Preparation day for the Sabbath (the weekly holy day). So, the first day of the seventh month holy day is postponed from Friday to the Sabbath holy day. This rule is contradicted by another belief… that Adam was created on Friday, the 6th day of creation, on the 1st day of the 7th month.

However, delaying the 7th month one day would not be considered appropriate if the Sabbath were delayed one day to make Sunday a memorial of the Sabbath. Seems to be inconsistent reasoning.

This, more or less, leads some to believe that the holy days are not mandatory. Otherwise, details would not be missing from the Bible.

The Loony Mindset

The Hebrew lunar calendar mindset has new days beginning only after sunset, and it **ignores** the importance of the Pharoah's armies drowning at sunrise after the exodus (Ex 14:26-27) and **ignores** the fact that manna was reaped in the wilderness 40 years only after sunrise (Ex 16:12-13) and **ignores** the fact that Christ's grave was found empty at sunrise, after the Sabbath was past, as it dawned toward the beginning of Sunday (Mark 16:1-2). These views clash with the loony mindset. Workers and ball players in particular are often nicknamed "the sundown kid" on Friday nights.

So I wrote this poem about **ignoring**: There was a man named Amos. For **ignoring** the facts he became famous. On his marker they wrote, "Here lies **Ignore**-Amus".

New moons, full moons, solar eclipses and lunar eclipses are themselves based upon eliptical orbits, math and science. These are totally independent from weekdays, the spring equinox, summer solstice, fall equinox, the winter solstice, the Sunday Wave Sheaf Offering (or Easter) and Sunday Pentecost.

This is illustrated here http://code251.com/nasa-versus-hebrew.pdf on page 3.

Babylonian Versus Hebrew View

Some calendar creators object to years beginning only after the spring equinox on the grounds that the fall festivals would arrive too late in the fall (30+29+30+29+30+29 =177 days).

This faulty reasoning stems from our ability to accept the idea that years can begin 11 days before the equinox, in the winter, in years 1, 4, 7, 12, and 15 of the 19-year cycle without having this same ability to apply the same interventions in the fall in years 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 15 and 18 and add 177 + 30 before the next spring new year (if years actually begin in the fall). The seventh month of the fall calendar would become the first month of the next spring calendar. The following fall year would be 177 days after this (seven times every 19 years). Here is a likely solution:

The **Babylonian calendar** During the Seleucid era, after 312 BC, Jewish rabbis in Babylon dated their documents from the spring equinox. This period was called the "Era of Documents". Years began in the spring, and the 19 years had 13 months in years 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17 and 19 (as in TABLE 2) with the 19 years beginning on the following 19 dates: 4/18, 4/07, **3/27**, 4/15, 4/04, **3/24**, etc., etc. (as in TABLE 2). These dates are all after the spring equinox, after March 19.

Twelve years have 228 moons lacking 132 days (365 -354 = -11) (-11 x 12 = 132). Seven years have seven extra moons adding 133 days ((30 -11 =19) (19 x 7 =133). The 19th year subtracts one day having only 29 days.

The **Hebrew calendar** (from 1999 to 2017 AD) begins in the next fall, on Tishri 1, having 13 months in the years of 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 15, and 18 (as in TABLE 3) instead of years 03, 06, 08, 11, 14, 17 and 19 having 19 years beginning on the following dates (from 1999 to 2017 AD): **9/08**, 9/27, 9/15, **9/05**, 9/24, 9/13, **9/01**, 9/20, 9/09, **9/27**, 9/17, **9/06**, 9/25, 9/14, **9/03**, 9/22, 9/11, **9/29**, and 9/18). These dates are all after September 1, and the fall equinox is on September 20-21. The latest Tishri 1 would be on September 29, the 18th year.

Obviously, the Hebrew and Babylonian systems clash and were not compatible. Adoption of the Jewish fall sequence of 13 moons (in years 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 15, and 18), if adopted, would cause the Babylon version to begin the calendar in the winter. Nevertheless, Jews extended the fall Hebrew calendar backwards 177 days (30+29+30+29+30+29=177) to begin the year (Nisan 1) often before the equinox, in the winter.

Regardless the above concerns, there are reasons to believe the Hebrew calendar has often been correct. On April 25, 31 AD, there was a lunar eclipse on the day of the Crucifixion. In 71 AD, there was a solar eclipse on March 20, on the first day of the Hebrew calendar. Last summer (August 21, 2017) there was an eclipse of the sun on the first day of the sixth month. Would the sixth month begin 11 days before August 21 in 2018? Almost. NASA says it will be 10 days earlier, that is, on August 11, 2018.

On Saturday, March 28, 1998, there was a calendar correction. The 19-year cycle now has 12 months in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19 followed by earliest (often winter) years with 13 months in years 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 18 dated as follows:

TABLE 4. 19 Years (from spring to spring)

01. Sat, Mar 28, 1998	09. Thu, Mar 30, 2006
02. Thu, Mar 18, 1999	10. Tue, Mar 20, 2007
03. Thu, Apr 06, 2000	11. Sun, Apr 06, 2008
04. Sun, Mar 25, 2001	12. Thu, Mar 26, 2009
05. Thu, Mar 14, 2002	13. Tue, Mar 16, 2010
06. Thu, Apr 03, 2003	14. Tue, Apr 06, 2011
07. Tue, Mar 23, 2004	15. Sat, Mar 24, 2012
08. Sun, Apr 10, 2005	16. Tue, Mar 12, 2013
	17. Tue, Apr 01, 2014
	18. Sat, Mar 21, 2015
	19. Sat, Apr 09, 2016

TABLE 5.
Tishri 1 in the fall to Nisan 1 in the spring (from fall to fall)
Orange dates before 3/21 (Nisan 1) represent how the Hebrew calendar affects the fall dates (Tishri 1)
(Based on http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=71)

			Tishri 1		177 days	Nisan 1			177 days	Tishri 1			177 days	Nisan 1	
10.	2008		9/30		**11.** 2009	3/26	4/25		**11.** 2009	9/19	10/19	+ 30	12. 2010	3/16	4/15
11.	2009	9/19		+ 30	12. 2010	3/16	4/15		12. 2010	9/09	10/07		13. 2011	3/07	4/05
12.	2010	9/09	10/07		13. 2011	3/07	4/05		13. 2011	8/31	9/29		**14.** 2012	3/24	4/23
13.	2011	8/31	9/29		**14.** 2012	3/24	4/24		**14.** 2012	9/17	10/17	+30	15. 2013	3/12	4/11
14.	2012	9/16		+ 30	15. 2013	3/12	4/11		15. 2013	9/05	10/05		16. 2014	3/03	4/01
15.	2013	9/05	10/05		16. 2014	3/03	4/01		16. 2014	8/28	9/25		**17.** 2015	3/21	4/20
16.	014	8/28	9/25		**17.** 2015	3/21	4/20		**17.** 2015	9/14	10/14	+ 30	18. 2016	3/11	4/09
17.	2015	9/14		+ 30	18. 2016	3/11	4/09		18. 2016	9/04	10/03		**19.** 2017	3/28	4/27
18.	2016	9/04	10/03		**19.** 2017	3/28	4/27		**19.** 2017	9/21	10/21	+ 29	1. 2018	3/17	4/16
19.	2017	9/21		+ 29	1. 2018	3/17	4/16		1. 2018	9/10	10/10		2. 2019	3/08	4/06
1.	2018	9/10	10/09		2. 2019	3/08	4/06		2. 2019	9/01	9/30		**3.** 2020	3/26	4/25
2.	2019	9/01	9/30		**3.** 2020	3/26	4/25		**3.** 2020	9/19	10/19	+ 30	4. 2021	3/14	4/13
3.	2020	9/19		+ 30	4. 2021	3/14	4/13		4. 2021	9/07	10/07		2022	3/04	4/02
4.	2021	9/07	10/06		5. 2022	3/04	4/02		5. 2022	8/28	9/26		2023	3/23	4/22
5.	2022	8/28	9/27		**6.** 2023	3/23	4/22		**6.** 2023	9/16	10/16	+ 30	2024	3/11	4/09
6.	2023	9/16		+ 30	7. 2024	3/11	4/09		7. 2024	9/04	10/03		2025	3/30	4/29
7.	2024	9/03	10/03		8. 2025	3/01	3/30		8. 2025	8/25	9/23		2026	3/19	4/18
8.	2025	8/25	9/23		**9.** 2026	3/19	4/18		**9.** 2026	9/12	10/12	+ 30	2027	3/10	4/08
9.	2026	9/12		+ 30	10. 2027	3/10	4/08		10. 2027	9/03	10/02		2028	3/28	4/27

For more detail on TABLE 5, go to NASA versus Hebrew, TABLE 12 HERE.

TABLE 6. (Revised 2/02/2018)
Tishri 1 in the fall to Nisan 1 in the spring
(Based on http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=71)

19 years	TISHRI 1			177+30 days =207		NISAN 1	177 days	TISHRI 1		177+30 days =207		NISAN 1	
Hebrew Yr.													
15	**2013**	**8/07**	**9/05** +30	2014	3/03	4/01 Leap Year	2014	8/28	9/25	2015	**3/21**	**4/20** (4/01-3/21= -11)	
15(+04+04)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
O4	2021	8/09	9/07 +30	2022	3/04	4/02 Leap Year	2022	8/28	9/26	2023	3/23	4/22 (4/02-3/23= -10)	
	-11			-11			-11			-11			
12	2010	8/11	9/09 +30	2011	3/07	4/05 Leap Year	2011	8/31	9/29	2012	3/24	4/23 (4/05-4/24= -11)	
12(+07+01)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
01	2018	8/12	9/10 +30	2019	3/17	4/16 Leap Year	2019	9/01	9/30	2020	3/26	4/25 (4/16-3/26= -11)	
01(+07)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
09	2026	8/14	9/12 +30	2027	3/10	4/08 Leap Year	2027	9/03	10/02	2028	3/28	4/27 (4/08-3/28= -11)	
	-11			-11			-11			-11			
17	2015	8/16	9/14 +30	2016	3/11	4/09 Leap Year	2016	9/04	10/03	2017	3/28	4/27 (4/09-3/28= -10)	
17(+02+06)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
06	2023	8/18	9/16 +30	2024	3/11	4/09 Leap Year	2024	9/04	10/03	2025	3/30	4/29 (4/09-3/30= -10)	
	-11			-11			-11			-11			
14	2012	8/19	9/17	2013	3/12	4/11	**2013**	**9/05**	**10/05**	2014	3/03	4/01 Leap Year (-11)	
14(+05+03)	+8			+8			+8	+30		+8			
03	2020	8/21	9/19	2021	3/14	4/13	2021	9/07	10/07	2022	3/04	4/02 Leap Year (-11)	
	-11			-11			-11	+30		-11			
11	2009	8/21	9/19	2010	3/16	4/15	2010	9/09	10/19	2011	3/07	4/05 Leap Year (-10)	
11(+8+8)	+8			+8			+8	+30					
19	**2017**	**8/23**	**9/21 +29**	2018	3/17	4/16	2018	9/10	10/10	2019	3/08	4/06 Leap Year (-10)	
19(+08)	+8			+8			+8	+30		+8			
08	2025	8/25	9/23	2026	**3/19**	**4/18**	2026	9/11	10/12	2027	3/10	4/08 Leap Year (-10)	
	-11			-11			-11	+30		-11			
16	2014	8/27	9/25	**2015**	**3/21**	**4/20**	2015	9/14	10/14	2016	3/11	4/09 Leap Year (+19)	
16(+03+05)	+8			+8			+8	+30		+8			
05	2022	8/28	9/26	2023	3/23	4/22	2023	9/16	10/16	2024	3/11	4/09 Leap Year (+17)	
	-11			-11			-11	+30		-11			
13	2011	8/31	9/29	2012	3/24	4/24	2012	9/16	10/17	2013	3/12	4/11 (3/24-4/11= +18)	
13(+06+02)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
02	2019	9/01	9/30	2020	3/26	4/25	2020	9/19	10/19	2021	3/14	4/13 (3/26-4/13= +18)	
	-11			-11						-11			
10	2008	9/01	9/30	2009	3/26	4/25	2009	9/19	10/19	2010	3/16	4/15 (3/26-4/15= +20)	
10(+8)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
18	2016	9/04	10/03	2017	3/28	4/27	**2017**	**9/21**	**10/21**	2018	3/17	4/16 (3/28-4/16= +19)	
18(+01+07)	+8			+8			+8			+8			
07	2024	9/04	10/03	2025	3/30	4/29	2025	9/23	10/23	2026	3/19	4/18 (3/30-4/18= +19)	
	-11			-11			-11						
15	2013	8/07	9/05	2014	3/03	4/01	2014	8/28	9/25	2015	**3/21**	**4/20 (4/01-3/21= -11)**	

-11 x 8 = - 88
+8 x 11 = +88

Note that none of the years begin in the winter, before 3/21, or after 4/18.

,

TABLE 7.
(Based on http://www.friesian.com/calendar.htm)
For more detail on TABLE 7, go to NASA Versus Hebrew (TABLE 12) HERE.

	1141	1369	1595	1825	2053	2281	2509	2737	After 747 BC
	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	19	
AD	← - - - - - - - - - - 1368 yrs - - - - - - - - - - →								

	394	622	850	1078	1306	1534	1762	1990	1990	2009
0	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	1989	2008
1	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	1990	2009
2	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	1991	2010
3	3/28	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	1992	2011
4	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	1993	2012
5	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	1994	2013
6	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	1995	2014
7	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	1996	2015
8	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	1997	2016
9	3/22	3/24	3/25	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	1998	2017
10	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/18	1999	2018
11	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/7	2000	2019
12	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/24	3/25	3-26	3/27	2001	2020
13	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	2002	2021
14	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	2003	2022
15	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	2004	2023
16	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/9	4/10	4/10	4/12	2005	2024
17	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/30	3/31	4-1	2006	2025
18	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/18	4/19	3-21	2007	2026
19	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/7	4/7	4/8	2008	2027

TABLE 8. More Patterns

01, 12, 04, 15, 07 (13-month Pattern):

01 (+11 = yr. **12**)
12 (+07 = 19) (19+04 = yr. **04**)
04 (+11 = yr. **15**)
15 (+04 = 19) (19+**07**= yr. **07**)
07 (+11 = yr. **18**)

See earlier TABLE 2a.

These dates form a 342-year pattern:

747 – 405 = 342 yrs.
405 – 63 = 342
-63 +280 = 342 yrs.
622 – 280 = 342
964 – 622 = 342
1306 – 964 = 342
1648 – 1306 = 342
1990 – 1648 = 342 342 x 19 = 6498

TABLE 9. Calendar: 1460 Years before the Flood

49	3957 BC	Adam BC
49		
49		
49	196	
49 x 4 196	3761 BC	Calendar BC
365		
365		Enoch lives 365 yrs
365		
365	1460	
365 x 4 1460	2301 BC	Noah's Flood BC
Note that 1656		Yrs after Adam

Note there are 1460 days in 4 years plus 1 leap day = 1461 days. This is related with 40, 400 and 4000 years. There are leap years in centuries 100, 200, and 300 but not in year 400.

According to the Jewish *Book of Jubilees*, Adam died in the 19th jubilee after Creation (49 x 19 = 931st year). This is also 49 19-year cycles.

Converting the Gregorian Calendar to the Hebrew Calendar

Of course, events of the past cannot be dated without using a calendar. We cannot control the orbit of the moon around the earth or the earth around the sun, but a calendar can be created and adjusted to represent the time to complete their orbits.

It can be observed that a year, in 4,000 BC, had 365.2425 days, and, in 2,000 AD, it has 365.24219878125 days, that is, the earth's orbit around the sun has decreased .00031 of one day in 6,000 years. Not much has changed. The average is 365.2422038 in 200,000 years.

The Gregorian calendar is based upon having 365.2425 days per year.

83,275.29 days in 228 years.
The Hebrew calendar has: 83,276.25 days in 228 years.
124,914.38 days in 342 years.
The Gregorian calendar has: 124,912.93 days in 342 years.

Therefore, since we cannot control the new and full moons, we can only adjust the Gregorian calendar by adding one day every 228 years.

It is off 9 days from 37 BC to 2016 AD, that is, in 2052 years (228 x 9). Naturally, this would affect Gregorian dates applied to history of the Hebrews, such as, when the temples were burned or when Christ was born or crucified.

It is also interesting that the Nabonassar calendar introduced in 747 BC began 1368 years (228 x 6) before the Islamic calendar was introduced in 622 AD.

How is the Gregorian calendar adjusted?

First of all, it is related to the spring equinox, March 21. There is a year when the Hebrew calendar begins on March 21. After this, there is a 13th month inserted (intercalated) during the next 19 years, in years 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17 and 19.

This produces a pattern that goes from the earliest on March 21 to the latest on April 18 in every 19 years. To adjust the calendar by adding one day every 228 years, one must change the 4-18 in one 19-year cycle to make it followed by 3-21 to begin the next 19-year cycle. This is done by swapping the 11 and 19 to begin the next 19 years.

TABLE 10. More research is needed to fully understand the inter-relationships among the following:

1656 + 52	= 427 x 4	427 x 7	= 2989	19 x 12	= 228
479 - 52	= 427	251 x 11	= 2761	165 + 63	= 228
164 + 228	= 392		228	300 - 49	= 251
49 x 8	= 392	479 - 251	= 228	300 - 135	= 165

Delaying the 19-year cycle (from 4-01+19=4-20 into 4-01-11=3-21) to Correct the Gregorian calendar every 342 yrs.

TABLE 11. Converting 4-20 into 3-21 after every 342 years

228 yrs	228 yrs			
3-30	**3-31**	4-01	4-01	3-21 to 3-31 = 10 days
		+19	-11	
4-18	4-19	**4-20**	**3-21**	< With the delay: 4-20 to 3-21
		-11	+19	19 delayed or 19 and 11 reversed
4-07	4-08	4-09	4-09	< Without the delay

This chart illustrates how the mismatch between the 12 x 19-yr. Gregorian calendar years and the 235 x 12 lunations 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).

TABLE 12. 228-Year Intercalary Cycle (747 BC to 622 AD) 1368 yrs

Julian Calendar 1st New Moon (Nisan 1) **in each 228 years** (19 x 12)		Revised Gregorian Calendar 1st New Moon (Nisan 1) **in each 228 years** (19 x 12)	
	Correction in AD 394		
Era of Nabonassar 747 BC	747	4-15	
	519	4-16	
	291	4-17	
	BC 63	4-18	
3/21	AD 166	4-19	Correction from latest new moon to the earliest new moon
-1	+228	-29	
3/20	**AD 394**	**3-21**	
-1	+228		
3/19	622	3-22	**1368 yrs**
	+228		
3/19	850	3-23	
-1	+228		
3/18	1078	3-24	
-1	+228		
3/17	1306	3-25	
-1	+228		
3/16	1534	3-26	
	+228		
3/16	1762	3-27	
-1	+228		
3/15	1990	3-28	**1368 yrs**
			Correction since 394 AD
	1990	(-29+7 =22)	
(21 – 15 = 6)	-166		
(342 x 5 = 1710)	1824		
	(228 x 8)		

TABLE 13. Related Topics

Introduction to Code 251	Conspiracy Against 251 Years	Jewish Timeline Creation 3761 BC	Age of the Universe	The Next World	Summary of Code 251
CODE 166	CODE 196	CODE 228	CODE 243	CODE 251	CODE 294
CODE 427	CODE 490	CODE 590	CODE 666	CODE 1260	CODE 1975
CODE1447	CODE 1900	CODE 2300	CODE 01010	CODE 6000	CODE 144000
Ancient Riddle Solved	Samaritan Code	Hebrew Roots Myopia	Numbers Unveiled in Visions	Three Views on the Exodus	Myths About Three Temples
Decoding the Oracles	Myths About Three Temples	Jews Preserved the Oracles?	Context of Revelation	Accurate Lunar Solar Calendar	The Next World
Sundials	6,000-Year Jubilee Calendar	The Third Temple Code	Kings	Duality	Letters
Armstrong & the Feast Days	Date of Creation	Rabbi Code	Hidden Feast Code	Code 666	Books
1900-Year Calendar	Armstrong 50-year Jubilees	Jewish Code 49	Holy Days and Proselytizing	Y-DNA Genetics	Cox Y-DNA
Other Myths	Sabbaticals-1	Mystery of the Shemitah	Unconnected Jubilee Cycles	Jubilee in 2022 AD?	The "Last Jubilee"?
Jubilees & "Lost Israelites"	Christian Passover 14th or 15th	Sabbaticals-2	Sabbaticals-3	Sabbaticals-4	Dance of the Planets

Missing Dimension of the Hebrew Calendar