NASA VERSUS THE HEBREW CALENDAR

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 9-11-2017)
(Translation: Copy & paste into: https://www.freetranslation.com/)

Regarding my views on dating the Messiah's arrival and using the Hebrew Calendar, note that my nephew was a Robotics Engineer for NASA for ten years, and I think he is pretty sure that NASA is very reliable for calculating the conjunctions of new and full moons and their associated solar eclipses during new moons and lunar eclipses during full moons. This is science. Days chosen to celebrate the new moons and full moons are a matter of religion, and every culture seems to have a different practice.

The Hebrew calendar is based upon religion; for instance, the Messiah cannot come on the first day of the seventh month if it is on a Friday. That would be a preparation day for the Sabbath. This is religion.

Allegedly, Adam first appeared on the first day of the seventh month, on the sixth day of Creation, on Friday, and this becomes the basis for the beginning of the Hebrew calendar in the fall, in 3761 BC. So Adam was created on the preparation day for the Sabbath. This is religion.

There is a 532-year "the Pagan Easter Cycle" (4 x 7 x 19 years, which equals 532). Not likely by coincidence, the Jews' date for Creation was in 3761 BC, that is, 532 years times 7 before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, not just a coincidence that Nebuchednezzar became as a wild beast in 569 BC, 532 years before Herod captured Jerusalem, and we know that Herod, Cleopatra of Jerusalem, Cleopatra of Alexandria, Ptolemy of Alexandria and Julius Caesar of Rome were highly involved with calendars.

Cycles begin with Creation and each 19 years is Quite Simple

532 years are based upon the 19-year lunar-solar calendar. To find the year of the cycle, one must begin with creation in 3761 BC. The same is done for oher patterns, such as, the 7-year, 49-year, 251-year, 427-year, 532-year and 931-year cycles. Allegedly, all cycles began at creation.

Each 19-year cycle is very simple. As in TABLE 1, each begins and ends on the same date on the Gregorian calendar. Seven times in 19 years an extra 13th moon leap is inserted. 235 moons equal 19 years. The 19-year Metonic luni-solar calendar has in 228 years 83,276.256 days. The 19-year Gregorian calendar has in 228 years 83,275.29 days and needs one more day against the Metonic. This pattern does not require postponements and delays for 228 years.

The Gregorian is linked with the spring equinox and solar year, but a separate Gregorian calendar can be adjusted to link with the new moons and lunar years every 228 years.

Years Begin With the First Day of Spring

Another example: The first day of the first month (Nisan 1 on the Hebrew calendar) begins 6 times every 19 years in the winter, a month early, not after the spring equinox. In years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19, it subtracts 11 days (instead of adding 19 days), which makes the next year arrive during the winter. From 344 AD to 2015 AD, 40 lunar years began in the winter.

It would seem more proper that the original 19 year cycle should begin with a new moon, on the first day of spring and then follow a simple rule as illustrated in TABLE 1. If the next lunar year arrives in the winter, (before the first day of spring) then 19 days need to be added (One moon of 30 days minus 11 days equals 19). Years begin in the spring. This is why September, October, November and December are called the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months.

165 Missing Years of the Hebrew Calendar

For Jewish chronology, I often consult Codex Judiaca. It is a great source for restoring the Assyrian captivity of Israel from 556 BC back to 721 BC, to restore Josiah's Reform from 458 BC back to 623 BC, or restoring the downfall of the temple from 422 BC back to 587 BC, and for restoring Esther from 360 BC back to 525 BC. This 165-year discrepancy in Hebrew calendar dating was not very obvious until the Behistun Inscription was found in Persia in about 1840 AD, but I've heard it is ignored in rabbinical schools, and Creation is allegedly still in 3761 BC.

Good luck on setting another date for the Messiah.

TABLE 1a. 19-year New Moon Boundaries From 3/20 to 4/19

NASA found at:

http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases2001.html

(Revised 7/23/2017)

Boundaries 3/20 to 4/19 (in blue) NASA Dates Earliest New Moon March 20	Latest New Moon April 19	Baby-lonian 19-yr cycle	Heb-rew 19-yr cycle	Date AD	Alleged winter months of the Hebrew calendar
	3/29 -11	16	8	1987	
3/18 +19		17	9	1988	**Equinox 3/21?**
	4/06 -11	18	10	1989	
3/26 -11 +19		19/0	11	1990	
3/15 +19	4/14 -11	1	12	1991	**3/15= Hebrew Calendar**
	4/03 -11	2	13	1992	
3/23 -11 +19		3	14	1993	
3/12 +17 →	4/11 -13	4	15	1994	**3/12= Hebrew Calendar**
	3/29 -11	5	16	1995	
3/19 +19		6	17	1996	**Equinox 3/21?**
	4/07 -11	7	18	1997	
3/28 -11 +19		8	19	1998	
3/17 →	4/16 -11	9	1	1999	**3/17= Hebrew Calendar**
	4/04 -11	10	2	2000	
3/25 -11 +19		11	3	2001	
3/14 +19 →	4/12 -11	12	4	2002	**3/14= Hebrew Calendar**
	4/01 -11	13	5	2003	
3/21 -11 +19		14	6	2004	**Equinox 3/21?**
3/10 +19 →	4/08 -11	15	7	2005	**3/10 = Hebrew Calendar**
	3/29 -11	16	8	2006	
3/18 +19		17	9	2007	**Equinox 3/21?**
	4/06 -11	18	10	2008	
3/26 -11 +19		19/0	11	2009	

Comments on TABLE 1: Spring New Year Makes More Sense

At the Exodus, Moses was shown the first slither of the new moon that began the first year. This new moon was not likely in the winter. It was 14 days before a full moon at the exodus.

All dates in TABLE 9a are when Nisan 1 began the first day of the first month of each year, from 1987 to 2015. The 19th year ends in 1990 and adds a 13th moon at the end of that year between March and April. Each time the extra 13th moon is added, the 19-year cycle switches from March to April.

Seven times in 19 years a 13th moon of 30 days is repeated on the same dates as in the previous 19 years in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19. Of course in those same years, the 11 days are subtracted while 30 days are added. This makes only 19 days added (30-11=19).

The cycle begins and ends on the same dates, and these repeat every 19 years on the same dates on the Gregorian calendar.

This pattern is very simple with no need to learn complicated delays and postponements, and any tampering with the cycle will likely ruin the pattern and make it unrecognizable. Nevertheless, someone has changed the original pattern.

Dankenbring's View

Dankenbring posted his research under the title, *When Does the Biblical YEAR Begin?* It is found here:

http://www.waoy.org/Passover_and_Abib.pdf

On page 6, he says the Hebrew calendar has new lunar years in the winter, before the spring equinox, in 1991, 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005, as in TABLE 1a.

He overlooks a calendar rule that demands a 13th moon of 30 days should be added in about every 3 years, in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 every 19 years. This means that, in 1990, 19 days should be added.

If 11 days were subtracted in 1990, before 1991, then 1991 would begin on 3/15, in the winter, as Dankenbring says. But the Jewish Court would likely delay that year for a month, until April 14 because there lacked a barley crop.

First month Became Winter?

Somehow the Hebrew calendar started beginning in the winter. In TABLE 1 the 19th year in 1990 is on 3/26, and the next year begins either on 3/15 or 4/14. This is done by subtracting 11 years or by adding 19 years (11+19 = 30). As in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19, **if subtracting 11 days places the next year before the equinox, then 19 days must be added** as in TABLE 1. The Hebrew calendar ignores these 19 days five times in 19 years.

If a new moon/new year began on Nisan 1 (as early as on 3/10) then the full moon and Passover could be 14 days later (on 3/24) after the equinox, after winter is over.

By adding 19 days (the extra 13th moon) this increases the next month from March to April in the next year (as in TABLE 1) and allows each year to begin in the spring, after the equinox. The 19 days must be added in the same dates: 3/26, 3/23, 3/28, 3/25, 3/20 and 3/26 (TABLE 1).

By subtracting 11 days, the year is returned from April back to March to often allow the years to begin in the winter. Eleven days must be subtracted from the same dates: 3/26, 3/23, 3/28, 3/25, 3/20 and 3/26. This would mean the Hebrew calendar would begin these years in the winter, before the spring equinox!

Dankenbring suggests that, if 9 of the 19 years did not start in the winter, if they began a month later, then the fall holy days would arrive a month later and would be too late.

The remedy for this is that the 19 years should not begin after April 19 or earlier than March 20. Simply add 19 days instead of subtracting 11 days after the previous year. The cycle repeats every 19 years. This warrants creating a 5th rule: "If a month incorrectly begins a year in the winter after subtracting 11 days, go back to the previous year and add 19 days. This will add 30 days, a 13th month (-11+30 - 11=19) as in 71 – 72 AD).

TABLE 1b. 19-year
New Moon Boundaries From 3/20 to 4/19
NASA found at:
http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases2001.html

(Revised 9/10/2017)

3/21 to 9/15 = 177 days **4/15 to 9/10 = 147 days**

Mar	10	00
Apr	30	15
May	31	31
Jun	30	30
Jly	31	31
Aug	30	30
	162 days	137 days
	15 September	10 September
	177 (6 moons)	147 (5 moons)

Boundaries 3/20 to 4/19 (in blue)

Four views on when the first new moon begins each year: HERE, HERE, HERE & HERE

Note: If new moons incorrectly begin in the winter, they need to be delayed one month to their proper beginning.

	NASA Dates						NASA Dates			NASA Dates	
	Earliest New Moon March 20	**Latest New Moon April 19**	**Baby-lonian 19-yr cycle**	**Heb-rew 19-yr cycle**	**Date AD**		**Trumpets Earliest New Moons 9/11 -**	**Trumpets Latest New Moons -10/09**		**Tabernacles Earliest Full Moons 9/05 -**	**Tabernacles Latest Full Moons -10/25**
2008		4/06 (06) -11	18	10	1989	+177		9/29 (30) -11			10/14 (14) -11
2009	3/26 (26) -11 +19		19/0	11	1990	+177	9/19 (19) -11 +19		+15	9/05 +19	
2010	3/15 (16) +19	4/14 -11	1	12	1991	+147	9/08 (09) +19	10/07 -11	+15	9/23 (23) +19	10/23 -11
2011		4/03 (05) -11	2	13	1992	+177		9/26 (29) -11	+15		10/11 (13) -11
2012	3/23 (24) -11 +19		3	14	1993	+177	9/16 (17) -11 +19		+15	9/31 -11 +19	
2013	3/12 (12) +17	4/11 -13	4	15	1994	+147	9/05 (05) +19	10/05 -11	+15	9/19 (19) +19	10/19 -11
2014		3/29 (01) -11	5	16	1995	+177		9/24 (25) -11	+15		10/08 (09) +19
2015	3/19 (21) +19		6	17	1996	+177	9/12 (14) +19		+15	9/27 (28) +19	
2016		4/07 (09) -11	7	18	1997	+177		10/01 (03) -11	+15		10/16 +19
2017	3/28 (28) -11 +19		8	19	1998	+177	9/20 (21) -11 +19		+15	10/05 (05) -11 +19	
2018	3/17 (17)	4/16 -11	9	1	1999	+147	9/09 (10) +19	10/09 -11	+15	9/25 (24) +19	10/25 -11
2019		4/04 (06) -11	10	2	2000	+177		9/30 (30) -11	+15		10/14 (14) -11
2020	3/25 (26) -11 +19		11	3	2001	+177	9/17 (19) -11 +19		+15	10/02 (03) -11 +19	
2021	3/14 (14) +19	4/12 -11	12	4	2002	+147	9/07 (07)	10/06 -11	+15	9/21 (21) +19	10/21 -11
2022		4/01 (03) -11	13	5	2003	+177	8/27	9/26 (27)	+15		10/10 (11) +19
2023	3/21 (23) -11 +19		14	6	2004	+177	9/14 (16) -11 +19	10/05	+15	9/28 (30) -11 +19	
2024	3/10 +19	4/08 (09) -11	15	7	2005	+147	9/03 +19	10/04 (03) -11	+15	9/18 +19	10/17 (17) -11
2025		3/29 (30) -11	16	8	2006	+177		9/22 (23)	+15		10/07 (07) +19
2026	3/18 (19) +19		17	9	2007	+177	9/11 (12) +19	1	+15	9/26 (26) +19	
2027		4/06 (08) -11	18	10	2008	+177		9/30 (02) -11			10/14 (16) -11
2028	3/26 (28) -11 +19		19/0	11	2009	+177	9/18 (21) -11 +19		+15	9/04 (03) +19	

Notes on TABLE 1b

My nephew has previously been a Robotics Engineer at NASA for 10 years in Houston, and we believe NASA has accurate knowledge on new moons, full moons and eclipses and will be the final authority during the foreseeable future, not the Pharisees and Hebrew calendar.

Nevertheless, the Hebrew calendar must be quite accurate, because there was a solar eclipse on the first day of the new year on March 20, 71 AD. There was a solar eclipse that blocked out the sun, and stars could be seen just after noon in parts of Greece. 2,000 years later, there was an eclipse on the first day of the sixth month, on August 23, 2017 AD, one moon before the feast of Trumpets on September 21.

In 72 AD, the lunar year began on April 7 instead of in the winter, on March 9. This explains the need for inserting the extra Adar II, the 13th month, in 72 AD.

However, science calculates the elliptical orbits of the earth and moon, not feast days. In contrast, every culture, tribe, nation or religion have calendars based on averaging, periodic delays, and postponements. These adjust by adding a 13th moon seven times every 19 years. Other adjustments need to be made to add one day to the Gregorian calendar every 228 years. These adjustments turn the calendar into a Gregorian Luni-Solar Calendar instead of a Gregorian Solar Calendar.

As for postponements, the Jews were to fast on the anniversary of when Jerusalem fell, not two days later. Jews would not dream of keeping Sunday as a memorial of the Sabbath. They would not postpone the Sabbath until the next day. If the Messiah were to come on the first day of the seventh month, it cannot be on a Friday, because that would interfere with a preparation day for the Sabbath.

The 19-Year Cycle

NASA does not have a 19-year cycle, but there is a close relationship between 235 moons and 19 years. These differ only one day every 228 years (12 x 19). The Gregorian calendar lacks one day in 228 years.

The Hebrew calendar begins its 19-year cycle in 3761 BC, but there is a second way it could begin. Over a thousand years, there are times when a new moon is on March 21, on the spring equinox, the first day of spring. The next year should not happen 11 days before the next spring equinox because the year would begin in the winter. Instead, a 13th moon, Adar II, should be added in order to begin the year in the spring.

In every 19 years after this, there is a year that begins earliest, on the equinox, on March 20, 21, 22, and the latest year begins on April 18, 19, 20.

If the 19th year ever begins on the equinox, a 13th moon, Adar II, prevents the new year from beginning in the winter, 11 days before the next equinox as in the present version of the Hebrew calendar, but this was not the case in 71 and 72 AD and becomes evidence that a calendar rule is missing. Those who would reject a new rule prefer to create and maintain unity with others by changing nothing. This is sad because the "fix" would be so simple to understand and follow as in TABLE 1b.

The Fifth Rule

How is the present Hebrew calendar kept in sync with the seasons? The "authorities" accept four rules of postponements. These rules cause the year to differ one, two or three days against the NASA dates based upon the conjunction of the earth, moon and sun. The new moons and solar eclipses that occurred in 71 and 2017 AD were not after observing the first slither of the new moon from Jerusalem. The sun does not shine on our side of the moon before or after an eclipse. It is invisible until crossing the sun.

The present Hebrew calendar avoids a simple rule: "When subtracting 11 days from the present new year to and causes the next year to begin in the winter, then a 13th moon needs to be added to force the next year to begin in the next spring."

This is not my solution.

The 13th moon could begin as late as March 20 causing the new year to begin the latest, on April 19.

In 71 AD, the year began the earliest, on March 20-21. The 12th month ended on March 8, 72 AD, in the winter, 12 days before the equinox on March 20. Therefore, the calendar added another 30 days, Adar II, because the year allegedly began on April 7, 72 AD. This would likely happen if "Rule Five" were applied.

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=71

There was a new moon one year and 30 days after March 20, 71 AD, on April 7, 72 AD.

The present version of the Hebrew calendar would begins the next year in the winter, on March 9, 11 days before the next equinox, in 72 AD.

Regulating the Calendar

To regulate the calendar, one must simply know when to subtract 11 days and when to add 19 days in the spring and fall (11 + 19 = 30) and to avoid beginning a year before March 21 or avoid beginning a year after April 19 (March 21 to April 19 = 29 days). This sets up a 19-year pattern that repeats over a period of 228 years.

After 228 years, the –11 and +19 is used to increase the Gregorian calendar one day to match the 19-year calendar. Presently, the Gregorian calendar is instead in sync with the spring equinox.

TABLE 1c. Genealogy and Context of Herman L. Hoeh

Jacob Hoeh
m: Eva Mueller

Karl Adolph Hoeh "Hach"
Carl Adolph Hoch
b: 4/30/1845 Gerhardsbrunn, Falz, Bavaria, Germany
1868 Port: Bremen, Germany to NY
Origin: Bohemia, Chechoslovakia
Naturalization in US: 8/07/1900
d: 1932 Santa Rosa, Sonoma, CA
Santa Rosa Odd Fellows Cemetery
m: Katherine Kohler
b: 1859 Germany
d: 1937 Santa Rosa, Sonoma, CA

Offspring:

After WW II, a widely distributed magazine claimed that Hitler was still alive in Argentina after 1945, that France and Germany would reunite with 10 nations and rise up overnight like a dragon from the sea, that they would invade America and bomb her 10 largest cities. The Good News was that supporters and proselytes of the magazine were promised a way to escape.

Google: ("plain truth" "Hitler in Argentina" HERE) for Hitler's alleged escape to Argentina in 1945… gets 10,600 hits! (New book on *Hitler in Argentina* HERE).

Contributors to the magazine included Herman L. Hoeh Kenneth Herman, Debar Apartian and Basil Wolverton. Hoeh's grandfather (b: 4/30/1845 Gerhardsbrunn, Falz, Bavaria, Germany) immigrated Santa Rosa, California with his wife and five children in 1889. Hoeh and Herman both spoke English and German and Apartian spoke English and French. All three and taught in the same college. Their common belief was centered on the rise of next world to overcome America, Britain and Israel.

Louis "Louie" Hoeh
b: 7/08/1883 Germany
to US in 1889
d: 1/01/1975
Pasadena, CA age 91
m: Marie Anna Steinbach
b: 10/15/1892
d: 10/07/1961

Private Frederick William Hoeh
b: 1889 Martiniz, Contra Costa, CA
d: 6/22/1918 WWI France
Arlington Cemetery

Charles "Charlie" Hoeh "Hoch"
b: 4/01/1891 CA
d: 7/10/1983 CA
Sebastopol Memorial Lawn Cem, Sonoma, CA
m: Irene Beryl Pomeroy
1891 – 1988 Santa Rosa

Flora Hoeh
b: 1893 CA
d: 1986 CA
m: Voght

Amy K. Hoeh
b: 1894 CA
d: 1929
m: William Bagley

Herman L. Hoeh
b: 1929 Santa Rosa, CA
d: 2004, Pasadena, CA
m: 1953 Isabell Kunkel

After these predictions failed, supporters and proselyte enthusiasm plundered, and needed to be rekindled. Co-writers increased their warnings against America and predicted it would fall after 1975. Income for "the Work" doubled every three years until the "Great Disappointment of 1975".

Bummer! America didn't fall! And "the Work" no longer doubled its income every three years (as warned in Deuteronomy 18:20). Time goes on, but others related to the Zionist, Messianic and Hebrew Roots "Awakening" continue to promote similar nationalistic views allegedly inspired by the Higher Realm.

The primary tools used for setting dates and predicting the downfall of America, Brittain and Israel did not include y-dna and NASA… tools available now. The Hebrew calendar began six out of every 19 years in the winter, before the equinox, and this affected the Holy Days observed.

Nevertheless, "the Work" grew to an annual income of ablut 150 million dollars due to the artistic skill of Basil Woverton, the horror stories and atrocity committed by the the Germans, who were allegedly "modern-day Assyrians". 3,800 soldiers were buried near Alsace Lorraine alone from 1915 to 1918. The entire Ludwig Dynasty vanished after WW I. The horrible times witnessed by the Hoeh family in Germany and the Apartian Family in Bern, Switzerland motivated tireless, independent study and effective, skillful reporting of each co-editor, which attracted much financial support.

Alfred Hoeh b: 2/15, 1893 d: 5:05/1915 WWI. Buried at Troyon, Lorraine, France.
Hermann Hoehne d: 1/23/1915 WWI. Buried at Troyon, Lorraine, France.

TABLE 1d. 19-year Pattern after 71 AD

There was a solar eclipse in 71 AD, on the first day of the Hebrew calendar, on March 20, on a new moon. The next lunar year would, therefore, begin 11 days before March 20, but this would begin the new year/first new moon in the winter, on March 9, 72 AD. Therefore, a 13th moon of 30 days needs to be added to make the year begin on April 7, 72 AD, in the spring, after the equinox on March 21 (Actually 19 days are added to March 20. 30 minus 11 = 19).

So here is a precident set after 71 AD for the 19-year pattern using NASA dates of new moons:

New Moons on the Equinox

Over the past 2,000 years, there have been times when there has been a new moon or eclipse on the equinox, on 3/20 or 3/21. In 71 AD, there was a solar eclipse on the first day of the Hebrew calendar, during a new moon, on the equinox on 3/21. Thus, the lunar and solar cycles merged on this date.

Previouly, other years began after the equinox. The Hebrew calendar allegedly began in the fall, on the first day of the seventh lunar month, when Adam first appeared on Friday, in 3761 BC, that is, 3724 years (532 x 7) before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC. Adam was allegedly on October 7 on the Julian calendar or September 7 on the Gregorian calendar. Counting backward to the first lunar month would make 177 days (30, 29, 30, 29, 30, 29 = 177 days), would be near March 26 or April 24 and after the equinox, not in the winter.

Adam first appeared allegedly on Friday, Tishri 1, the first day of the seventh month (on the feast of Trumpets) (about October 7 on the Julian calendar, which was about September 7 on the Gregorian calendar).

At the Exodus, Moses was shown the first slither of the new moon that began the first year in the wilderness. This new moon was not likely in the winter. It was 14 days before a full moon at the exodus.

The Jewish date of creation in 3761 BC was very likely set by counting 3724 years before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC (3761 – 37 = 3724). This is equal to seven Easter cycles (532 x 7 years), (196 x 19 years), and (76 x 49 years).

It is well known that 3761 is not the date of creation, therefore, an alternative method has been used to pin the new moons to the spring equinox.

From **259 to 1582 AD, there were 27 jubilees**, and Pope Gregory restored the equinox from 3/11 back to 3/21 by subtracting 10 days from the Julian calendar. It had gained a day every 128 years since Constantine's reform in 325 AD.

(From 31 AD to the Council of Nicea in 325 AD, there were 294 years, 6 jubilees).

In 1844 AD, the Millerites calendar delayed the first moon/new year from the equinox of March 21 to April 20 (NASA dates March 19 to April 17). See Notes on TABLE 6. Tishri 1 was allegedly 177 days later, on September 12, but was delayed to October 11, and Atonement/Jubilee was on Tishri 10, on October 22, 1844.

(The Messiah did not come, and this was called "the Great Disappointment of 1844".)

The Julian calendar began in 46 BC, when the equinox was on March 24, and the new moon/new year was 18 days later, on **4/11**.

In 31 AD, the new year/new moon was 3/11 (new moon), 3/27 (full moon), on **4/10 (new moon), 4/25 (full moon)**.

In **259: 4/11** ("2nd month) because of having no 13th moon before spring. The previous month was the 13th moon, on 3/14: http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=31.

In 325 AD, there was allegedly a 13th moon before spring, but a new moon/new year was on **March 10** (instead of **April 10**), and Passover was on **March 25** (instead of **4/25**). Without the 13th moon, the year would have begun on April 14.

In 1844 AD: March 13 (new moon); April 10 (full moon).

2013 AD: March 19 (new moon); April 3 (full moon);

2017 AD: Tishri 1 is allegedly on the fall equinox, on September 21 (NASA has September 20).

Problem: Calendar begins on March 20 or 21?

Occasionally, there is a new year, new moon or eclipse of the sun on the spring equinox, on March 20 or 21 (as in TABLE 1), when days and nights are equal. On March 20, 71 AD, a total solar eclipse was on the first day of the Hebrew calendar, thus proving the Hebrew calendar was actually correct. It began on a new moon, and stars could be seen at noon in Greece. The eclipse cycle demonstrates that the Hebrew calendar that year began when the moon was between the earth and sun and was, therefore, invisible. The first new moon that year was before the first thin crescent of the new moon was observed.

Likewise, on March 20, 2015, there was a total eclipse of a "super moon", when the moon was near its closest distance from the earth.

Problem: 235 Moons Slightly Longer than 19 Years

1.) The tropical calendar has 365 days and needs a leap year every four years to make it 365.25 days. It subtracts one day every 128 years against the spring equinox and the seasons.

It equals 365.2421988 days (365 +.25 –1/128 = 365.2421988 days per solar year)

2.) The Julius Caesar calendar had 365 days and needed a leap year every four years to make it 365.25 (365 + .25 = 365.25). It was one day too long every 128 years and needed to be corrected by the Gregorian calendar.

3.) The Gregorian calendar ignores the 128-year correction and simply deletes three leap days every 400 years: (365 +.25 -3/400 = **365.2425**), that is, (365 +.25 -.0075 = **365.2425**), that is, (365.2500 –3/400 = **365.2425**).

(365 + .25 = 365.25). It has 83,275.29 days in 228 years and needs one day every 228 years to match the Metonic.

4.) 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.

Correcting the Gregorian Calendar Again

Therefore, the Gregorian calendar has one day less in 228 years (19 x 12 = 228 years) than the Metonic calendar (19 x 12 = 228 years). How do we correct the one-day mismatch?

The days in 1,900 solar years and the days in 1,900 lunar years are set and are unchangeable and can only be represented by an accurate calendar. As said, the Gregorian calendar needs one more day every 228 years to match the Metonic calendar as seen in the following formula: 365 +.25 – 3/400 +1/228 = 365.2468859.

The 19-year Metonic calendar has in 228 years 83,276.256 days.

The 19-year Gregorian calendar has in 228 years 83,275.29 days and needs one more day against the Metonic.

The 19-year Metonic calendar has in 1368 (228 x 6) years 449,657.53 days.

The 19-year Gregorian calendar has in 1368.years 499,651.74 days and needs six more days against the Metonic.

The 19-year Metonic calendar has in 2736 years (228 x 12) 999,315.07 days.

The 19-year Gregorian calendar has in 2736 years 999,303.48449 days every 1368 years and needs 12 more days against the Metonic calendar.

The 19-year Metonic calendar has in 5472 years (228 x 24) 1,998.606.9.2 days.

The 19-year Gregorian calendar has in 5432 years 1,998.630.1 days every 5472 years and needs24 more days against the Metonic calendar.

How do we correct the mismatch between the Gregorian 83,275.29 and the Metonic 83,276.256 days every 228 years? First, the 19-year calendar begins on the spring equinox, March 21. This becomes the earliest intercalation date of all the seven intercalation years in 19 years. The latest of the seven intercalation dates in 19 years is on April 18 or 19 as in TABLE 2. April 19 is not allowed to become April 20, 21 or 22. Instead the earliest date in the 19-year intercalary sequence, March 21, will be next. After March 21, 11 days are subtracted as usual, and 29 days are intercalated. This adds only 18 days to the 19 years instead of the usual 19 days (-11 +29 = 18).

Second, the first 19 years must add 132 days to replace the missing 132 days in 19 years.

Third, the Gregorian calendar must add one day every 228 years to match the Metonic calendar.

Accuracy of the Present Uncorrected Gregorian Calendar against the Solar Tropical Calendar

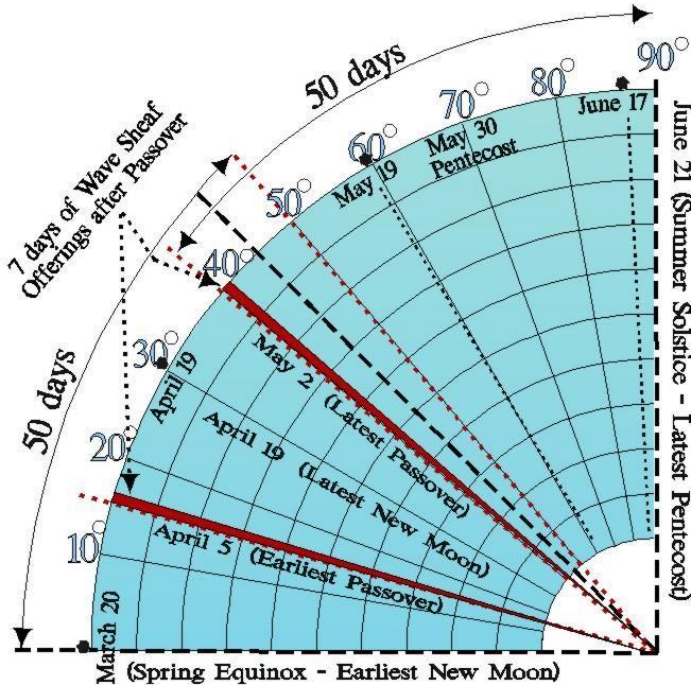
The Gregorian calendar has an error of one day in 3,300 years to match the tropical calendar, which represents the actual solar year in its proper seasons. This is .8 to 1.1 days behind the astronomical seasons in 4,000 years.

Sir John Herschel proposed adding an extra leap day at the end of 4000 years to increase the Gregorian calendar from 969 to 970 leap years in 4000 years. This would change the Gregorian from 365.2425 to 365.24225 days per year.

235 moons in 19 years are equal to 365.2467463 days times 19 years (or 6939.6881797 days), whereas, the present uncorrected Gregorian calendar has, 6,939.6075 days in 19 years (365.2425 days each). The 235 moons are, therefore, .0805 days longer than 19 Gregorian calendar years, .805 days longer in 190 years, 8.05 days longer in 1900 years, or 29 days longer in 6496 years.

The corrected Gregorian calendar illustrated in TABLE 2 is corrected one day every 228 years against the Metonic lunisolar calendar

TABLE 2. 19-year Solar and Stellar Boundaries
From 3/21 to 7/21 (Revised on 7/22/2017)



Sabbaticals, Stars and Sun Dials

569 BC was 49 years, one jubilee, before the second temple was founded in 520 BC. The first temple was founded in 968 BC, 64 sabbaticals before 520 BC. This is based upon a Sabbatical, seven-year calendar.

Recently, a 49-year cycle was based upon Ussher's date of Creation in 4004 BC. It is a belief that 1975 would be special (perhaps the last jubilee in 6,000 years), but the date of Creation has been very illusive. This is religion.

There is somethhing that weeks, years, sabbaticals and jubilees (49 years) and sun dials have in common. 52 weeks have 364 days and lack 1.24219 days every year, which amounts to (365 / 294 = 1.242 days). This would mean that, in every 294 years (6 jubilees), the 7-day weeks, 7-year weeks and jubilees merge.

From the spring equinox to the summer solstice, there are 90 degrees, that is 91 days. In each year, there are 360 degrees, which make 364 days (90 x 4 + 4) again with 1.2421 days of excess.

Egyptians' 30-degree 360-degree calendar added five days at the end of each year, and the Alexandrians wanted to add a 6th day every four years to create 365.25 days, but it was rejected until Julius Caesar.

Note that star calendars had one deacon every 10 degrees, 9 deacons in 90 degrees. Hezekiah's sundial went backwards 10 degrees. Solar days begin at sunrise and lunar days begin at sunset.

This should have some bearing on years beginning at the spring equinox, midway between summer and winter.

"Pagan Easter Cycle" taken from the Jewish Calendar?

The following tables illustrate the similarities and differences in the lunar "Pagan Easter Cycle" and the Hebrew calendars.

TABLE 3. 532-Year Easter Lunar Calendar

Earliest **New Moon** 3/07	New Year & Earliest **Full Moon** on 3/21 (on the Equinox)	3/22	Latest **Full Moon** on 4/18	4/19	+50 = Pentecost on June 18
		3/23		4/20	+50 = Pentecost on June 19
		3/24		4/21	+50 = Pentecost on June 20
		3/25		4/22	+50 = Pentecost on June 21
		3/26		4/23	+50 = Pentecost on June 22
		3/27		4/24	+50 = Pentecost on June 23
		3/28		4/25	+50 = Pentecost on June 24
		Earliest Easters Sundays 3/22 to 3/28		Latest Easters on Sunday 4/19 to 4/25	

---------- 29 days ----------

TABLE 3 more or less matches the Hebrew Calendar, which has its **earliest full moon** / Passover on or after the spring equinox.

HERE is a link to a Easter Calculator tool.

HERE is a search for "Easter Calculator". It got over 8,000 hits.

TABLE 4. 532-Year Hebrew/Babylonian Lunar Calendar (Revised 5/22/2017)

Earliest New Year **New Moon** (on the Equinox)	**Earliest Full Moons/ Wave Sheafs (Easters)** on Sunday 4/04 to 4/10	Latest **New Moon**	Latest Full Moons/ Wave Sheafs on Sunday 5/02 to 5/08	Latest Wave Sheafs (Easters)
3/20 +14=	4/03	4/18 +14=	5/02	+50 = Pentecost on June 21
	4/04		5/03	+50 = Pentecost on June 22
	4/05		5/04	+50 = Pentecost on June 23
	4/06		5/05	+50 = Pentecost on June 24
	4/07		5/06	+50 = Pentecost on June 25
	4/08		5/07	+50 = Pentecost on June 26
	4/09		5/08	+50 = Pentecost on June 27

---------- 29 days ----------

TABLE 4 begins each year on or after the first day of spring by moving the new moon 14 days to March 21. The earliest full moon would be 14 days later, on about April 3 to April 9.

TABLE 5. Dates When Years Begin (Revised 7/13/17)

19 yr Cycle	BC 64 to 31 AD	NASA Found HERE March	NASA Found HERE April
		19-yr Cycle March	19-yr Cycle April
19		**4/01**	4/30
01	73 / 54 / 35 / 16 / **03 / 22**	3/21 Winter?	**4/19** -11
02	72 / 53 / 34 / 15 / **04 / 23**	3/10	4/08 -12
03	71 / 52 / 33 / 14 / **05 / 24**	3/28	4/26 -10
04	70 / 51 / 32 / 13 / **06 / 25**	3/18	4/16 -10
05	69 / 50 / 31 / 12 / **07 / 26**	3/07	4/06 +19
06	68 / 49 / 30 / 11 / **08 / 27**	3/26	4/25 -12
07	67 / 48 / 29 / 10 / **09 / 28**	3/15	4/13 -11
08	66 / 47 / 28 / 09 / **10 / 29**	3/04	4/02 +19
09	65 / 46 / 27 / 08 / **11 / 30**	3/22	4/21 -11
10	**64 / 45 / 26 / 07 / 12 / 31**	3/11	**4/10 +19**
11	82 / **63** / 44 / 25 / 06 / **13**	3/30	4/29

Notes on TABLES 2, 3, & 4:

After the Jewish calendar court was crippled during the Bar Koshiba revolt against the Romans in 132 -135 AD, there arose a controvercy between the rabbis of Babylon and the rabbis of Jerusalem over correcting the lunar calendar. The Babylonian version began each year with the first new moon after the equinox (on 3/21). It was pushing Pentecost into the summer (as in TABLE 6a) when it was supposed to remain as a spring festival.

The Judean version began each year about 14 days earlier than the Babylonian, as early as 3/06 (+14 = 3/20). The rabbis of Jerusalem and the "Easter Cycle of Rome" evidently began their versions by starting their earliest lunar year about 14 days before the spring equinox, before the first day of spring, before the solar year actually begins (as in TABLE 7).

In contrast, **the NASA version** has a full moon in 166 AD on May 02 (03), 50 days before June 22.
The full moon 228 years after 166 was on May 02 (03), 50 days before June 22.
The full moon 228 years x 2 after 166 was on April 30 (May 1), 50 days before June 20.
The full moon 228 years x 3 after 166 was on 4/30, 50 days before June 20. Therefore, it becomes obvious that, according to NASA, during these 684 years (228 x 3), Pentecost never entered the time of summer, after June 22.

This problem seems irrevelant where there are separate calendars for the lunar and solar cycles. In this case, the lunar year would merely be the first new moon after the spring equinox, and there would be no controversity over when the new moons actually are. This is compatible with September, October, November and December being the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months.

The Easter cycle and the Wave Sheaf Offering are both on Sunday. The Pharaoh's armies died after the exodus at sunrise on Sunday, on the same day later called the Wave Sheaf. The manna ceased and the Israelites began eating the grain harvest on the day of the Wave Sheaf Offering. Displaced Zionists may resent this, but their Messiah first appeared on Sunday morning, on the day of the Wave Sheaf becoming the firstfruits of the dead.

Equinox and Solstice

There is a time every spring when days and nights are equal, and it it is called "Equal Nights" or equinox. It is one day in which the sun rises in the east and only makes a shadow east and west from where it rises in the morning until where it sets in the evening.

After March 21, the shadow begins to gradually move to the south as the sun moves northward until June 21, the longest day of the year. After June 21, the sun and its shadow move back overhead until September 21, when days and nights are equal again, and, after this, the sun moves on southward, until December 21, to create the longest night of the year.

A sundial tracks the four seasons.

The Greeks in Alexandria discovered long before the first century that the sun moves north from the equator each year until it reaches a well located in southern Egypt close to today's Aswan Dam. On June 21 at noon, the sun shined straight down to the bottom of the well.

A stake placed adjacent to the well had no shadow on June 21 at noontime, but, if the stake were moved to Alexandria, it would make a shadow of seven degrees at that time. This enabled the early Greeks to determine the distance in seven degrees and the distance in 360 were calculated to within one day even before the first century. Every four years the Nile flooded one day earlier on the calendar, and Venus rose one day earlier. This was corrected by Julius Caesar in 45 BC with his new Julian calendar.

The Sunday Easter Cycle

At the exodus, Moses was shown the first thin crescent of the new lunar year, which was most likely after the spring equinox, not during the winter. Likewise, the Rabanite Hebrew

calendar begins the lunar year with the earliest new moon on the equinox. Passover is 14 days later, and the Wave Sheaf Offering is on the next Sunday during the first full moon. Eventually, this Sunday will fall on each of these seven days.

In contrast, in the Pharisee Hebrew calendar, the earliest new moon is also about 14 days before the Passover if it were on the spring equinox, and the Wave Sheaf Offering is on the next Sunday during the first full moon. Likewise, the Catholic Lunar year begins with the first full moon after the spring equinox, and Easter is the first Sunday after that. This would mean the earliest new moon would be about 14 days before the equinox.

Easter and the Wave Sheaf are memorials of the beginning of new life in the spring, the firstfruit of the grain harvest and Christ being the firstborn of many brethern. One's death is more important that one's birth, and the resurrection is greater than death.

Just as there were three days and three nights from the Passover/Exodus to the drowning of Pharaoh's armies and another 50 days to Pentecost, there were three days and three nights from the Passover and Crucifixion to Easter and the Wave Sheaf. After this, there are 50 days to Pentecost.

Those who deny that Christ was Immanuel, God in the flesh, are antichrists who continuously set dates for the arrival of their Messiah. Of course, these minimize or completely ignore the beginnings of the Christian era. If Christ were conceived on Hanukkah, December 25, 5 BC, they would consider it unimportant. If Stephen saw him setting on right hand of the Higher Realm 3½ years after the resurrection, they would stone him.

After 228 years (19 x 12), A day can be added to the Gregorian calendar by switching from April 19 to March 21 by reversing the plus and minus before and after April 19.

Note that, in TABLE 8, some calendars (like the Hebrew Rabanite calendar) begin some years in the winter, about 14 days before the spring equinox. This places the earliest full moon on the equinox.

After 228 years (19 x 12), A day can be added to the Gregorian calendar by switching from April 19 to March 21 by reversing the plus and minus before and after April 19.
Note also in TABLE 8 that some calendars (like the Hebrew Rabanite calendar) begin some years in the winter, about 14 days before the spring equinox. This places the earliest full moon on the equinox

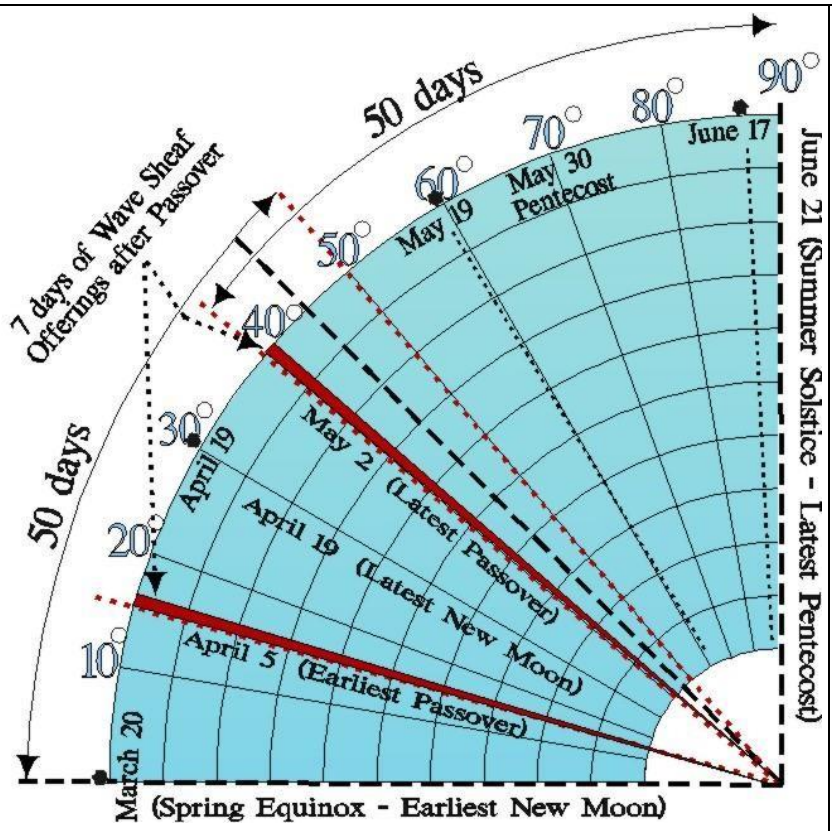
The "Pagan" 532-Year "Easter Cycle"

There is a cycle (of 4 x 7 x 19 years), which equals 532 years, but some call it "the Pagan Easter Cycle". Few have any idea that the Jews' date for Creation was 532 times 7 before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, any idea that Nebuchednezzar became a wild beast 532 years before Herod's capture of Jerusalem, that is, 49 years before the second temple was founded in 520 BC,and no idea the first temple was founded in 968 BC, 64 sabbaticals before 520 BC.

The Babylonian Jewish Rabbis began their lunar calendar with the first new moon after the spring equinox. This would place the earliest Passover 14 days after the spring equinox. This cycle implies that Nebonasser, Ptolemy, Julius Caesar, Cleopatra, and Herod once knew there were 532 years between Nebuchednezzar's "illness" and Herod. It implies that it was the Jews who subtracted 166 years between Nebuchednessar and Alexander to make 3761 BC as their date of Creation, that is, 532 x 7 = 3724 years before Herod. The Jews' date for Josiah's reform was 623 – 166 = 457 BC. The temple burned in 587 – 166 = 422 BC.

3724 years from Creation to Herod's capture of Jerusalem also has patterns related to 760, such as, 19 x 4 = 76, 532 + 228 = 760, 228 x 2 +76 =532, 76 x 49, and 532 x 7 = 3724.

TABLE 6b. The Karaite (Sadduccean-NASA) Calendar
Wave Sheaf Sundays after March 20, 2004
(Revised 6/30/17)



Over the past 2,000 years, there are times when there was a new moon on the spring equinox, on March 21 (or solar eclipse on that date as in 71 AD). Year 1 ends 30 days later, on April 19, but year 2 ends 11 days before April 19, that is, on April 8, as in TABLE 5.

The Egyptian months had 30 days, and years had 360 days with 5 days added at the end of each year, which makes 365 days. If a year happened to begin on the equinox, the summer solstice would be 90 degrees later, after 91 days. Alexandria tried to add a 6th day every 4 years but it was rejected probably because it would interfere with their usual 30 degree star calendars and solar calendars. Therefore, the leap year had to wait until Julius Caesar's calendar in 46 BC.

Insights on the "Sacred Calendar"

While attempting to understand or revise a lunar-solar calendar, there are several concepts that must be addressed:

1. Hebrew calendars are calculated from the Jewish date of creation, allegedly in 3761 BC. **3724** years later, in 37 BC, Herod captured Jerusalem. This "Era of Creation" consists of varius cycles, such as 196 cycles of 19 years, 19 cycles of 196 years (19 x 4 jubilees), 49 times 76 years, 532 x7 or 28 x 19 x 7, 4 x19, 7 x19, 28 x19, 49 x76, 186 x19, and 931 x4 years. Herod captured Jerusalem 931 years after Solomon founded the temple in 968 BC, and the Book of Jubilees says Adam died in his 931st year, in the 19th jubilee. Nebuchednezzar became as a wikd animal for seven years, in 569 BC, 532 years before Herod captured Jerusalem.

This supports the idea that the Emperors and kings actually ruled the calendars also, rulers such as Alexander, Ptolemy, Caesar, Cleopatra and Herod.

NOTES ON TABLES 6, 7, & 8
Babylonian Lunar Cycle 747 BC – 622 AD
(Revised 7/21/2017)

Pentecost is on Sunday, the 50th day after the Wave Sheaf Offering after Passover.

There are times during the last 2,000 years when the 19-year cycle began with a new moon on the spring equinox, that is, on March 20 or 21. In this case, each year in the 19-years begins and ends with the same pattern as follows:

Choice in every 228 years

1. -10= March 21 or +18= **April 18**
2. -11= April 08
3. -11= March 28
4. +**19= April 16**
5. -11= April 06
6. -11= March 26
7. +**19= April 13**
8. -11= April 02
9. -11= March 22
10. +19= **April 10** as in 31 AD
11. -11= March 30
12. + 19= **April 17**
13. -11= April 07
14. -11= March 27
15. + 19= **April 15**
16. -11= April 04
17. -11 March 24
18. +18= **April 11**
19. -10= March 31

Choice in every 228 years

1. -10= March 21 or +18= **April 18**

2. However, there is proof that **3761 BC is not actually the date of creation**. Therefore, the Hebrew lunar calendar must become associated with the seasons of a solar calendar. The longest day (Mid-summer) is on June 21 and the shortest day (mid-winter) is on December 21. Days and nights are equal on March 20 or 21 and September 20 or 21. On these dates, the sun arises and sets due east and due west, in the center of a road going due east and west. After March 1, **solar months** 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were named Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November and December. **Lunar months** began after March 20 in TABLE 6, and the 19th year ended on March 20. Seven times in 19 years a 13th moon was inserted on the same date (on the Gregorian calendar) as it was in the previous 19 years. **The pattern is very simple**, and any deviation from the dates messes up the pattern. NASA shows there is a difference of one day every 228 years between the solar and lunar 19-year/235-moons calendars.

Rabbinical Judaism begins each year the 1st day of the seventh month and is counted from their date of creation in 3761 BC. Their 1st month begins 177 days earlier (29 + 30 + 29 + 30 + 29 + 30 = 177). But, if the seventh new moon falls on Friday, it is delayed one day, until the seventh day.

This would mean Adam could not be created on the first day of the seventh month because it was on a Friday. The Messiah cannot arrive on the first day of the seventh month if it falls on a Friday. Such problems are faced when postponements are allowed after the new and full moons.

In 71 AD, there was a solar eclipse on the first day of the lunar year, when the moon was directly between the earth and sun, before the first slither of the new moon was actually seen. So, lunar years can begin during a conjunction.

After corrections every 228 years back to the first century, a new moon/new year on April 10, 31 AD (confirmed by NASA), which places the Passover on a full moon (when there was a lunar eclipse), on Wednesday, April 25.

Dr. Herman Hoeh states the following: at:

(http://www.giveshare.org/HolyDay/penteadj.html)

"**Note 3:** Spring of A.D. 31 was the 10th year of the 19-year cycle, which began in the fall of A.D. **30 and had 385 days**. **Note 4:** Intercalary means that the year had 13 months, instead of twelve. The extra month was added prior to Nisan and was called V'Adar. **Note 5:** The tenth year of the 19-year cycle started in the fall of A.D. 1930 and had 354 days."

This confirms that the above 19-year sequence has not actually changed over 2,000 years if corrected one day every 228 years.

Observed from 747 BC to 622 AD and Confirmed by NASA?

During Christ's ministry, from 27 to 31 AD, it is not likely that the Jews believed the first temple was burned in 421 BC, 490 years before the second temple would be burned in 70 AD or that the first temple was founded in 832 BC instead of in 968 BC or that Adam was created in 3761 BC. And yet, for those trying to date the Crucifixion claim with much confidence, this is exactly the calendar they were using before 70 AD! Is it really? Did the 19-year and 49-year cycles begin in 3761 BC? 3761 was in Adam's 196th year and Seth's 66th year (130 + 66 = 196)! (Note that 294 -66 = 228.)

Incidently, there were 196 years (4 jubilees) from 527 BC (when Esther arrived in Persia) until Alexander arrived in Jerusalem in 331 BC, and another 294 years (6 jubilees) to 37 BC, and 294 years from 31 AD to Constantine in 325 AD.

In 1999 a new crescent moon was sighted in Israel on the evening of March 18, two days before the equinox. Barley was not found as being ready to harvest as first fruits, in *abib*, until April 11; therefore, the next new moon, sighted on April 17, was the new moon of the *abib*. **This is evidence clearly refuting the idea that the new year always begins with the new moon nearest the Spring equinox.**

Again, there is a difference of one day in 228 years, and the new and full moons cannot be altered. The Gregorian solar calendar can add one day every 228th year by making 3/20 or 3/21 the next month instead of 4/18 or 4/19, by delaying the latest month in 19 years to the earliest month in 19 years.

Another recent source HERE. says the difference is only 2 hours after 228 years

https://www.google.com/#q=%22hour+by+hour+a+distinct+pattern+emerges%22

TABLE 7. Seven Months (Allegedly a year with 385 days)
From Trumpets (on 9/16/30 AD) to the Crucifixion (on 4/25/31AD)

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=31AD

(Revised 7/4/2017)

	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
September							**16**
9/16 Solar	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7/01 lunar	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
November	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
December	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
January	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
February	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2/12 Solar	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
= Adar 1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	1	2	3
March	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3/14	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
= Adar II	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4/10 = 1/1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
= Nisan 1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25			

Apr. 25 = Nisan 14
= Passover

New Moon on	September 16, 30 AD	Trumpets (NASA)
New Moon on	April 10-11, 31 AD	(NASA)
Full Moon on	April 25, 31 AD (Passover–Crucifixion)	(NASA lunar eclipse)

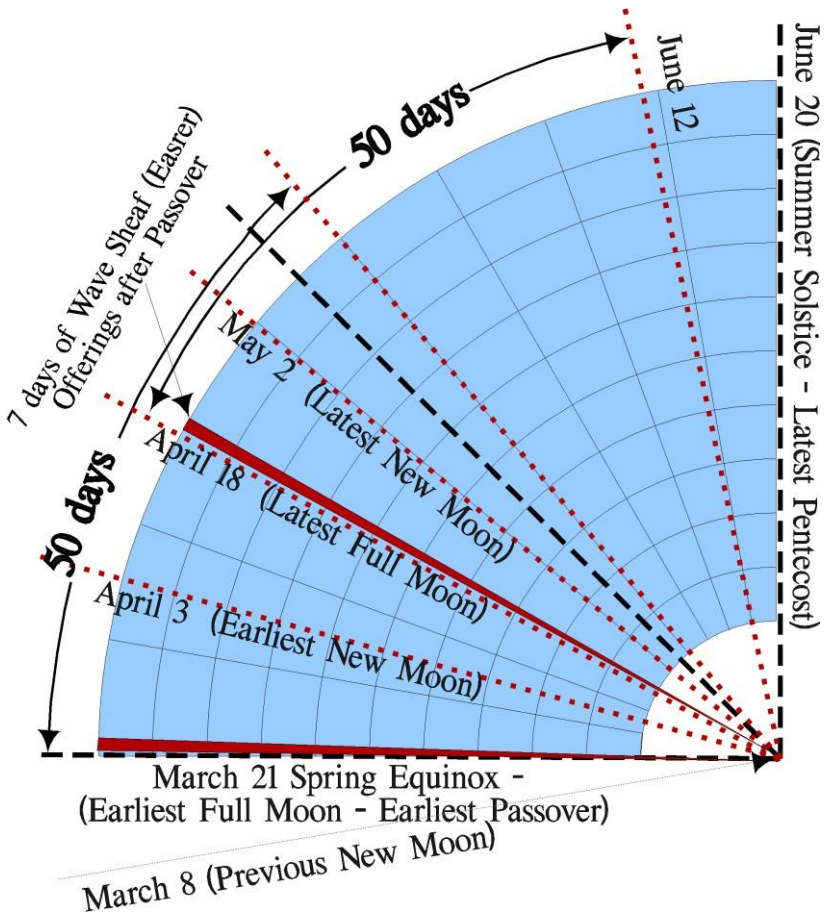
Notes: In 31 AD, there was a new moon/new year on **April 10** and a full moon on Wednesday, **April 25**, which some identify as the Passover **Crucifixion date**.

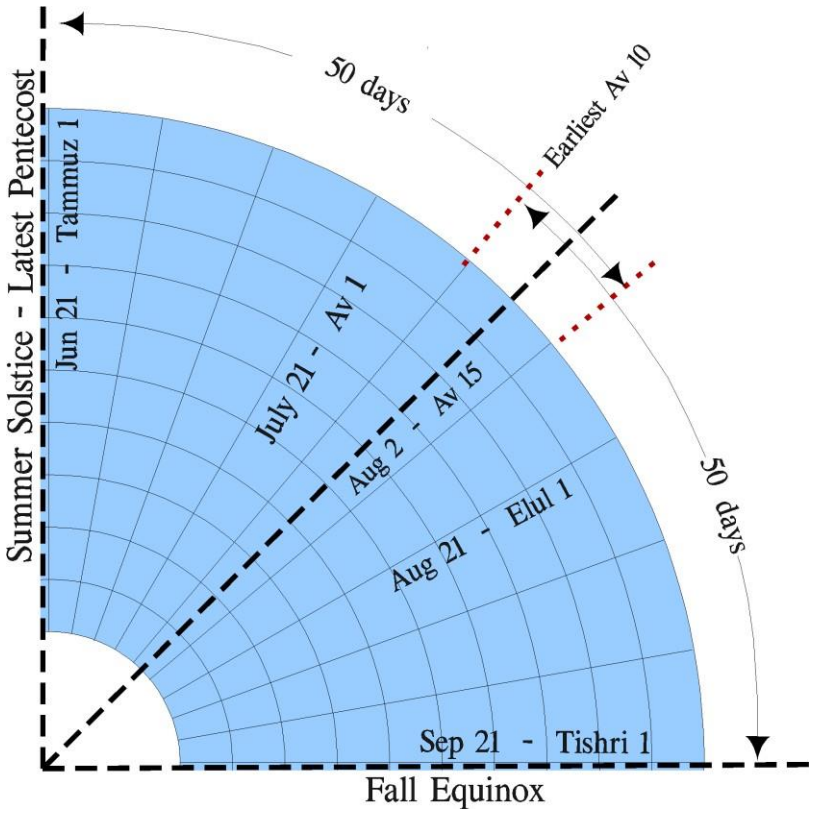
In 259 AD (228 years later) the new moon/new year was on **April 11**, **one day difference**.

From 31 to 259 AD, there were 6939 days x 12 (or 235 moons x 12 = 2820 moons).

However, in 31 AD, the new moon/new year of **April 10** is called Nisan (the first month) because there was a 13th moon before spring.

TABLE 8. Easter Sundays After March 21





NOTES ON TABLE 8

The following article is found at Wikipedia HERE.

"The date of Easter is determined as the first Sunday after the "paschal full moon" falling on or after the Spring Equinox (March 21). This "full moon" does not currently correspond directly to any astronomical event, but is instead the 14th day of a lunar month, determined from tables. It may differ from the date of the actual full moon by up to two days.[3] The use of tables instead of actual observations of the full moon is useful and necessary since the full moon may occur on different dates depending where one is in the world.

"The calculations to determine the date of the paschal full moon are somewhat complex, but can be described briefly as follows:

- "Nineteen civil calendar years are divided into 235 lunar months of 30 and 29 days each (the so-called "ecclesiastical moon".)
- "The period of 19 years (the metonic cycle) is used because it produces a set of civil calendar dates for the ecclesiastical moons that repeats every nineteen years while still providing a reasonable approximation to the astronomical facts.
- "The first day of each of these lunar months is the ecclesiastical new moon. Exactly one ecclesiastical new moon in each year falls on a date between March 8 and April 5, both inclusive. This begins the paschal lunar month for that year, and thirteen days later (that is, between March 21 and April 18, both inclusive) is the paschal full moon.
- "Easter is the Sunday following the paschal full moon.

"In other words, Easter falls from one to seven days after the paschal full moon, so that if the paschal full moon is on Sunday, Easter is the following Sunday. Thus the earliest possible date of Easter is March 22, while the latest possible date is April 25.

Earliest Easter[edit]

"In 1818, as a paschal full moon fell on Saturday **March 21** (the Spring Equinox), Easter was the following day—Sunday **March 22**—the earliest date possible. It will not fall on this date again until 2285, a span of 467 years.

Latest Easter[edit]

- "In 1943 a full moon fell on Saturday **March 20**. As this was before the Equinox, the next full moon, which fell on Sunday **April 18**, determined the date of Easter—the following Sunday, April 25. It will not fall on this date again until 2038, a span of 95 years."

Note: **The first and second temples both burned on AV 10** (587 BC & 70 AD)

March 13 or April 11?

There has been a controversy over whether the Crucifixion was on Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD. The year began on either March 14 or April 11. The Armstrongites chose April 11. Perhaps March 14 was too early for the barley harvest. Perhaps the barley harvest in Jerusalem was too early:

Moreover, another controversy was in 1844 AD over whether the year began on March 21 or April 10. The Millerites decided the Hebrew calendar was wrong to choose March 13. Again, the barley harvest in Jerusalem was allegedly too early.

The following quote is found HERE:

"The Millerites rejected the rabbinical first day of Nisan on March 21 in 1844, and chose the April new moon for the beginning of the true type of the ancient first month. April 19 was the day. They argued that the modern Jewish calendar is based upon decisions that were unknown in the time of Christ."

Full Moons on the Equinox

First it is obvious that the **Easter Cycle** allows a full moon on or after the spring equinox on 3/20 or 3/21. Easter is on the following Sunday during the full moon. This means that the new moon and new lunar year could be 14 days earlier, on about 3/06 or 3/07. The Easter Sunday sets the date for Pentecost 50 days later on Sunday. There is no Passover or 2nd Passover.

It is obvious that the **Hebrew calendar** allows a full moon (Passover) on or after the spring equinox on 3/20 or 3/21. The first of the firstfruits of the barley harvest is offered on the following Sunday during the full moon. The wave sheaf sets the date for Pentecost 50 days later on Sunday. This also means that the new moon and new lunar year could be 14 days earlier, on about 3/06 or 3/07 and becomes the basis for calculating the spring and summer's year's new moons and full moon. The 7th month is 177 days after the new year.

On page 9 of his work, *When Does the Biblical YEAR Begin?,* Dankenbring lists 5 years in the 19-year cycle that begin in the winter. T**he earliest year begins on Nisan 1, in 2005, on March 12.** This results from subtracting 11 days instead of adding the usual 19 days from the previous year and allows the feast of tabernacles (192 days later) to become the earliest date for the feast of Tabernacles (on September 20, Tishri 15). However, instead of allowing these 5 years to begin in the winter, 11 days could just as easily be subtracted during these 5 years in the fall from the previous years. This would still link 2005 with the fall equinox on 9/20.

Reservations

The reader is advised to proceed with caution when offered insider information on new moons and full moons. An educated person should already be aware that NASA already has these figured out. Anther may want to act as lifetime paid consultant by distributing his ideas that the lunar calendar is extreamly complicated, and Christians should return to their Hebrew Roots, to the sacred Jews, who have the keys to the "Sacred Hebrew Calendar".

Some want to attract prosilites to follow them on the promise that they will return together back to their homeland when their Messiah comes. The date is usually on the day of Atonement, when a future jubilee begins.

Others allegedly have insider knowledge about a "Secret Bible Code" if you buy the book. The code allegedly goes back to the Masoreh Text, which was only preserved in consenants only without vowels, but this is a secret. Some want something for nothing; so they create Tarot cards, palm reading, astrology and reading tea leaves. Jacob traded a bowl of soup for his entire inheritance. He usurped his land and is not a Christian thing to do.

From just a superficial study, it becomes obvious that the cycles of 7, 19, 49, 251, 427, 490, 532 and 931 were calculated by the Jews dated from a false date of creation in 3761 BC. Nevertheless, there is an alternative method for restoring the Passover and Wave Sheaf during each 19 years. There are years when the firsr new moon (new lunar year) begins on the equinox (on 3/21), and the Jewcred Hish new year would begin in the fall 177 days later, on the first day of the seventh month, 5½ days before the fall equibrewnox (182.5 -177 =5.5 days).

William F. Dankenbring posted his views in support of the "Sacred Hebrew Calendar" with a focus on new moons/new years between 1975 and 2005.

1. The first moons ranged from March in 1975 and March 12 in 2005 (9-10 days before the equinox).
2. He had photos of researchers searching for barley in 2005 nine miles east of Jerusalem while admitting it was only in spots and not in other places every tribe would have found barley at that time. Every tribe was to offer barley on a Sunday, during the first full moon after the equinox, not necessarily on the 16th of the month every year. Keep in mind that east of Jerusalem is a massive wilderness, where a goat was taken on the day of Atonement.
3. He said a new moon was sighted in Israel on March 12, 2005 and began a new lunar year. The following lunar calendar says March 12 that year was on the first day of Adar II, the 13th month, not the first: http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=2005. This same kind of game is played in dating the first month in 30 AD or 31 AD for dating the Crucifixion. In 2013 the Passover was during a heavy snow in Indiana HERE.
4. Dankenbring says that only the spring holy days must be after the equinox. This would mean that, if the earliest new moon were on March 12, then the Passover cannot be before the 14th day, before March 26 (12 + 14 = 26).

The Jewish date of creation was very likely set by counting 3724 years before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, this is equal to seven Easter cycles (532 x 7 years), (196 x 19 years), and (76 x 49 years).

Nevertheless, Dankenbring supports the Hebrew lunar calendar, which begins before spring five times every 19 years. Page 8: Anyone who believes otherwise allegedly has no leg to stand on, is just inventing things out of thin air, is not teaching the Bible, is not following the Jews, is full of erroneous opinions,. a false teacher, despises (church) government "dominion over him", presumptuous, a well without water, is blind, naked, ignorant, and is in spiritual poverty. "If you try to escape, there's some big monsters in the woods!" Wow! Sounds like a task master running a plantation! Even the civilized elite living in castles do not verbally abuse the unschooled villains and cotton pickers desperate to survive for another season. Perhaps Jewish proselytes found in all countries have little hope if they don't find Coulter's compendium on *The Christian Passover* and eventually return to Jerusalem with Dankenbring's compendium on lunar cycles. Publishers incourage this kind of hype.

Actually, the Judeans went into captivity for not having mercy on fellow Hebrews (Jer 34) in a sabbatical year, but, like the Levites of old, today's "spiritual Levites" are hired servants paid by proselytes who agree with their message about returning to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple and restore sacrivicial offerings. In reality, many "spiritual Levites" use the media to attract proselytes from afar and have little need for owning and maintaining buildings as the Levites of old, until their Messiah comes.

Back to Reality

Jewish law says that Trumpets cannot be on a Friday, and their Messiah cannot come on Trumpets if it falls on a Friday. And how about the dates chosen for the Passover and the Crucifixion?

However, it is common knowledge that 3761 BC is not the correct date, but an alternative view has been found.

Many have been right all along. The Hebrew calendar and Easter cycle use full moon lunar calendars. It is based upon the full moons that follow the nearest full moon on or after the spring equinox. This supports the proper timing of the spring and fall full moon festivals, the Easter/Wave Sheaf cycle and the Hebrew spring calendar.

Dankenbring covered this concept very well but was unable to discover an additional view, a new moon solar cycle, which is also true.

Confusion comes from the solar new moon cycle based upon the new moons between 3/21 and 4/19, after the equinox, as in TABLE 9a. This cycle verifies the concept that solar calendars begin on the first day of spring. September 21, October 21, November 21 and December 21 are the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months after March 21.

If 3761 is wrong, an alternative for restoring the 19-year cycle is to find the pattern of dates repeating every 19 years after a spring equinox. This method was used by Julius Ceasar,

Constantine, Pope Gregory and the Millerites. This method is not contrived for this present study.

TABLE 9a. (Revised 7/10/2017) 19-year Boundaries 3/21 to 4/18 (in blue)

NASA is from: http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases2001.html

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar for Nisan 1 (before the equinox)

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar for Tishri 15

Babylonian 19 yrs Cycle	(Nisan 1) From March 3/21	(Nisan 1) To April 4/18	NASA (Nisan 1) March 3/21 to 3/31	NASA (Nisan 1) April 4/01 to 4/18	September Tishri 1-15 New Moon & Full Moon	NASA Tishri 1 to Tishri 21 + 7 = Tishri 22	
12 / 00 1990	3/26 +19		3/26 +19	4/25		9/19 10/04	10/11
1 1991	3/16	4/16 -11	3/15	4/14 11		9/08 9/23	9/30
2 1992		4/03 -11	3/04	4/03 11		9/26 10/11	10/18
3 1993	3/24 +19		3/23 +19	4/21		9/16 9/30	10/07
4 1994	3/12	4/13 -11	3/12	4/11		9/05 9/20	9/27
5 1995		4/01 -11	3/31	3/29 11		9/24 10/08	10/15
6 1996	3/21 +19		3/19 +19	7/17		9/12 9/27	10/04
7 1997		4/08 -11	3/09	4/07 11		9/01 9/16	9/23
8 1998	3/28 +19		3/28 +19	4/26		9/20 10/05	10/12
9 1999	3/18	4/17 -11	3/17	4/16 -11	9/10	9/09 9/25	10/02
10 2000		4/05 -11	3/06	4/04 -11		9/27 10/13	10/20
11 2001	3/25 +19		3/25 +19	4/23		9/17 10/02	10/09
12 2002	3/14	4/15 -11	3/14	4/12 -11	9/06	9/07 9/21	9/28
13 2003		4/02 -11	3/03	4/01 11		9/26 10/10	10/17
14 2004	3/24 +19		3/20 +19	4/19		9/14 9/28	10/05
15 2005	3/12	4/12 -11	3/10	4/08 11	9/05	9/03 9/18	9/27
16 2006	3/30	4/01 -11	3/29	4/27 11		9/22 10/07	10/14
17 2007	3/19 +19		3/19 +19	4/17		9/11 9/26	10/03
18 2008		4/07 -11	3/07	4/06 11		9/29 10/14	10/21
19 2009	3/26		3/26 +19	4/25		9/15 10/04	10/11

Earliest 9/23

28 days

Latest 10/21

On page 9 of his work, *When Does the Biblical YEAR Begin?*, Dankenbring lists 5 years in the 19-year cycle that begin in the winter. T**he earliest year begins on Nisan 1, in 2005, on March 12.** This results from subtracting 11 days instead of adding the usual 19 days from the previous year and allows the feast of tabernacles (192 days later) to become the earliest date for the feast of Tabernacles (on September 20, Tishri 15). However, instead of allowing these 5 years to begin in the winter, 11 days could just as easilybe subtracted during these 5 years in the fall from the previous years. This would still link 2005 with the fall equinox on 9/20.

TABLE 9b. 19-year Boundaries 3/21 to 4/18 (in blue) (Revised 7/10/2017)

NASA is from: http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases2001.html
Dankenbring is from: http://www.waoy.org/Passover_and_Abib.pdf

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar for Nisan 1 (before the equinox)

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar for Tishri 15

Babylonian 19-yrs Cycle	(Nisan 1) From March 3/21	(Nisan 1) To April 4/18	NASA (Nisan 1) March 3/12 to 3/31	NASA (Nisan 1) April 4/01 to 4/09		NASA Tishri 1 to Tishri 22 September Tishri 1-15 New Moon & Full Moon	+ 7 = Tishri 22	
12/0 1990	3/26 -11		3/26	4/25		9/19 10/04	10/11	
1 1991	3/16 +19	4/16 -11	3/15 +19	4/14		9/08 9/23	9/30	
2 1992		4/03 -11	3/04	4/03 -11		9/26 10/11	10/18	
3 1993	3/24 -11		3/23 -11	4/21		**9/16 9/30**	10/07	
4 1994	3/13 +19	4/13 -11	3/12 +19	4/11		9/05 9/20	9/27	
5 1995		4/01 -11	3/31	3/29 -11		9/24 10/08	10/15	
6 1996	3/21 +19		3/19 +19	7/17		9/12 9/27	10/04	
7 1997		4/08 -11	3/09	4/07 -11		9/01 9/16	9/23	Earliest 9/23
8 1998	3/28 -11		3/28 -11	4/26		9/20 10/05	10/12	
9 1999	3/18 +19	4/17 -11	3/17 +19	4/16	9/10	9/09 9/25	**10/02**	
10 2000		4/05 -11	3/06	4/04 -11		9/27 10/13	10/20	
11 2001	3/25 -11		3/25 -11	4/23		9/17 10/02	10/09	
12 2002	3/14 +19	4/15 -11	3/14 +19	4/12	9/06	9/07 9/21	9/28	28 days
13 2003		4/02 -11	3/03	4/01 -11		9/26 10/10	10/17	
14 2004	3/22 -11		3/20 +19	4/19		9/14 9/28	10/05	
15 2005	3/12 +19	4/09 -11	3/10	4/08 -11	9/05	9/03 9/20	9/27	
16 2006	3/30 -11	4/01 -11	3/29 -11	4/27		9/22 10/07	10/14	
17 2007	3/19 +19		3/19 +19	4/17		9/11 9/26	10/03	
18 2008		4/07 -11	3/07	4/06 -11		9/29 10/14	10/21	Latest 10/21
19 2009	3/26 +19		3/26 +19	4/25		9/15 10/04	10/11	

TABLE 9b illustrates how the full moon could be on or after 3/21 when the new moon is about 14 days earlier than the equinox. It also illustrates how the new moon could be on or after 3/21. If subtracting 11 days places the next year before 3/21, then 19 days need to be added instead of subtracting 11. In years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19, simply add 19 days before the next year. This moves the cycle from March to April. This comes in handy in placing the fall season closer to the fall equinox on 9/21.

Year New	Year/Nisan 1	Tabernacles/Tishri 15	Tishri 22
1975	March 13 + 8 = 3/21	**September 20**	+ 7 = 9/27
1980	March 18 + 8 = 3/26	September 25	+ 7 = 9/32 = 10/02
1983	March 15 + 8 = 3/23	September 22	+ 7 = 9/29
1994	March 13 + 8 = 3/21	**September 20**	+ 7 = 9/27
2002	March 14 + 8 = 3/22	**September 21**	+ 7 = 9/28
2005	March 12* + 8 = 3/20	**September 20***	+ 7 = 9/27

TABLE 9c. 19-year Cycle of New Moons
if the cycle begins and ends on April 19
(Revised 7/15/2017)

Specific solar time V	Round Numbers V	365.2421988 Solar yr 354.36705 Lunar yr 10.87514 Difference

19-yr cycle		19 Epacts		Calendar Yr. begins on
19	01	00	Apr 01 +18	= Apr 19
1	-10.8752=	11	**Apr 19** -11	= Apr 08
2	-21.7504=	22	Apr 08 -11	= Mar 28
3	-3.0951=	03	Mar 18 +19	= **Apr 16**
4	-13.9703=	14	Apr 16 -11	= Apr 05
5	-24.8455=	25	Apr 05 -11	= Mar 25
6	-6.190112=	06	Mar 25 +19	= **Apr 13**
7	-17.065312=	17	Apr 13 -11	= Apr 02
8	-27.940512=	28	Apr 02 -11	= Mar 22
9	-9.285124=	09	Mar 22 +19	= **Apr 10**
10	-20.160324=	20	Apr 10 -11	= Mar 30
11	-1.504936=	01	Mar 30 +19	= **Apr 18**
12	-12.380136=	12	Apr 18 -11	= Apr 07
13	-23.255336=	23	Apr 07 -11	= Mar 27
14	-4.599948=	04	Mar 27 +19	= **Apr 15**
15	-15.475148=	15	Apr 15 -11	= Apr 04
16	-26.350348=	26	Apr 04 -11	= Mar 24
17	-7.69496=	08	Mar 24 +19	= **Apr 12**
18	-18.57016=	19	Apr 12 -11	= Apr 01
19	-29.44536=	00	Apr 01 +18	= **Apr 19**
20		11	+18	-11
21	-21.66348=	22	**Apr 19** -11	= **Apr 08**
22		03		
23		14		
24	-24.760448=	25		

30 –11 = +19 **29 -11 = +18**

Note that the epacts have remainder of 3 every 3 years, in years 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15. This pattern does not continue in years 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 and 33. There are other calendars based upon 30 and 33 years instead of 19 yrs.

These 11 missing days in each lunar year accumulate to 132 days in 12 years (11 x 12 = 132). To replace them, an extra 30 days are inserted as leap years during the 7 other years (7 x 30 = 133). These 30 days become only 19 days after subtracting the usual 11 days (-11 +30 =+19).

The extra day (133–132 =1) is subtracted at the end of the 19th year, which makes the last inserted month only 18 days (29 -11 =18) days inserted instead of 19.

19 years have 4 leap yrs., some have 5. These balance in 76 yrs. (19 x 4).

How to Calculate without a Hebrew Calendar

Finding the Wave Shief & Easter is no longer complicated. All we have to do is refer to the following link:
https://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/?year=2023&country=34

1. Type in the year, and go to March and April.
2. Find the full moon in March or April.
3. Note which weekday the full moon is on.
4. Go to the following Sunday to find the Wave Sheaf or Easter.
5. Then count 50 days until Pentecost Sunday.

Why study the lunar-solar calendar? We need to synchronize our watches with the Higher Realm.

Google for "lunar solar calendar" and you will receive 235,000 hits, and there are more than eight interactive, Hebrew calendar converters online, and each is different.

Becoming in Sync

Why should we be in sync with lunar as well as solar time? It is not likely just a coincidence that important events happened on lunar calendar dates.

For example Jerusalem's first temple was destroyed on Av 9-10, in 587 BC. The second temple was burned on Av 9-10 in 70 AD. The Romans twice on Av 9-10 plowed Jerusalem, once in 71 and once in 135 AD.

Another example: The second temple was founded on Kislev 24-25, in 520 BC, and the temple was polluted on Kislev 24-25 by Antiochus, until Kislev 24-25, at the time of Hanukkah.

Like the second temple, Christ, "the Chief Corner Stone", was perhaps conceived on Kislev 24-25, on:

December 25, in 5 BC
and born nine months later, in the fall.
(See calendar at: **Hebrew Calendar - cgsf.org** and Fred Coulter's *Harmony of the Gospels*, page 14).

There are other "coincidences".

Furthermore, these months were kept in sync with spring, summer and fall. Av was the fifth month and Kislev was the ninth month after Nisan, the first month, which began in the spring.

The Rabbinical "Hebrew" Calendar

Bible commentators slant on the rabbinical calendar goes something like this: "The Jews were assigned to preserve the oracles of God, and this includes the calendar". Actually, the new and full moons had been observed and recorded 750 years before the first century.

During the last 2,000 years, there were full moons on the spring equinox. These would be followed by the same pattern April 18 to March 21. This pattern predetermines the earliest and latest moons.

TABLE 10. (Dates based on link found HERE) (228-year cycle described HERE)
The intercalary moon is represented by +19 days (-11 + 30 = +19) Revised 5-10-2017

19 Years 2004 to 2023	Babylon 19-yr. New Moon Sequence Spring to Spring 1990-2009	Hebrew 19-yr. New Moon Sequence Fall to Fall 1998-2017	New Moons New Year **Rabanite** Jewish 19-year Cycle HERE, HERE, or HERE	Timeand date.com & NASA HERE	Timeand date.com & NASA	New Moons New Year **Karaite** Jewish 19-year Cycle	**Full Moons** on NASA Calendar **(moons in conjunction)**	**Wave Sheaf Sundays** 1-7 days after the **Full moons** on Hebrew Calendar	**Easter Sunday** According to Western Calendar	**Easter Sunday** According to Eastern Orthodox Calendar
2004	15	07	Wed 3-22	3-20	4-19	3-20	+16= 4/05	Sun 4/11	Sun 4/11	Sun 4/11
			+18	-10	-11	+19	+19			
2005	16	08	Tue 4-09	3-10	4-08	4-08	+16= 4/24	Sun 5/01	Sun 3/27	Sun 5/01
			-10	-11	-11	-11	-11			
2006	**17**	**09**	Sun 3-30	2-28	3-29	3-29	+14 4/13	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/23
			-11	+19	+19	-10	- 11			
2007	18	10	Thr 3-19	3-19	4-17	3-19	+14= 4/02	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/08
			+19	-12	-11	+18	+18			
2008	**19**	**11**	Wed 4-07	3-07	-11 4-06	4-06	+14 4/20	Sun 4/27	Sun 3/23	Sun 4/27
			-12	+18	+18	-11	-11			
2009	1	12	Sun 3-26	3-26	4-25	3-26	+13 Thr 4/09	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/19
			-10	-11	-11	-11	-10			
2010	2	13	Fri 3-16	3-15	4-14	3-15	+15= Tue 3/30	Sun 4/04	Sun 4/04	Sun 4/04
			+10	-11	-11	+19	-12			
2011	**3**	**14**	Wed 4-03	3-04	-12 4-03	4-03	+15 Mon 4/18	Sun 4/24	Sun 4/24	Sun 4/24
			-10	+19	+19	-12	-12			
2012	4	15	Mon 3-24	3-22	4-21	3-22	+14 Fri 4/06	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/15
			-12	-11	-11	+19	+19			
2013	5	16	Fri 3-12	3-11	4-10	4-10	+17 Wed 4/27	Sun 3/31	Sun 3/31	Sun 5/05
			+20	-10	-10	-10	-12			
2014	**6**	**17**	Mon 4-01	3-01	-10 3-30	3-30	+16 Wed 4/15	Sun 4/20	Sun 4/20	Sun 4/20
			-11	+19	+19	-10	-11			
2015	7	18	Sat 3-21	3-20	4-18	3-20	+15 Sat 4/04	Sun 4/05	Sun 4/05	Sun 4/12
			+18	-11	-11	+18	+18			
2016	**8**	**19**	Fri 4-08	3-09	-10 4-07	4-07	+15 4/22	Sun 3/27	Sun 3/27	Sun 5/01
			-11	+19	+19	-10	-11			
2017	9	1	Tue 3-28	3-28	4-26	3-28	+14 Tue 4/11	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/16
			-11	-11	-10	-11	-11			
2018	10	2	Sat 3-17	3-17	4-16	3-17	+14 Sat 3/31	Sun 4/01	Sun 4/01	Sun 4/08
			+19	-11	-11	+19	+19			
2019	**11**	**3**	Fri 4-05	3-06	4-05	4-05	+14 Fri 4/19	Sun 4-21	Sun 4-21	Sun 4/28
			-11	+18	+18	-12	-11			
2020	12	4	Wed 3-25	3-24	4-23	3-24	+15 Wed 4/08	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/19
			-11	-11	-11	+19	+19			
2021	13	5	Sun 3-14	3-13	4-12	4-12	+15 Sun 4/27	Sun 5/02	Sun 4/04	Sun 5/02
			+19	-11	-11	-11	-11			
2022	**14**	**6**	Sat 4-02	3-02	4-01	4-01	+15 Sat 4/16	Sun 4/17	Sun 4/17	Sun 4/24
			-11	+18	+18	-11				
2023	15	7	Wed 3-22	**3-20**	**4-19**	**3-20**		Sun 4/09	Sun 4/09	Sun 4/16
				-10	-11					
			4 of 19 yrs bef 3/20			2 of 19 yrs bef 3/20				

Note that the Rabanite (rabbi or Samaritan) calendar begins the year before the equinox on 3/16, 3/12, 3/17 and 3/14 with the Passover about 14 or days later, on 3/30, 3/26, 3/31 and 3/28. The Bible says little about such dates being too early, but the lunar calendar should likely begin after 3/20, after the first day of the new year. When Moses saw the first new moon before the exodus, it is not likely that it was during the winter, before the spring equinox. This is why September, October, November and December are the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months. 19-year cycle should restart after reaching the latest date, April 19, like the Karaite, priestly calendar in the 7th column.

Notes on TABLE 10.

Carl D. Franklin, in *Why the Crucifixion of Christ Could Not Have Occurred in 31 AD*, on page 10, explains that a calendar adjustment was proposed for 161 AD, that is, 98 x 19 years before 2023 AD (as in TABLE 8). There was fear that, without an adjustment, Pentecost would arrive on the first day of summer (as illustrated in TABLE 6 above. The proposed solution was to somehow make the 19-year cycle begin earlier after 161 AD. Evidently, they did not merely switch the +19 with the -11 to reset the cycle from 4/19 back to 3/21 in 166 AD as I explain in TABLE 5 at http://code251.com/accurate-calendar.pdf. Note that in TABLE 10 year 7 begins on 3/20 in both the Babylonian and Hebrew calendars.

A prevalent view is that, if the Bible does not say how to begin each lunar year, we can only follow the Hebrew calendar. We have another choice. It is reasonable to say that NASA can accurately calculate the new moons, full moons and eclipses within minutes of accuracy as illustrated in the center of TABLE 10. The actual dates of the new moons and full moons in 19 years are listed in the fifth column from the left. The dates of the new moons that begin new years have a blue background, and are all after the spring equinox, after March 21. The latest date to begin a year is on April 19. After 228 years, an adjustment of the 19-year cycle can be made by exchanging the +19 and -11 to cause 4/19 to become 3/20.

Astronomical new moons and full moons are fixed; therefore, all we can do is adjust our calendars and decide when a new moon is too early or too late to begin a new year. During the 19 year cycle an extra 30 days are inserted in the years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19. Since each year comes 11 days earlier, these 30 days are reduces to 19 days (30 – 11 = 19).

One 19-year cycle will have 4 leap years while the next will have 5 leap years but 76 years (19 x 4) come out even (76/4=19).

Note that NASA dates for the new moon are often 15, 16 and 17 days before the NASA dates for full moons, and yet the Bible has only 14 days. This is because the new moons in the Bible are counted from when the first thin slither of the new moon is actually seen. NASA begins the new moon when the center of the moon aligns with the centers of the earth and sun. This is why dates found at **hebcal.com** (in column four) are sometimes a day or two later than NASA because they are based upon seeing the first slither of the new moon a day or two after the sun, moon and earth are aligned perfectly (i.e. "in conjunction").

However, this sequence of hebcal.com are 14 days before the NASA full moons, but it departs from the 11 – 11 – 19 – 11 – 11 – 19 intercalery pattern because certain delays are applied. These delays are not biblical. Four times in 19 years the first new moon begins the years on 3/16, 3/12, 3/17 and 3/14, which would likely place the Passovers in the winter with snow on the ground… definitely not a time to reap the barley harvest for the Wave Sheaf Offering. Perhaps these years should be delayed one month. This is the case in 31 AD. The year began on April 10 (NASA), thd there was a lunar eclipse on April 25 (during a full moon), on the day of the Crucifixion. The Hebrew calendar began the year in March, but it was too early. This also happened in 1844 AD. The Hebrew calendar began the year 1844 in March, but research of the Millerites proved the barley would not be ripened in Jerusalem until April in that year (1844).

The Jewish Wave Sheaf offering and Easter are on the Sunday during the full moon. The Pharaoh's armies drowned in the sea on Sunday morning at sunrise (Ex 14:27), on the day later called the Wave Sheaf. The first Pentecost, when the Law was given on Mt. Sinai, was counted as fifty days after that day. Pentecost means "fifty count". The manna stopped 40 years later, after the Passover, on the same Sunday, when the Israelites reaped the first grain in the Promised Land (Josh 5:10-12).

Christ became the "firstborn of the dead", "the firstborn of many brethern", the "first of the firstfruits", when he appeared on Sunday morning at sunrise, on the day of the Wave Sheaf Offering (Luke 24:1).

It becomes perplexing to find proselytes turning against the possibility that Christ was likely conceived on the day of Hanukkuh, December 25, 5 BC and later appearing on the day of the Wave Sheaf Offering. "Well, these were not holy days, right?"

In conclusion, if Fred Coulter wrote 512 pages on *The Christian Passover* and, if Carl D. Franklin wrote 177 pages on *The Calendar of Christ and the Apostle*s, you would naturally assume they would get it right… especially if it were a matter of life and death for their readers. Perhaps this is why not one Christian was among the

Jews rebelling against the Romans in 132 AD, allegedly in a jubilee year and why the Jews have set false dates for their Messiah over the last 2,000 years.

A Physical Exodus and a Spiritual Exodus

Jewish tradition (Rabbi Jose) dated the Exodus as Thursday, Nisan 15. This influenced the Pharisees to initially date Pentecost as Saturday, Sivan 7.

In the first century, there is an old exodus and a New Exodus, an old covenant and a New Covenant, an old testament and a New Testament, an old manna and the New Manna, the old water and the New Water, the old serpent on a stake and New Serpent on a stake that takes away the "sting of death", an old Passover and a New Passover.

In the New Exodus, we have another Red Sea called "baptism", and we have another prince of this world cast down; we have an old Pentecost with old commandments and a New Pentecost with New Commandments, old things and new things.

TABLE 11.
The Days of the Weeks & Months
From the Crucifixion to the Resurrection

SUN	*MON*	*TUES*	WED	*THUR*	FRI	*SAT*
Nisan 11	12	13	14 Preparation Day	1st Month 15 Christ's 1st day in grave	16 Christ's 2nd day in grave	17 Christ's 3rd day in grave
Nisan 18 **Christ's Resurrection**	19	20	21	22 **First Week**	23	24
Iyar 23	24	25	26	27 **Sixth Week**	28 **40th day after Resurrection Christ ascends**	29
Sivan 1	2	3	4	Sivan 5 **Seventh Week**	6 1 day	7 2 days
Sivan 8 3rd day **Pentecost** Holy Spirit Given	9	10	11	12	13	14

During the plagues of the exodus, seven times the Pharaoh refused to allow the Israelites to leave Egypt.

These seven times are compared to Revelation, where seven plagues are during a second exodus, perhaps a "spiritual exodus" from a "spiritual Egypt", or "spiritual Sodom", where the church was exiled among all nations (Rev. 11:8).

NOTE: By comparing tables 9 to 12, there is an obvious parallel between the first exodus of Moses' time and the second exodus in the first century. One is for founding the old covenant church in the wilderness on the day of Pentecost, and one is for founding the new covenant church on the day of Pentecost. In the former, the Pharaoh drowns, and, in the latter, our final enemy, death, is defeated. In the former, the law is written on stone tablets; in the latter, the law is written on our hearts.

The Israelites reached the wilderness of Sin on Friday, the 15th of the second month where instructions were given for collecting manna during the following week.[1] They had reached Mt. Sinai in the third month, on the same weekday in which they had left Egypt (Ex. 19:1), and they were to be ready on the third day, on Sunday, on the day of Pentecost, for God to appear on Mt. Sinai (Ex. 19:11, 15, 16).

TABLE 12. ***First Weeks & Months***
From the Exodus to the day of Pentecost
When the "Church in the Wilderness" was Founded

SUN	*MON*	*TUES*	WED	*THUR*	FRI	*SAT*
1st Moon 11	12	13	Nisan 14 Preparation Day	Nisan 15 **Israel Leaves Egypt** Num. 33:3 **Camp at Succoth**	16 Num. 33:5 Day 2 **Camp at Etham**	Nisan 17 Num. 33:3 Day 3 **Camp at Red sea**
Nisan 18 **Pharaoh Drowns**	19	20	21	22 **First Week**	23	24
Sivan 1	2	3	4	3rd Month 5 Reach Mt. Sinai **Seventh Week** Num. 19:1	6 1 day	7 2 days
8 3rd day **Pentecost** Ten Command-mints	9	10	11	12	13	14

TABLE 13.
The Days of the Weeks & Months When Jericho was Surrounded

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1st Moon 41ST yr. 1st 7 yrs. begin	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 Circumcism **next to Jericho**	11	12	13 Passover	14 Israelites at Jericho
15 Wave Sheaf Manna ends 40 yrs. **Jericho Surrounded**	16	17 Seven Seven	18 days of days of	19 Unleavened Circling	20 Bread Jericho	21 **Jericho Falls**

The Book of Jubilees, Chapter 15, says, "And the cloud was lifted up on the first (day) of the first month, of the first year of the first period of seven years of the Jubil (**Jubilee**) even from the beginning of the entering in of the children of Israel…"

The Context of Exterminating the Promised Land

Forty years after the lamb was slain at the exodus, the Godless inhabitants of the Promised Land were meant to be exterminated. Armies carrying seven trumpets surrounded Jericho, and her wall came tumbling down.

The calendar in the year the Israelites entered their promised land is illustrated in TABLE 20. It was in the first year of the seven-year cycle, the first year of the jubilee cycle, the 41st year after the Exodus.

The Israelites crossed the Jordan River on the 10th day of the first month. They observed the Passover on the 14th day, which fell on a Saturday that year, and they would have eaten the symbols after sundown, assuming they were available. After sunrise, on Sunday morning, the 15th day, they, for the first time, ate the barley and other grain, the "firstfruits" of the land. Prior to eating, they first made an offering of the first of the firstfruits.

From this time onward, the manna, which they had eaten for 40 years, ceased to appear. It ceased on Sunday, the same weekday in which they had crossed the Red sea, when the Pharaoh drowned. They went around Jericho the first time on that Sunday, the 15th, and on the seventh day, the 21st day of the month, they blew the seven trumpets, and the walls of Jericho fell down.

TABLE 14.
When Jerusalem was Surrounded in 70 AD

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1 1 st yr. of 7 (new moon)	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13 **Passover**	14 **Romans Surround Jerusalem**
15 Wave Sheaf Offering… Manna Ends **Jerusalem Surrounded**	16	17 Seven	18 days of	19 Unleavened	20 Bread	21
		Seven	days of	Surrounding	Jerusalem	
Tammuz 25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-1	Ab (Av) 1-2
2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9
Av 9-10 **Temple Burned**	Av 10-11	11	12	13		
	Two moons before Atonement on Tishri 9-10					

More Focus Needed

Future research may prove more fruitful if it focused on the Wave-Sheaf-related events such as when creation began on Sunday, when the Pharaoh died on Sunday, when the manna began on Sunday, when the manna stopped on Sunday seven days before Jericho fell, Christ appearing on Sunday as the First of the Firstfruits of the dead in 31 AD and when the temple was burned on Sunday in 70 AD.

Some are teaching that the spring Holy days have been fulfilled from the Passover to Pentecost, that the fall holy days are yet to be fulfilled.

This implies that Christ has not yet become our High Priest who has gone behind a vail with blood from a sacrifice once and for all. This reflects the opinion of the Jewish rebells of 132 AD in the Bar Koshiba revolt who wanted their land back. They were not Christians.

Some say the Holy Days from the Exodus to the temple, from Passover Tabernacles, were first fulfilled in Jewish history.

TABLE 15. 19-year Cycle Dates NASA Calendar (with a -11 +19 Pattern)

This table shows 19-years (235 moons) gaining 2 days every 684 yrs (235 x 18) (291 BC - 394 AD) against our present Gregorian calendar dates.

	144 x 2 yrs	114 x 2 yrs	114 yrs	114 yrs		
	291 BC	63 BC	166 AD	280 AD	394 AD	
0	3/29	3/30	3/28	3/28	3/27	-2
1	4/17	4/17	4/16	4/15	4/15	-2
2	4/06	4/06	4/06	4/04	4/04	-2
3	3/27	3/26	3/25	3/25	3/24	-3
4	4/14	4/13	4/13	4/13	4/12	-2
5	4/04	4/02	4/02	4/01	4/01	-3
6	3/24	3/23	3/22	3/21	3/21	-3
7	4/11	4/10	4/09	4/09	4/09	-2
8	**3/31**	**3/30**	3/29	3/29	3/29	-2
9	4/19	4/17	**4/17**	**4/16**	**4/17**	-2
10	4/08	4/08	4/07	4/06	4/06	-2
11	3/27	3/27	3/29	3/26	3/25	-2
12	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/14	4/13	-2
13	4/05	4/04	4/04	4/03	4/03	-2
14	3/25	3/24	3/24	3/23	3/24	-1
15	4/12	4/11	4/10	4/11	4/10	-2
16	4/02	4/01	3/31	3/31	3/30	-3
17	3/22	3/21	**3/19**	3/19	3/19	-3
18	4/10	4/09	4/07	4/07	4/07	-3
19	3/29	3/29	3/27	3/28	3/27	-2

TABLE 16. Corrected Calendar: 4/19 to 3/20 (Compare the Friesian Calendar HERE)

This corrected calendar below gains 2 days in 684 years, 1 day in 342 years against the lunar calendar (235 moons x 6 = 19 yrs x 6).

	144 x 2 yrs	114 x 2 yrs	114 yrs	114 yrs		
	291 BC	63 BC	166 AD	280 AD	394 AD	
0	3/29	3/30	3/31	3/31	4/01	+2
	+19	+19	+19	-11	-11	
1	4/17	4/18	4/19	3/20	3/21	-27
2	4/06	4/07	4/08	4/07	4/08	+2
3	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/27	3/28	+2
4	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/15	4/16	+2
5	4/04	4/04	4/05	4/04	4/05	+1
6	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/24	3/25	+2
7	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/12	4/13	+2
8	3/31	4/01	4/02	4/01	4/02	+2
	+19	-11	-11	-11	-11	
9	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/21	3/22	-28
10	4/08	4/08	4/09	4/09	4/10	+2
11	3/28	3/28	3/29	3/29	3/30	+2
12	4/16	4/16	4/17	4/17	4/18	+2
13	4/05	4/05	4/06	4/06	4/07	+2
14	3/25	3/25	3/26	3/26	3/27	+2
15	4/13	4/13	4/14	4/14	4/15	+2
16	4/02	4/02	4/03	4/03	4/04	+2
	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	
17	3/22	3/22	3/23	3/23	3/24	+2
18	4/09	4/10	4/11	4/11	4/12	+3
19	3/29	3/30	3/31	3/31	4/01	+3

TABLE 17. How to Add -11 and +19 (30 – 11 = 19) (Revised 5/21/2017)

	144 x 2 yrs		114 x 2 yrs		114 yrs		114 yrs			
	291 BC		63 BC		166 AD		280 AD		394 AD	
	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
0	3/29		3/30		3/31		3/31			4/01
		+19		+19		**+19**	**-11**		-11	
1		4/17		4/18		**4/19**	**3/20**		3/21	
		-11		-11		-11		+18		+18
2		4/06		4/07		4/08		4/07		4/08
	-11		-11		-11		-11		-11	
3	3/26		3/27		3/28		3/27		3/28	
		+19		+19		+19		+19		+19
4		4/14		4/15		4/16		4/15		4/16
		-10		-11		-11		-11		-11
5		4/04		4/04		4/05		4/04		4/05
	-12		-11		-11		-11		-11	
6	3/23		3/24		3/25		3/24		3/25	
		+19		+19		+19		+19		+19
7		4/11		4/12		4/13		4/12		4/13
	-11		-11		-11		-11		-11	
8	3/31			4/01		4/02		4/01		4/02
		+19	-11		-11		-11		-11	
9		**4/19**	**3/21**		3/22		3/21		3/22	
		-11		+18		+18		+19		+19
10		4/08		4/08		4/09		4/09		4/10
	-11		-11		-11		-11		-11	
11	3/28		3/28		3/29		3/29		3/30	
		+19		+19		+19		+19		+19
12		4/16		4/16		4/17		4/17		4/18
		-11		-11		-11		-11		-11
13		4/05		4/05		4/06		4/06		4/07
	-11		-11		-11		-11		-11	
14	3/25		3/25		3/26		3/26		3/27	
		+19		+19		+19		+19		+19
15		4/13		4/13		4/14		4/14		4/15
		-11		-11		-11		-11		-11
16		4/02		4/02		4/03		4/03		4/04
	-11		-11		-11		-11		-11	
17	**3/22**		3/22		3/23		3/23		3/24	
		+18		+19		+19		+19		+19
18		4/09		4/10		4/11		4/11		4/12
	-11		-11		-11		-11			-11
19	3/29		3/30		3/31		3/31			4/01
		+19		+19		+19	-11		-11	

Each column in each table covers a 19-year cycle marking when each year begins. Each cycle begins and endson the same date. Years begin after March 20 (after the equinox), and the next year comes 11 days earlier. In three years the lunar year begins 33 days earlier, and a 13th moon (30 days) is added to bring the cycle closer to the equinox. This adjustment means the third year actually begins 19 days earlier (30 – 11 =19), and it happens 7 times, in years 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17 and 19.

The year cannot begin after April 19 (30 days after March 20).

The Gregorian calendar lacks one day every 228 years to stay in sync with the 19 years (19 x 12 = 228). Thus, a second adjustment needs to be added.

Lunar = 83,276.26 days;

Gregorian = 83,275.29 days.

TABLE 13 shows how the Gregorian calendar loses two days every 684 years. This adjustment causes 4/18 or 4/19 to be followed by 3/20 or 3/21, that is, six times in 1368 years (114 x 12 or 228 x 6 or 342 x 4 or 684 x 2).

This adjustment three times every 684 years keeps the Gregorian calendar in sync with the new and full moons of the 19-year cycle after each 228-year cycle by gaining two days every 684 years (as in TABLE 14, from 291 BC to 394 AD).

TABLE 18. Revised Hebrew Calendar
If Years began after first day of Spring (3/21) Revised 5/27/2017

New & Full Moons in 2004
(Compatible With NASA)

March

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
21 NM	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

April

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5 FM	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	**19 NM**	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	**01**

May

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
2	3	4 FM	5	6	7	8
9	10	**11**	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	**19 NM**	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

June

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
30	31	1	2	3 FM	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	**17 NM**	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27						

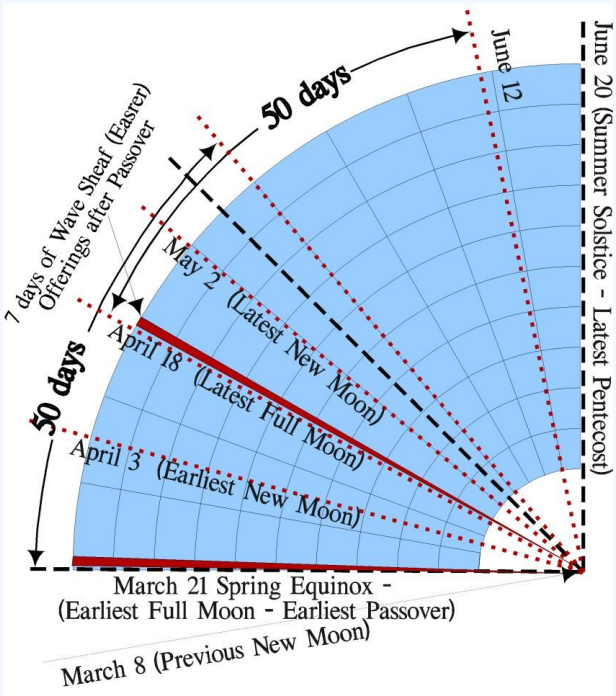
3/21 Nisan 1 **Earliest New Moon (NASA 2004 AD)**
10
3/31

05
4/05 Nisan 14 **Earliest Full Moon [Passover] (NASA 2004 AD)**
4/11 = Wave Sheaf in 2004 (1st Sunday after 1st full moon)
14
4/19 Latest New Moon
11 4/30 = 51

(5/01 = 50 days before the summer solstice)
04
5/04 Latest Full Moon (Passover)
05
5/09 Latest Wave Sheaf days on Sundays (Easter)
08
5/19 New Moon
12

03
6/03 Full Moon (5/30 = **Earliest Pentecost if in 2004 AD**)
14
6/17 New Moon
03
6/20 Summer Solstice
Longest day of the yr. (6/27 = **Latest Pentecost if in 2004 AD**)

10 + 05 + 14 + 11 + 04 + 07 + 08 + 12 +03 + 14 + 03 = 91 days (13 weeks)
03 + 07 + 08 + 12 +03 + 14 + 03 = 50 days (7 weeks, 1 day)



Swapping New & Full Moons in 2008

The Easter cycle differs from TABLE 11 in that it replaces new moons with full moons. This means that, if the full moon is on the equinox (on March 21), then Easter and the Wave Sheaf can be as early as March 21. If these happen to be on Sunday, then Easter (and Wave Sheaf) is delayed until the next Sunday, March 28.

The latest full moon can be as late as Sunday, April 18, and the latest Easter (and the Wave Sheaf) could be on April 19 to 25. The Easter cycle does not repeat on 6/12.

Likewise in the Jewish rabbinical view, the Passover can be as early as 3/22 (as in 2004 AD) when the equinox is on Sunday.

Sarting the year 14 days before the equinox and placing the full mon on the equinox allows Pentecost to be the earliest possible.

The following table is from link: http://www.friesian.com/calendar.htm based upon the Babylonian 19 years from 747 BC to 622 AD (19 x 72 or 228 x 6)

	7corrected		uncorrected	
0	**2736/2755**	4/8	**1989/2008**	4/7*
1	**2737/2756**	3/28*	**1990/2009**	4/26
2	**2738/2757**	4/16	**1991/2010**	4/15
3	**2739/2758**	4/5	**1992/2011**	4/4*
4	**2740/2759**	3/25*	**1993/2012**	4/23
5	**2741/2760**	4/13	**1994/2013**	4/12
6	**2742/2761**	4/2	**1995/2014**	4/1*
7	**2743/2762**	3/22*	**1996/2015**	4/20
8	**2744/2763**	4/10	**1997/2016**	4/9*
9	**2745/2764**	3/30*	**1998/2017**	4/28>
10	**2746/2765**	4/18>	**1999/2018**	4/17
11	**2747/2766**	4/7	**2000/2019**	4/6*
12	**2748/2767**	3/27*	**2001/2020**	4/25
13	**2749/2768**	4/15	**2002/2021**	4/14
14	**2750/2769**	4/4	**2003/2022**	4/3*
15	**2751/2770**	3/24*	**2004/2023**	4/22
16	**2752/2771**	4/12	**2005/2024**	4/11
17	**2753/2772**	4/1	**2006/2025**	3/31§<
18	**2754/2773**	3/21§<	**2007/2026**	4/18
19	**2755/2774**	4/8	**2008/2027**	4/7*

TABLE 19. 19-year Boundaries 3/21 to 4/18 (in blue)

			NASA	
Babylonian 19 yrs	**Earliest March 21**	**Latest April 18**	**Earliest March 21**	**Latest April 18**
1 1990	3/28 +19		3/26 +19	4/25
2 1991	3/16	4/16 -11	3/15	4/14 -11
3 1992		4/05 -11	3/04	**4/03 -11**
4 1993	3/25 +19		**3/23 +19**	4/21
5 1994		4/13 -11	3/12	**4/11 -11**
6 1995		4/02 -11	3/31	3/29 -11
7 1996	3/22 +19		3/19 +19	7/17
8 1997		4/10 -11	3/09	4/07 -11
9 1998	3/30 +19		3/28 +19	4/26
10 1999		4/18 -11	3/17	4/16 -11
11 2000		4/07 -11	3/06	4/04 -11
12 2001	3/27 +19		3/25 +19	4/23
13 2002		4/15 -11	3/14	4/12 -11
14 2003		4/04 -11	3/03	4/01 -11
15 2004	3/24 +19		3/20 +19	4/19
16 2005		4/12 -11	3/10	4/08 -11
17 2006		4/01 -11	3/29	4/27 -11
18 2007	3/21 +19		3/19 +19	4/17
19 2008		4/08 -11	3/07	4/06 -11
1 2009	3/28 +19		3/26 +19	4/25
2 2010		4/16	3/15	4/14
3 2011		4/05	3/04	4/03
4 2012	3/25		3/22	4/21
5 2013		4/13	3/11	4/10
6 2014		4/02	3/30	4/29
7 2015	3/22		3/20	7/18
8 2016	3/09	4/10	3/09	4/07
9 2017				
10 2018	3/30		3/28	4/26
11 2019		4/18	3/17	4/16
12 2020		4/07	3/06	4/05
13 2021	3/27		3/24	4/23
14 2022		4/15	3/13	4/12
15 2023		4/04	3/02	4/01
16 2024	3/24		3/21	4/20
17 2025		4/12	3/10	4/08
18 2026		4/01	3/29	4/27
19 2027	3/21		3/19	4/17
01 2028		4/08	3/08	4/06

The NASA dates (found HERE) on the right half of TABLE 19 are when the moon is directly between the sun and earth, before it can be seen. Dates on the left are days later.

Note that each of the 19 years begins and ends on the same Gregorian calendar date, and the 13th moon in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 begins on the same date as in the previous 19 years.

However, the Hebrew calendar postpones the new moons if they happen to be on Friday, (the preparation day for the Sabbath). This delay may affect those who expect their Messiah to appear on the feast of Trumpets, on a new moon, and postponements obstruct the natural, 19-year pattern.

Table 19 / NASA 19-Year New Moon Boundaries is from http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phases2001.html (Revised 7/05/2017)

The Downside of Chronology, Conjecture and Wild Speculation (Revised 5/28/2017)

Even after decades of writing and revising biblical research, it is still difficult to counter the massive amounts of public exposure based upon wild conjecture taken out of context. Here are some examples:

1. The Hebrew date of Creation is 532 years x 7 before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC. Herod becomes the beginning point in the gospels (Luke 1:5), but few know the context of 532 x 7.
2. King Nebuchadnezzar became a wild animal in 569 BC, 532 years before Herod captured Jerusalem, but few know this fits into a 532-year pattern (4 x 7 x 19 = 532).
3. Nebuchadnezzar's demise happened seven sabbaticals (49 years) before the second temple was founded in 520 BC, which was 64 sabbaticals (448 years) after the first temple was founded in 968 BC, and his demise lasted one sabbatical (7 years). Few know this fits into a 49-year pattern. Esther came to Persia five sabbaticals (35 years) later, in 527 BC, for a beauty contest, 1 sabbatical (7 years) before the temple was founded. She was crowned two sabbaticals (14 years) after Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC, 49 +14 after Jerusalem fell in 587 BC.
4. Creation in 3761 BC could be defined as the date in which 10 cycles began at the same time, that is, 7 days, 4 years, 7 years, 19 years, 49 years, 251 years, 427 years, 490 years, 532 years and 931 years. However, the 49-year jubilee pattern contradicts the alledged 490 years of Daniel 9, from 458 BC to 34 AD. Note that 34 AD is 70 years after 37 BC, not 49 years. The jubilees do not match. Nevertheless, the jubilees in Revelation 12 (in 34 AD) and revolt (in 132 AD) both merge with a jubilee in 458 BC.
5. Much speculation and conjecture about the "end of time" or "end of an era" are based upon these cycles. There have been Zionists, Messianic Jews, and others claiming to have Hebrew Roots. During the past 2,000 years, these have set at least 12 dates for their Messiah to come and draw them and their proselytes back to the Promised Land to get their land back, land which they claim Joshua had given their ancestors… and all 12 times they have been wrong.
6. Messianic Christian Zionists claim their exile has a dual purpose.
   a.) To teach Gentiles about Moses, the lunar calendar, the sabbath, holy days, the Passover, Pentecost, the future empire ruled from Jerusalem, the restored temple with Levite priests, restored animal sacrifices, tithing and the return of Elijah, king David and the Messiah reigning over all nations. This includes replacing the Christian era. Proselytes are encouraged not to wait for "the return" but should begin now to practice and become a teacher in that future empire. Of course, America will first come to an end, which is more than just implied by Jewish writers, such as Jonathan Kahn, who links the timing of America's fall with the sabbaticals in 2001, 2008, 2015 and 2022 AD and jubilees in 1917, 1967 and 2017.
   b.) To invite Christians to their meetings in order to create an impression they are converting to christianity and thereby keeping the laws passed by foreign goverments demanding them to convert to Christianity. There is less need to become "cryptic Jews".
7. To support such beliefs, references are quoted from the Jewish prophets, which are often taken out of context. For example, after the first temple was destroyed in 587 BC, Ezekiel was shown in 574 BC what the New Jerusalem would look like (in Ezek 40 to 48). To place his visions in our present context of today, they merely overlook the verses describing the Levites killing the restored sacrificial offerings. Likewise in Zechariah 14:20. Only 14:16 is quoted over and over about how all nations would come with presents to Jerusalem during holy days like they did in the time of Solomon's temple.
8. When the Jewish Zealots rebelled against Rome in 132 AD, in a jubile year, not one Christian was among them. Perhaps this explains why the Zealots denied that Christ was their Messiah, denied that He was possibly conceived on Hanukkah, on December 25, 5 BC, and born in the fall, denied that His resurrection was greater than His death, denied that His death was greater than His birth. This supports they were anti-christians, that Christ was not their Messiah. Likewise, perhaps others believe the Passover, a memorial of Christ's death, overshadows the Wave Sheaf, Christ becoming the Firstfruits of the dead.
9. Galatians and Hebrews warn us about returning to Jerusalem below and its Levites below, and sacrifices below by comparing this Jerusalem to Abraham's first wife, Hagar, his bond servant (Gal 4:21-31). There is no third covenant with Israel. There is only the Old Covenant and New Covenant. Moreover, gentile converts in other countries were not in Egypt at the Exodus Passover.
10. Truth is more valuable than associates who reject the truth. Nevertheless, members of a religious franchise or spiritual mafia may prefer to oust someone with "new ideas" even when they are obviously true. Sources quoted outside the franchise are often considered to be contraband.

TABLE 20. How the 19 years Begin & End on the Same Date
How the 13th Moons Repeat on the Same Date as in the Previous 19 Years

Dominical Letter		*First Passover Full Moon*		*Wave Sheaf Offering on Sunday (Easter)*	*Epact Condensed*	*Epact Defined*	*Golden Number*
dc	1976	April	14	18	00	00	1
			-11		+11	+11	
b	1977	April	3	10	11	10.8752	2
			-11		+11	+11	
a	1978	March	23	26	22	21.7504	3
			+19		-19	-19	
g	1979	April	11	15	3	3.0951	4
			-11		+11	+11	
fe	1980	March	31	6	14	13.9703	5
			+19		+11	+11	
d	1981	**April 19 (Latest new moon)**			25	24.8455	6
			-11		-19	-19	
c	1982	April	8	11	6	6.190112	7
			-11		+11	+11	
b	1983	March	28	3	17	17.065312	8
			+19		+11	+11	
ag	1984	April	16	22	28	27.940512	9
			-11		-19	-19	
f	1985	April	5	7	9	9.285124	10
			-11		+11	+11	
e	1986	March	25	30	20	20.160324	11
			+19		-19	-19	
d	1987	April	13	19	1	1.504936	12
			-11		+11	+11	
cb	1988	April	2	3	12	12.380136	13
			-11		+11	+11	
a	1989	**March 22 (Earliest new moon)**			23	23.255336	14
			+19		-19	-19	
g	1990	April	10	15	4	4.599948	15
			-11		+11	+11	
f	1991	March	30	31	15	15.475148	16
			+19		+11	+11	
ed	1992	April	18	19	26	26.350348	17
			-11		-19	-19	
c	1993	April	7	11	7	7.69496	18
			-11		+11	+11	
b	1994	March	27	3	18	18.57016	19
			+18		-18	-18	
a	1995	April	14	16	00	00	1
						+11	

Epact
365.24219 days
354.36700 days
10.87519 days difference

13th moon = 30 days
10.87519 = 11 days
19 days

13th moon = 29 days (in yr 19)

TABLE 21. How the 19 years Begin & End on the Same Date
How the 13th Moons Repeat on the Same Date as in the Previous 19 Years

			+18		-18		
a	1995	April	14	16	00	00	1
			-11		+11	+11	
gf	1996	April	3	7	11	10.8752	2
			-11		+11	+11	
e	1997	March	23	30	22	21.7504	3
			+19		-19	-19	
d	1998	April	11	12	3	3.0951	4
			-11		+11	+11	
c	1999	March	31	4	14	13.9703	5
			+19		+11	+11	
ba	2000	**April**	**19**	23	25	24.8455	6
			-11		-19	-19	
g	2001	April	8	15	6	6.190112	7
			-11		+11	+11	
f	2002	March	28	31	17	17.065312	8
			+19		+11	+11	
e	2003	April	16	20	28	27.940512	9
			-11		-19	-19	
dc	2004	April	5	11	9	9.285124	10
			-11		+11	+11	
b	2005	March	25	27	20	20.160324	11
			+19		-19	-19	
a	2006	April	13	16	1	1.504936	12
			-11		+11	+11	
g	2007	April	2	8	12	12.380136	13
			-11		+11	+11	
fe	2008	**March**	**22**	23	23	23.255336	14
			+19		-19	-19	
d	2009	April	10	12	4	4.599948	15
			-11		+11	+11	
c	2010	March	30	4	15	15.475148	16
			+19		+11	+11	
b	2011	April	18	24	26	26.350348	17
			-11		-19	-19	
ag	2012	April	7	8	7	7.69496	18
			-11		+11	+11	
f	2013	March	27	31	18	18.57016	19
			+18		-18	-18	
		April	14		00	00	

Epact
365.24219
354.36700
10.87519

13th moon = 29 days
10.87519 = 11 days
18 days

13th moon = 29 days (in yr 19)

Repetition of dates found in TABLES 20 and 21:

Upon careful observation, it becomes clear that the 19-year luni-solar calendar repeats itself at several different points.

First of all, the cycle begins and ends on the same date.

Seven times during the cycle a 13th month is inserted at the end of years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19. These 13th months are on the same dates as in the previous 19 years.

There are 235 moons in 19 years. Seven of them are the 13th moons. This means there are 228 other moons in 19 years.

The 228-Year Pattern

These 19-year repetitions continue for 228 years (19 x 12) in which time the 235 moons are one day longer than 228 years in the Gregorian calendar and solar calendars.

Repetition, pattern and design are evidence of a Designer. This research has found 479 years between the exodus and the temple. It has also explored a pattern of 251 years between Adam and the exodus. 479 minus 251 equals 228 years. During the Judges, the oppresstins lasted 111 years, and the Judges lasted 339 years. If the oppressions overlapped the judges, then the entire period lasted 228 years (339 – 111 =228).

All Cycles Began at Creation?

Upon careful research, one can discover a close relationship among King Herod of Jerusalem, Cleopatra of Jerusalem, Cleopatra of Alexandria, Ptolemy of Alexandria, the library of Alexandria and Julius Caesar of Rome. Caesar began the Julian calendar having 365.25 days after 46 BC. The tablets recording the 19-year lunar-solar calendar and eclipse calendar since 747 BC was preserved by Ptolemy. Herod's capture of Jeruslem in 37 BC became the basis for restoring chronology back to Creation in 3761 BC. This period of 3724 is equal to 196 19-year cycles or 19 196-year cycles (equal to 76 jubilees).

King Nebuchednezzar of Babylonia became as a wild beast for seven years in 569 BC. This was 532 years before Herod captured Jerusalem. 532 years equal 19 years x 7 x 4 ax in the "Easter Cycle". Creation was Seven Esther Cycles before Herod captured Jerusalem.

This becomes evidence the date of Creation was contrived to support the idea that all cycles began with Creation. These include the cycles of 4, 7, 19, 49, 228, 251, 427, 532, and others cycles as well.

Logical Alternative

Few today believe creation was in 3761 BC, but if the Jewish date is contrived, is there an alternative way to restore the luni-solar calendar other than starting with creation? Basically, there are three different ways.

1. One Hebrew (Pharisee) calendar's earliest Passover is on the first full moon after the spring equinox, and the Wave Sheaf Offering falls on a Sunday during the next seven days.

2. The Easter Cycle is used to locate the dates of Easter over 532 years (7x4x19 =532). Like the Hebrew calendar, Easter is during the next seven days after the first full moon after the spring equinox. After 325 AD, the Council of Nicea placed Easter during the seven days after the first full moon after 3/21 (the date of the equinox in 325 AD). The next new moon plus seven days would then be after the next full moon on 4/19. There are 29 days from 3/21 to 4/19 plus seven days brings the latest Wave Sheaf (Easter) to April 25.

When Dionysius created his Easter cycle of 532 years in 532 AD, a new moon was on March 22 according to NASA table now available.

3. In contrast, the rabbis of Babylonian and the **Karaite (Saduceen, priestly)** lunar-solar calendar began with the first new moon after the spring equinox.

The earliest Passover would be 14 days after 3/21 and the latest would be 14 days after 4/19. The Wave Sheaf would be during the first seven days after 3/21, and the latest would be during the next seven days after 4/9 and followed 50 days until Pentecost. This view allows the Passover to be during the firstfruits of the Barley harvest (not when there is snow on the ground) and prevents Pentecost from being after 6/22, after the summer solstice.

4. Moses was shown the first crescent of the first new moon just before the exodus, and it is logical this was not during the winter. It was after the equinox. Moreover, since the years since then have begun after the first day of spring, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months are in September, October, November, and

December.

Therefore, my own solution is to consult NASA to find when new moons have been on the first day of spring, on March 21, and the next moon would naturally be on 4/19. This would form a basis for constructing the earliest and latest dates in which a lunar year can begin during each 19 years.

If the new year began on 4/19, the second lunar year would begin 11 days earlier; the third year would begin 22 days earlier, and the fourth year would begin 33 days earlier.

By inserting a 13th moon of 30 days (actually 19 days after subtracting the 11 days as usual) the fourth year would return to begin on 4/16, within three days in which the first lunar year had begun on 4/19 in year one (as in TABLE 16).

Solution of the Nicean Council in 325 AD

After some disputes with Jewish Priests and rabbis over when the year should begin, a Pope received support from the Emperor to begin a new calendar in which Easter (Wave Sheaf) could be a Sunday during the next seven days after the spring equinox if a full moon had begun on the equinox.

However, if the next full moon begins on 4/18, the latest Easter (Wave Sheaf) could be during the next seven days after 4/18, until 4/25.

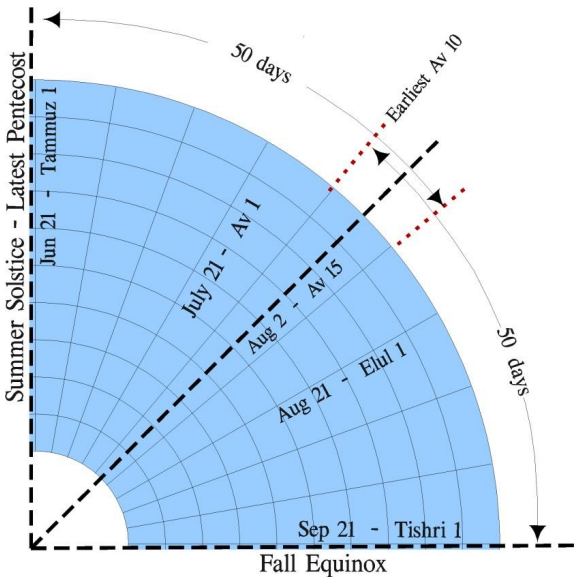
Likewise on the Hebrew calendar, the Passover (first full moon) could be on the spring equinox. The first Sunday after the equinox (during the first full moon) becomes the date of Easter (the Wave Sheaf Offering).

In contrast, when Moses was shown the first new crescent moon of the new year, it was most likely in the spring, after the spring equinox, not during the winter. Winter would be earlier than the 3/21 to 4/19 limits of the new moons mentioned above and in TABLE 20 and TABLE 21.

Atonement/Jubilee in 34 AD (3½ Years after the Crucifixion & Resurrection)

Many have misplaced the context of Revelation 12, where a "woman" (or church) flees into a wilderness for "the last 3½ years". Here are some clues to restore the proper context:

1. 34 AD has often been identitified as the ending of 10 jubilees (490 years) after 457 BC. This would allegedly end the 70 weeks of years allegedly found in Daniel 9. This would define the day of Atonement in 34 AD as the beginning of the jubilee.
2. An alternative view of the Jews is that 457 BC is when Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a restoration. The Judeans vowed to keep every word in the Torah including the sabbaticals and jubilees. This would also define the day of Atonement in 34 AD as the beginning of the jubilee.
3. Atonement in the fall of 34 AD is 3½ years after the Crucifixion and Resurrection in the spring of 31 AD.
4. 132 AD was 98 years (2 jubilees) after 34 AD. The Jews, thinking it was a jubilee year, revolted in 132 AD against the Romans to get their land back, land which Joshua had given their ancestors.
5. The Church was founded on Pentecost 50 days after the Resurrection in 31 AD. This finished the spring holy days during the New Covenant before the summer solstice, before June 21.
6. 3½ years after the Resurrection of Christ, Stephen saw the heavens opened to unveil an image of Christ standing on the right hand of God (Acts 7:56). Saul witnessed the event. Other witnesses were outraged, yelled at him, closed their ears, threw Stephen out of the city and stoned him (Acts 7:57-). These are labeled as "antichrists" elsewhere.
7. At that time and previously "there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles" (Acts 8:1).
8. As in Revelation 12, the "Manchild", Christ, was caught up into heaven, and the church fled into the wilderness of Judea for 3½ years, until the jubilee began on the day of Atonement, in 34 AD. Herod is labeled as a "dragon" persuing other offspring of of the "woman". It was Herod, not a dragon, who killed the children of Bethlehem.
9. Hebrews 9:10 speaks of another reform, one in which the high priest offered sacrificial blood behind a temple veil once a year, on the day of Atonement. In the reform, another High Priest removed the vail and offered His own blood to fulfill the day of Atonement (Heb 9:7-15).
10. Two goats were selected for the day of Atonement. One was to be sacrificed, and the other was to bear the sins of the people into the wilderness east of Judea. As for Saul, he made havock of the



The temple was burned twice, both times on AV 10, two moons before Atonement.

Twice Jerusalem was plowed like a field on AV 10
(71 AD and 135 AD) Jer 26:18;
Mic 3:12).

These could somehow be connected with reaping the grapes and treading them underfoot (Luke 21:24, 32).

Two crop seasons:
Early rain, latter rain
Spring and fall
Bread and wine

church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison.

11. Paul spoke of this "man in Christ above 14 years ago… such an one caught up to the third heaven… How he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter" (II Cor 12:2-4).

12. This was a vision, like John's Revelation (II Cor:12 1). Galations 2:1 speaks of this same 14 years between his conversion after 34 AD, until the Jerusalem conference in 49 AD. Revelation 5 is a vision of Christ on a throne surrounded by 100 million spirit beings.

13. "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word" (Acts 8:3-4). John took Christ's mother to begin the first church in Ephesus (Rev 2:1). There John baptised Polycarp, who moved on to Smyrna where he became a bishop (Rev 2:8).

14. John spoke of a pool that was in Jerusalem that was occasionally "troubled", and it would heal the first to enter. This indicates that John's writings could likely have been written before Jerusalem fell in 70 AD. This would explain how Nero Caesar, whose name counts to 666, is mentioned in Revelation 13:17-18. Nero died in 68 AD.

15. Revelation 14 speaks of grapes being fully ripe. This would be after the summer solstice, after June 21, close to the feast of Trumpets. Likewise, after the first exodus, the scouts were sent out, and they returned with giant grapes. Their bad report and lack of faith prevented the Israelites from entering and fulfilling the next feasts on Trumpets, Atonement and Tabernacles. Instead, they were fulfilled when Solomon finished the temple he built over the Gihon Spring, where he had been anointed king.

Perhaps more could be said about the fulfillment of other holy days. The feast of Tabernacles would likely be a world without end (Eph 3:21), when God is dwelling in mankind as in a temple until the corruptible is replaced by the incorruptible.

David's reign is associated with the 12 tribes of Israel and Jerusalem below that is in bondage (Gal 4:24). Christ's kingdom is Jerusalem above, in the Higher Realm, which is free, which is the mother of us all (Gal 4:24-26). In the first century, there was a clash between David's heirs in Galalee and the heirs of Herod. Herod was friends with Cleopatra of Alexandria and Caesar of Rome.

Back to Stephen's vision. It was not welcome. It was much too timely, because it clashed with another cherished view. The jubilee began that year, in 34 AD, on the day of Atonement, and their Messiah was expected to come during a jubilee to oust the Roman occupiers and to allow the Israelites to return to get their land back, which Joshua had given their ancestors.

Since then, I have found at least twelve other times someone has set a date for Christ's return at the beginning of a jubilee year. Prerhaps a coincedence: Messiah's coming… Christ's return. of the seventh lunar month, they would be allowed to return to their settlement they had originally been given (Leviticus 25:8-16).

Moses had told the Israelites that, after they entered the Promised Land, they should begin counting sabbaticals of seven years each, and, in the seventh sabbatical, in the fall, on the 10th day

One of the highlights of this study is to investigate various dates previously devised for the coming of the Messiah or for the return of Christ. There appears to be a pattern many of these false dates have fallen into. Here is a list of the ten Messianic Movements I've discovered, which are based upon what was believed to be the jubilee year.

1. After the Romans captured Palestine, the first Jewish revolt was easy to create because it began 3½ years before 70 AD.

All one had to do was to falsely claim the first temple was burned ten jubilees (490 years) before 70 AD, when the second temple burned, and, therefore, it would be time to oust the Roman occupiers and take their land back. Sure enough, the rabbinical date for the first temple burning is 421 BC.

2. The same thing happened in the second Jewish revolt in 132 AD. This time, instead of making 70 AD a jubilee year, they reasoned that, since Ezekiel 40:1 implies there was a jubilee 14 years after the first temple burned, there would also be one 14 years after the second temple burned, 14 years after 70 AD, in the fall of 84 AD and also one 49 years later, in 132 AD. The Judeans rejected Stephen's vision of Christ ruling in 34 AD, in a jubilee year, and they were rejecting christians two jubilees later, when they revolted in 132 AD. Perhaps they were anti-christians?

Again the Jews were anxious to oust the Romans occupiers and restore the temple, the Levite priests and sacrificial offerings. Bar Kochba became their Messiah. Nevertheless, the Romans ousted the inhabitants and exiled them throughout the Roman Empire, especially into Italy, Portugal and Spain.

3. 490 years after 132 AD, Mohammad left Mecca for Medina and found the Jewish inhabitants expecting their Messiah. It was their jubilee year. Mohammad felt that he fit the description, and today there is a mosque in Jerusalem on the temple mount.

4. In 1189, king Richard I left Normandy and began ruling in England as Richard de Lionheart. He organized the third Crusade against the Arab Moslems who were ruling Jerusalem. 1189 was considered to be the beginning of a jubilee year according to the rabbinical calendar, if creation were in 3761 BC. Richard became a type of Messiah.

5. In 1844, the Millerites predicted that Christ would return on the day of Atonement to begin the jubilee year, and the Jews would return to Palestine to get their land back. They calculated that it was 2300 years after 458 BC if the jubilees were 50 years apart.

6. The Millerites branched off into the Seventh Day Adventists and Church of God Seventh Day each having their own publishing facilities. A minister of the Church of God Seventh Day was a neighbor of Herbert W. Armstrong in Oregon, and he shared his literature with the Armstrongs until he could eventually sign Armstrong's ministerial license. This undoubtedly explains why Armstrong said Christ would fight Hitler and Mussolini when he returned. This was about 100 years after 1844, perhaps another 50-year jubilee.

This is based upon:

a. There are still offshoots of Armstrong that believe that jubilees are 50 years apart, that is, in 1844, 1894, 1944, 1994 and 2044 AD.
b. A quote from 1940: (http://www.herbertarmstrong.org/Plain%20Truth%201940s/Plain%20Truth%201940%20(Vol%20V%20No%2004)%20Nov-Dec.pdf) "The "DAY OF THE LORD" has not yet begun. It may be within one to five years (1941 to 1945)"
c. Autobiography of HW Armstrong
d. A copy of HW Armstrong's signed ministerial license
e. Attachments posted by an Ambassador College (student in 1973-75). I think it was posted at Giving and Sharing.
f. That neighbor became a leader over the Oregon Conference of the Church of God Seventh Day.
g. Church of God Seventh Day had its own publishing facility, and Armstrong would of necessity been exposed to its publications

h. Church of God Seventh Day had been exposed to the Millerites' belief that Christ would return on Oct 2, 1844, on Atonement, in a jubilee year. Publications based upon the Millerites are found HERE.
i. When Armstrong became independent, he continued to be supported by a fraction of members of Church of God Seventh Day, which believed the jubilee was in 1844 and would recur in 1944.

7. 1975 appeared to be another jubilee because it was 69 jubilees after Joshua crossed the Jordan in 1407 BC using today's secular dating for Joshua (1407 + 1975 = 3381 yrs = 483 x 7 = 49 x 69).

8. 1973 AD would be a 49-year jubilee if they began with the Jewish date for Adam in 3761 BC, and this also coincides

with a jubilee during Richard de Lionheart in 1189-90 AD at the beginning of the Third Crusade (*A Treatise on the Sabbatical Cycle and the Jubilee*, Zuckermann).

9. 1975 fits into a 50-year jubilee cycle if calculated from the Era of Abraham as 2016 BC (as in Eusebius' work) after adding to it to 2008 more years back to Adam. This would place Creation in 4024 BC and would make 1975 the end of 6000 years after Adam (6000 – 1975 AD = 4025 BC).

10. However, using Ussher's date for Adam, 4004 BC, 1975 becomes the last jubilee in 6,000 years ending in 1997 AD. This means 6,000 years are not equally divided by 49 since there is a remainder of 22 (1997 – 22 = 1975). It should be carefully noted that Ussher omitted 49 years, three years between Abraham and his father and 46 years for the temple (1012 BC instead of 966 BC).

11. It is likely there will be more dates set in the near future based upon the jubilee year. 2022 will be the 17th jubilee since De Lionheart's jubilee. It will be the 42nd jubilee after Herod captured Jerusalem in a sabbatical year. It will be the 48th jubilee after Alexander allowed the Jews to continue observing their sabbaticals tax free after 331 BC. It will be the 118th jubilee after the rabbinical date of creation, the 122nd jubilee after the true date of creation. If a person sees this and does not give it some exposure, he should be lumped together with the blind hypocrites without oil in his lamp.

12. If there were a jubilee in 83 AD, there would also have been one after 49 years (in 132 AD) and one 49 years previously (in 34-35 AD), when Paul was called to send the gospel to all nations. This implies that the Jews expected their Messiah to expel the Romans and give them their land back during the previous seven years.

Previous Fulfillment

In addition to these twelve "fulfillments" of the jubilee, there are two more needing to be mentioned.

Here is the background. In 623 BC, 98 years after the Assryian captivity of Israel in 721 BC, king Josiah found the lost book of Moses and began a reform. Judea agreed to begin keeping every word written in the book, which included the sabbaths, sabbaticals and jubilees. Thirty-five years later, in 588/87 BC, the Judeans were required to release their fellow Hebrew servants during the sabbatical year. They released them and then took them back again. Therefore the Higher Realm decreed a release of its own for Hebrew slaves by driving the Judeans captive into Babylon. Jerusalem and her temple were destroyed.

1. 49 years after the fall of Jerusalem in 587 BC, Cyrus of Persia captured Babylon and released the Judeans to return to Jerusalem after 539 BC (II Chronicles 36:23; Ezra 1:1,2).

2. 49 years after Josiah's reform in 623 BC, 14 years after the fall of Jerusalem, in 574 BC, the Higher Realm spoke of restoring the 12 tribes, Jerusalem, temple worship, Levite priests, and sacrificial offerings. This is likely what Solomon predicted when he dedicated the temple about 400 years earlier. Nevertheless, false prophets have used this return and restoration as a "foreshadow" of what would happen on their false dates they have set during the past 2,000 years.

3. Esther was crowned in the seventh year of the king of Persia. In *Codex Judaica*, this was at the age of 40, in 362 BC. However, this date was 165 years off (http://code251.com/jewish-timeline.pdf, TABLE 3.). *Codex Judaica* can be found HERE. After correction, the date Esther was crowned would be in 527 BC, that is, 4 jubilees before Alexander arrived in Jerusalem in 331 BC, which were 6 jubilees before Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC. Nebuchednezzar became as a wild beast 532 years before Herod captured Jerusalem.

This jubilee cycle in 37 BC does not align with or merge with the alleged jubilee cycle from 458 BC to 34 and 132 AD, and it does not align with the Millerite 50-year cycle from 458 BC to 1844 AD. Instead it merges with the 532 x 7 from Creation (in 3761 BC) to Herod (in 37 BC).

Who is "the Beast"? (Context of Revelation 13)

There were seven descendants of Julius Caesar who ruled the Roman Empire as in Revelation 17:10. "Nero Caesar" counted to 666 or 616 in Roman, Hebrew or Latin numerals. Nero died in 68 AD and was succeeded by Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domitian (Rev 13:11). Titus burned the temple in 70 AD. This identifies the Romans as the "Beast" entering Judea from the sea.

There are several clues that reveal just who the beast of Revelation 13 is.

Palestine belonged to Caesar, and Herod, king of Judea, received his power from Rome, from Caesar, and Herod could then bestow his four divisions (tetrarchs) in Palestine to his three sons if Caesar, the Roman Emperor, gave his consent.

Another clue is that the Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive emperors after Julius Caesar, after 44 BC, until after Nero Caesar's death in 68 AD (Rev. 17:9-10).

"Here is the mind which has wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits… there are seven kings: Five are fallen, one is, and one is yet to come" (Rev17:10).

These are (1.) Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), (2) Augustus Caesar (31 BC-14AD, (3) Tiberius Caesar (14-37 AD), (4) Gaus, i.e.,

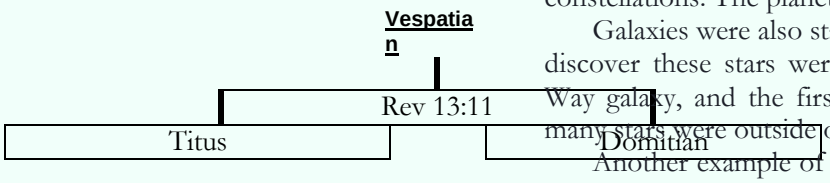
Caligula Caesar (37-41 AD), (5) Claudius Caesar (41-54 AD) and (6) Nero Caesar (54-68 AD). These were all Caesars.

"Five are fallen, and one is": The Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive kings including Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), before 70 AD (Rev. 17:9-10). Julius was not an emperor, but they were six successive kings. Who was the sixth? Hint: "Nero Caesar" counted to 666 as illustrated above (Rev 13:18). These six are all found in Revelation 13.

Who is the seventh king or Emperor? Within this context, there would also be the 7th king, the one "yet to come". https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree

Verse 11: "I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and spoke as a dragon.
And he exercised all the power of the first beast before him…"

It is no mystery that Vespasian ruled the area of Palestine while under King Nero, and he became the next emperor after Nero's suicide in 68 AD. He had two "horns" who became Emperors after the death of Vespatian, Titus, and Domitian. It is called "another beast", and it had two horns called the Flavian dynasty consisting of Vespatian and his two sons, Domitian and Titus.



Titus is credited with burning the temple in 70 AD. Verse 11 speaks of an eighth king. This is likely Titus who burned the Temple and took its gold to Rome to rebuild her coliseum, which had been burned by Nero.

The "woman" riding the beast is described here as Herod's Jerusalem and his Judean vipers and henchmen: "Behold I send you prophets, and wise men, and scribes; and some of them you kill and crucify… That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Able unto the blood of Barachrias son of Barachias, whom yoy slew between the temple and the alter… Your house has left you desolate… There shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down" (Mat 23:31-39; 24:2). This happened in 70 AD.

Fulfillment

In contrast and in a spiritual sense, the Spiritual Manna from heaven went forth, and the Spiritual Water from heaven ran from the Spiritual Mount of Olives. The Passover was fulfilled; the 12 scouts went forth; the temple veil was physically and spiritually removed and Pentecost was fulfilled. Stephen saw the throne beyond the veil, and Paul was called to enable the Higher Realm to dwell with ordinary people in all nations to fulfill the jubilee. Nevertheless, the Zionists await the jubilee trumpet to blow to allow them to return with their proselytes from all nations to get their land back, to rebuild the temple, to restore the Levite priesthood, sacrificial offerings (and for Abraham to return to his bondwoman, Haggar?) (Gal 4:24; Heb 7&8).

These twelve anti-Christian movements based upon incorrect dates for the coming of the Messiah should be an allert for those who are exposed to literature from the Hebrew Roots, Christian Messianic, Latter Day Saints, semi-Jewish, and Zionist movements.

Together these items form belief systems based upon circumstantial evidence and conjecture. Perhaps views about the Higher Realm would be inhanced if we spent more time viewing Hubble's photos found HERE:

https://www.google.com/search?q=hubble+photographs&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj2rpihk-HUAhUL3IMKHdF-CqEQ7AkITA&biw=968&bih=572

Another example about context: When Christ said his Father knew the names of every star in the sky; he wasn't using a Hubble telescope. The visible sun, moon and stars were used for times and seasons. In the Bible, there are just stars and constellations. The planets were moving stars.

Galaxies were also stars, but it took until 1930 for Hubble to discover these stars were actually galaxies like our own Milky Way galaxy, and the first century would have no idea of how many stars were outside our galaxy.

Another example of conjecture: A minister once told me he believed that, during the "seven days of creation", God created dinosaur bones and buried them just to test our faith, to see if we, after finding them, would remain faithful to the Hebrew Bible. Again, There is science, and there are religious beliefs.

Spiritual