NASA & Hebrew Calendar Details

Floyd R. Cox (Revised 10/20/2017)
http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phases cat/phases0001.html

The issue here is to understand that the Hebrew calendar began in the winter in 2013 and will repeat this in 2018. It is up to the reader to research and decide if winter was the proper time for the barley harvest season throughout Israel.

How to Research the 19-year Cycle

During the past 2,000 years, there have been times when a new moon was on the spring equinox (on the first day of spring) and are linked with the with the spring equinox and solar seasons.

Next, when the new moon is on the equinox, At this point a decision needs to be made about when to start the next lunar year. We understand that the lunar year is 11 days shorter than the solar year. So the next year would normally begin 11 days before the next 365-days lapse.

This is where a new calendar needs to be followed. If subtracting 11 days causes the next year to begin in the winter, a 13th month needs to be inserted. This rule is overlooked in recent Hebrew calendars.

Likewise, in 71 AD, there was **an eclipse** of the sun on March 20, on a new moon, on the equinox, and it was the first day of the Hebrew calendar and the first day of spring (according to NASA).

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

The next lunar year would begin 354 days later, on 3/10/72, in the winter, 11 days before spring, as in TABLE 1, but if lunar and solar years do not begin in the winter, then an extra 13th moon needs to be added causing the year to begin on 4/08/72, as in TABLE 1.

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=72.

The 19-year Cycle is Very Simple

Since the 19-year cycle repeats every 19 years on the same date on the Gregorian calendar, then each year and each 13th month repeats on the same date as in TABLE 1.

After 228 years (19 x 12), the Gregorian calendar lacks one day as compared with the 235 moons during this time. The 19-year cycle begins one day later on the calendar every 228 years, and this explains the difference in the 19-year cycles in the three tables in this study.

(TABLE 1 has 31 AD beginning on April 10 according to NASA as in TABLE 1, but the first slither of the new moon crescent was not seen until April 11, that is, 14 days before the Crucifixion on the 25th.)

TABLE 1. Dates When Years Begin

19 yr From 73 BC to 22 AD Cycle From 64 BC to 31 AD		NASA Found HERE 19-yr Cycle March	 April
08 - 19	**73 / 54 / 35 / 16 / 03 / 22**	**3/21** -11	**4/19** -11
09 - 01	72 / 53 / 34 / 15 / **04 / 23**	3/10 +18	4/08 +18
10 - 02	71 / 52 / 33 / 14 / **05 / 24**	3/28 -10	4/26 -10
11 - 03	70 / 51 / 32 / 13 / **06 / 25**	3/18 -11	4/16 -10
12 - 04	69 / 50 / 31 / 12 / **07 / 26**	3/07 +19	4/06 +19
13 - 05	68 / 49 / 30 / 11 / **08 / 27**	3/26 -11	4/25 -12
14 - 06	67 / 48 / 29 / 10 / **09 / 28**	3/15 -11	4/13 -11
15 - 07	66 / 47 / 28 / 09 / **10 / 29**	3/04 +18	4/02 +19
16 - 08	65 / 46 / 27 / 08 / **11 / 30**	3/22 -11	4/21 -11
17 - 09	**64 / 45 / 26 / 07 / 12 / 31**	3/11 +18	**4/10** +18
18 - 10	**63** / 44 / 25 / 06 / 13 / **32**	3/29 -10	4/28 -11
19 - 11	62 / 43 / 24 / 05 / 14 / 33	3/19 -10	4/17 -10
01 - 12	61 / 42 / 23 / 04 / 15 / 34	3/09 +19	4/07 +19
02 - 13	60 / 41 / 22 / 03 / 16 / 35	3/28 -12	4/26 -11
03 -14	59 / 40 / 21 / 02 / 17 / 36	3/16 -11	4/15 -11
04 -15	58 / 39 / 20 / 01 / 18 / 37	3/05 +19	4/04 +19
05 -16	57 / 38 / 19 / 00 / 19 / 38	3/24 -11	4/23 -11
06 - 17	56 / 37 / 18 / 01 / 20 / 39	3/13 +18	4/12 -11
07 - 18	55 / 36 / 17 / 02 / 21 / 40	3/31 -11	4/01 +18
08 - 19	54 / 35 / 16 / 03 / 22 / 41	3/20	4/19

TABLE 1 illustrates how the 19-year cycle repeats on the same dates on the Gregorian calendar for 6 cycles, 114 yrs.

Gregorian Calendar Against the Spring Equinox

Of course, minor variations are caused by the leap years. Every other 19-year cycle has four leap years (4 x 4 =16 years). Other cycles have five leap years (4 x 5 =20 years). These come out even in every 76 years (4 x 19) (76 x 3 = 228). In every 400 years, 100, 200 and 300 have no leap years, but one is in year 400.

The Gregorian calendar has an error of one day in 3,300 years against the tropical calendar. 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 4,000 years to increase the Gregorian calendar from 969 to 970 leap years in 4,000 years.

This would change the Gregorian from 365.2425 days per year to 365.24225 days per year.

Gregorian Calendar Against the Lunar Cycle

The Gregorian solar calendar is designed to stay in sync with the spring equinox. Another Gregorian lunar calendar needs to be designed to be in sync with the 235 new moons in 19 years.

235 moons in 19 years are actually equal to 365.2467463 days times 19 years (or 6,939.6881797 days), whereas, the present Gregorian calendar has 365.2425 days per year, that is, 6,939.6075 days in 19 years.

The 235 moons are, therefore, .0806 days longer than 19 Gregorian calendar years, .806 days longer in 190 years, 8.06 days longer in 1,900 years, or 29 days longer in 6,496 years. This means the Gregorian calendar needs to add one day every 228 years (19 x 12). In every 228th year, the year that starts the latest, on 4/19 should be manually switched to begin on 3/21, the earliest date in 19 years. This would mean the 19 years could not begin before 3/21 or after 4/19 (TABLE 3).

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=2018 https://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/?year=2018&country=1

TABLE 2. One Day every 228 Years

6,939.6881797
-6,939.6075000
.0806797

Dates 228 Yrs. Apart	Julian Calendar New Moons every 228 years Mar	Gregorian Calendar New Moons every 228 years Mar	r
AD 2017	3/13	3/27	6
1789	3/15	3/26	5
1561	3/16	3/15	5
1333	3/18	3/16	5
1105	3/19	3/17	6
877	3/22	3/21	0
649	3/23	3/19	7
421	3/25	3/19	8
193	3/27	3/20	9
BC 36 = -35	3/28 15 days	3/21	0 16 days

Note: In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII corrected the Julian calendar in October by causing Thursday, the 4th, to be followed by Friday, the 15th. This changed 3/15 to 3/26.

The Julian calendar had 365.25 days, which gained one day every 128 years against the equinox. The Gregorian calendar has 365.2425 days.

TABLE 3a. Nisan 1 on the Equinox
(Next year doesn't begin in the winter)

Solar Eclipses 19 Yrs. Apart	Nisan 1	Adar II End of Year	Nisan 1 Following Year
AD 3/19/14	3/21/14	3/11/15	4/09/15
3/19/33	3/21/33	3/10/34	4/08/34
3/19/52	3/19/52	3/09/53	4/07/53
3/20/71	3/02/71	3/09/72	4/07/72
3/20/90	3/20/90	3/11/91	4/09/91
3/19/109	3/20/109	3/11/110	4/09/110
3/18/128	3/19/128	3/10/129	4/08/129
3/19/147	3/20/147	3/09/148	4/07/148
3/19/1624	3/21/1624	3/10/1625	4/08/1625
3/20/1643	3/21/1643	3/09/1644	4/07/1644
3/20/1662	3/21/1662	3/10/1663	4/08/1663
3/20/1681	3/20/1681	3/1/1682	4/09/1682
3/20/2015	3/21/2015	3/11/2016	4/09/2016
3/20/2034	3/21/2034	3/12/2035	4/10/2035
3/20/2053	3/20/2053	3/11/2054	4/09/2054
3/19/2072	3/20/2072	3/10/2073	4/08/2073

TABLE 3a illustrates a 19-year cycle when a new year begins on a new moon on the spring equinox. The first column shows solar eclipses that happened on these dates found in the NASA lunar eclipse tables.

The table on the right has the spring date in which the next year begins, which becomes evident that a 13th moon was inserted prior to these dates.

In contrast, the Hebrew calendar begins years in the winter, before 3/21, six of the 19 years. This is because the calendar subtracts 11 years instead of adding 19 years after the equinox to begin the next year.

TABLE 3b. When the Hebrew Calendar begins in the Winter
(Years beginning before 3/20 should be delayed one month.)

3/15 +19	4/14 -11	6	1	1991 - 2010	**3/15= Hebrew Calendar**
	4/03 -11	7	2	1992 - 2011	
3/23 -11 +19		8	3	1993 - 2012	
3/12 +17	4/11	9	4	1994 - 2013	**3/12= Hebrew Calendar**
	3/29 -10	10	5	1995 - 214	
3/19 +19		11	6	1996 - 2015	
	4/07 -10	12	7	1997 - 2016	
3/28 -11 +19		13	8	1998 - 2017	
3/17 +18	4/16 -12	14	9	1999 - 2018	**3/17= Hebrew Calendar**
	4/04 -10	15	10	2000	
3/25 -11 +18	4/23	16	11	2001	
3/14 +18	4/12 -11	17	12	2002	**3/14= Hebrew Calendar**
3/03	4/01	18	13	2003	
3/20 -10 +19	**4/19 -11**	19	14	2004	**Equinox 3/21**
3/10 +19	4/08 -11	1	15	2005	**3/10 = Hebrew Calendar**
2/28 +19	3/29 +19	2	16	2006	
3/19 **+18**	4/17 -11	3	17	2007	
3/07	4/06 -11	4	18	2008	
3/26 -11 +19	4/25	5	19/0	2009	

Simply add 19 days instead of subtracting 11 days after the previous year.

Each arrow shows when a new moon should be delayed one month because it is in the winter.

The remedy for beginning the year in the winter is that the 19 years should not begin after April 19 or earlier than March 20 as in TABLE 3b. 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, which is a 13th month called Adar II (-11+30 =19) as in 71-72 AD). In the 19th year, 29 days are added instead of 30.

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=71.
http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=72.

TABLE 4. 228-Year Cycle (19 x 12 = 228) 3957 BC to 622 AD (One Day Corrections every 228 yrs)

		-3192		-2964	-2726	-2508	-2280	-2052	-1824	-1596	Continues below
				228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
						◄	1368 yrs				►
19 yrs		3958	3769	3711	3483	3255	3027	2799	2571	2343	2115
12 04	3958	4-11	3769	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	3/21
13 05	3957	3-31	3768	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/8
14 06	3956	4-19	3767	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/28
15 07	3955	4/8	3766	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/16
16 08	3954	3/28	3765	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/5
17 09	3953	4/16	3764	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/25
18 10	3952	4/5	3763	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/9	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/13
19 11	3951	3-25	3762	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/29	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/2
01 12	3950	4-12	3761	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/17	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/22
02 13	3949	4/1	3760	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/6	4/8	4/8	4/9	4/10
03 14	3948	3/22	3759	3/24	3/25	3/25	3/26	3/28	3/28	3/29	3/30
04 15	3947	4/10	3758	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/14	4/16	4/16	4/17	4/18
05 16	3946	3/30	3757	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/3	4/5	4/5	4/6	4/7
06 17	3945	4/18	3756	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/23	3/25	3/25	3/26	3/27
07 18	3944	4/7	3755	4/9	4/10	4/10	4/11	4/13	4/13	4/14	4/15
08 19	3943	3/26	3754	3/28	3/30	3/30	3/31	4/2	4/2	4/3	4/4
09 01	3942	4/14	3753	4/16	4/18	4/18	4/19	3/22	3/22	3/23	3/24
10 02	3941	4/3	3752	4/5	4/7	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12
11 03	3940	3/23	3751	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31	4/1
12 04	3939	4/11	3750	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	3/21

3957
3761
196

Calendar Cycles Begin in 3761 BC - Creation is in 3957 BC!

BC dates in TABLE 4 are when each year begins every 19 years. It has Adam appearing in 3957 BC, four jubilees (49 x 4 = 196) before he created a lunar solar calendar in 3761 BC, when the Hebrew calendar wrongly places the date of Creation, in the fall.

3761 BC was the beginning of time, that is, the beginning of the calendar. Since Creation is also the beginning of time, it would be very easy to pawn off one for the other or merge the two together as one. Also note that 3762 equals 342 x 11 before the Christian Era (342 = 228 + 114).

If you ask a Jew how to calculate the 19-year cycle, he will say, "First you need to start with Creation in 3761 BC and then begin counting 19 years after that date." This is also why the Hebrew calendar begins in the fall; They insist that Adam was created in the fall of 3761 BC.

If this is true, we must exclude the idea that the flood began in the spring, on the 17th day of the 2nd month. We must overlook the fact that Moses saw the first new moon of the year just before the exodus, in the spring and forget that Solomon founded the temple in the second month, in the spring, at the beginning of the 480th year after the exodus. With this mindset, we may never discover that Jeremiah's scroll was burned while the king of Judea was in his winterhouse, in the 9th month (Jer 36:22). We must forget that the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months are called September, October, November and December.

TABLE 5. 228-Year Cycle 2115 BC to 1990 AD (One Day Corrections)

- 368	-1140	-912	-684	-456	-228	1	229	457	685	803
228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	

1368 yrs

Continued next page

	2115	1887	1659	1431	1203	975	747	519	291	63 BC	166 AD	394
0	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	**3/27**	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31	4/1
1	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	**4/15**	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	3/21
2	3/28	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/8
3	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/28
4	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/16
5	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/30	3/31 +18	4/1 -11	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/5
6	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/25
7	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/9	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/13
8	3/22	3/24	3/25	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/29	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/2
9	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/17	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/22
10	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/6	4/8	4/8	4/9	4/10
11	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/24	3/25	3/25	3/26	3/28	3/28	3/29	3/30
12	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/14	4/16	4/16	4/17	4/18
13	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/3	4/5	4/5	4/6	4/7
14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/23	3/25	3/25	3/26	3/27
15	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/9	4/10	4/10	4/11	4/13	4/13	4/14	4/15
16	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/30	3/30	3/31	4/2	4/2	4/3	4/4
17	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/18	4/18	4/19	3/22	3/22	3/23	3/24
18	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/7	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12
19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31	4/1

Other Not-So-Obvious Cycles

It becomes obvious that the reader needs to decide whether the Hebrew calendar was designed and inspired by the Higher Realm and represents real chronology or something contrived by numerologists. Here are some examples:

1.) It is not very obvious there were 2556.75 years (365.25 x 7) from Adam until Joshua crossed the Jordan to begin counting sabbaticals and jubilees. This is equal to 2510 from Adam to the exodus, plus 40 years to Joshua, plus 7 years to the first sabbatical (2510 + 40 + 7 = 2557 years).

2.) Why is it that, if we subtract 52 years from the 479 years between the exodus and the temple there are 427 years (=7 x 61), and, if we add these 52 years prior to the flood, there are 4 times 427 years back to Adam, and Abraham was called 427 years after the flood, when he was 75 (352 + 75 = 427), and this was 427 years before the exodus (1656 + 427 + 427 = 2510 yrs.). (Note: Abraham was first called in Ur 430 years before the exodus.)

3.) (228 x 15 = 3420 + 342 = 3762) (342 x 11 = 3762)

4.) 52 weeks equal 364 days with 1.242 days remaining. These 1.242 days accumulate to 365.242 days in 6 jubilees, that is, in 294 years (365.242 / 294 = 1.242 days).

Never in the Winter

Note that, in TABLE 5, years all begin after 3/20 and before 4/19 and never begin in the winter. This is manually created by adding 18 days to 3/21 and by subtracting 11 days from 4/01 every 228 years.

This becomes the basis for another insight. It can be demonstrated that the Hebrews removed four jubilees (4 x 49 = 196 years) from their calendar. This would mean that Creation should be restored to 3957 BC, 196 years before 3761 BC.

The Jews had removed 60 years between Abraham and his father, and their date for the temple is 832 BC instead of 968 BC. Together these missing years equal 196 years (60 + 136 = 196). This would allow the calendar to begin in the fall, allegedly at Creation, in 3761 BC.

If this is true, then perhaps Adam created his luni-solar calendar when he was 196 years old, in 3761 BC! This would explain why there are 196 x 19 from 3761 BC to when Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, that is, after 196

19-year cycles, or after 19 49-year cycles (which equal 76 jubilees). This would also equal seven 532-year cycles. These 76 jubilees would define 37 BC as a jubilee year, and Alexander allowed the Jews to let their land rest after 331 BC, six jubilees before Herod conquered Jerusalem.

According to Codex Judiaca, Esther was crowned in 360 BC, but I have explained elsewhere that rabbinical dates have omitted 165 years. If so, the true date should be 525 BC. Jubilees aligned with this event would have been in BC 37 (Herod), 331 (Alexander), 525 (Esther), 574 (Ezek 40:1), 623 (Josiah's reform) (Assyrian Captivity), 966 (I Kings 6:1), 1260, 1407 (Joshua), 1456, 3759 (calendar), and 3955 (creation).

Esther = -360 –165 =525 BC.

Josiah = -458 – 165 =623 BC.

Assyrian Captivity = -556 – 165 =721 BC

Esther was crowned in 525 BC, 4 jubilees after the Assyrian captivity in 721 BC and 441 years (9 jubilees) after 966 BC and 882 years before Joshua in 1407 BC and 2548 years after creation in 3955 BC. The recent essay on the jubilee of 574 BC follows my own dates...
https://www.academia.edu/32993087/Ezekiels_390_and_40_Days.

The essay explains how the house of Israel rebelled against the house of David after Absalom's revolt in 982 for 390 years until Ezekiel's vision in 592 BC, and Judah rejected David's Messiah in 31 AD, for 40 years, when the temple was destroyed in 70 AD. This would agree with Daniel's vision of the temple eventually being destroyed (Dan 9:26-27) (Mat: 24:15). 31 AD aligns with 325 AD, with the Nicene Council, when the spring equinox was on 3/21 on the Julian calendar (31 AD + 294 years [4 jubiles] = 325 AD).

1460 Days in 4 Years - 146,000 Days in 400 Years

This becomes a foundation for another insight. If Adam created his calendar when he was 196 (4 times 49), how old would he have been if he had lived until Noah's flood?

It is common knowledge that the flood was 1656 years after Adam. If so, this would be 1460 years after he created his calendar (1656 – 196 = 1460). The flood would have been in the 1461st year of the new calendar. Perhaps by coincidence, there are also 1460 days in 4 years plus a 1461st day in the leap year.

Perhaps this accounts for the repeated use of 40 years after the exodus.

For about 1500 years, the Egyptian calendar had 30 days per month, 360 days per year and added five days at the end of each year. Other 360-day calendars saved the extra five days and added them at the end of six years as an extra 13th month of 30 days.

In four years (365 x 4 = 1460 days), the stars rose in the east one day earlier and the calendar needed an extra 1461st day. This is a star calendar. In 365 years, the stars rose one year earlier. In 1460 years (365 x 4), the calendar needed an extra year. Stars rose four years earlier against the calendar, in 1456 years, which is 208 times 7.

Star calendars are related to the stars along the path of the sun, moon and planets above the earth from east to west across the sky. The path has 12 signs (12 signs of the Zodiac) and 360 degrees like the 360-day calendar.

(This may also imply there were perhaps 196 years, 28 x 7, from Adam to the calendar and only 1456 years (208 x 7) from the calendar to the flood instead of 1460.)

Moreover, details on seasons related to precession of the spring equinox over 25,800 years are another study.

TABLE 6. Calendar: 1460 Years before the Flood

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

Note that no years begin in the winter in TABLE 6 because the 19 years in the calendar are not allowed to begin before 3/20 or begin after 4/19.

TABLE 6 suggests there were 196 years from Adam to 3761 BC mistakenly called Creation, the beginning of all cycles. It could also be called the beginning of a calendar, the beginning of time in another sense.

As mentioned above, the Hebrew calendar had omitted 196 years.

TABLE 7. 228-Year Cycle 394 to 1990 AD (One Day Corrections)

	1141	1369	1595	1825	2053	2281	2509	2737		
	228	228	228	228	228	228	228			
	AD	◄			1368 yrs			►		
	394	**622**	**850**	**1078**	**1306**	**1539**	**1762**	**1990**		
0	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/7		
1	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/27		
2	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/15		
3	3/28	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/4		
4	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/23		
5	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/11		
6	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/1		
7	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/18	4/19	3/21	3/22		
8	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/7	4/8	4/8	4/8		
9	3/22	3/24	3/25	3/25	3/27	3/28	3/28	3/29		
10	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/15	4/16	4/16	4/17		3/21
11	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/6		
12	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/24	3/25	3-25	3/25		
13	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/12	4/13	4/13	4/13		
14	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/2		
15	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	3/21	3/22	3/22	3/22		
16	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/9	4/10	4/10	4/9		
17	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/30	3/30	3/30		
18	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/18	4/18	4/18	3/21	
19	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/7	4/7	4/7		
1	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/27		

1460 Days in 4 Years - 146,000 Days in 400 Years

I have discovered two more basic insights about Adam.

The Hebrew calendar and Codex Judiaca place the beginning of time in 3761 BC. This means there are 19-year, 49-year, 251-year, 427-year and 532-year cycles after 3761 BC, down to 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem.

There are also good reasons to believe the Jews defined 3761 BC as the date of Creation in order to begin their calendar in the fall with the appearance of Adam. To do this, they had to remove 196 years from their chronology. Their date for the temple was 832 instead of 968 BC. Exodus was 1312 instead of 1447 BC, and 60 years were stripped between Abraham and his father. These make 196 years omitted.

This leads to an important question. If Adam created his calendar when he was 196 (4 times 49), how old would he have been if he had lived until Noah's flood? It is common knowledge that the flood was 1656 years after Adam. If so, this would be 1460 years after he created his calendar (1656–196=1460). The flood would have been in the 1461st year of the new calendar. Perhaps by coincidence, there are also 1460 days in 4 years plus a 1461st day in the leap year.

Some have speculated that the calendar had 360 days (12 x 30). For about 1500 years, the Egyptian calendar likewise had 30 days per month, 360 days per year and added five days at the end of each year as during the year of the flood. Other 360-day calendars saved the extra five days and added them at the end of six years as an extra 13th month of 30 days. The years then were 365 days In four years (365 x 4 = 1460 days), the stars rose in the east one day earlier and the calendar needed an extra 1461st year. This is a star calendar. In 365 years, the stars rose one year earlier. In 1460 years (365 x 4), the calendar needed an extra year. However, stars rose four years earlier against the calendar, in 1456 years (which is 208 times 7).

TABLE 8. Calendar: 1460 Years before the Flood

49		3957 BC	
49			TABLE 3b suggests there were 196 years from Adam to 3761 BC mistakenly called Creation, the beginning of all cycles. It could also be called the beginning of a calendar, the beginning of time in another sense.
49			
49			
196 49 x 4	196	3761 BC	
365			As mentioned above, the Hebrew calendar had omitted 196 years. This moved Creation down to 3761 BC. This was allegedly in the fall. Four years have 1460+1 days. Years then have 365.25 days. This is related with 40, 400, and 4000 years in biblical chronology.
365			
365			
365			
1460 365 x 4	1460	2301 BC	Note that no years begin in the winter because the 19 years in the calendar are not allowed to begin before 3/20 nor after 4/19 (See tables in Code 6000).
1656			

Note that no years begin in the winter in TABLE 8 because the 19 years in the calendar are not allowed to begin before 3/20 or begin after 4/19. TABLE 8 suggests there were 196 years from Adam to 3761 BC mistakenly called Creation, the beginning of all cycles. It could also be called the beginning of a calendar, the beginning of time in another sense. As mentioned above, the Hebrew calendar had omitted 196 years.

TABLE 9. Calendar: 4, 40, 400, 4000 Years (Revised 10/15/17)				
4 Years	4 Years	40 Years	400 Years	4000 Years
365 days	365 days	3,650 days	36,500 days	365,000 days
365	365	3,650	36,500	365,000
365	365	3,650	36,500	365,000
365	365	3,650	36,500	365,000
1,460 days = 365 x 4	1,460 days = 365 x 4	14,600 = 3,650 x 4	146,000 = 36,500 x 4	1460,000 = 365,000 x 4
	+1	+10	+100	+1,000
	1,461.00 days	14,610.0 days	146,100 days	1461,000 days
	-.03	-.3	-3	-30
	1,460.97 days	14,609.7 days	146,097 days	1460,970 days
196 years = 49 x 4		ndar		
1460 years = 365 x 4		oah's flood in 2301 BC		
1656 years = 404 x 4	= Adam to Noah's	in 2301 BC		
flood				
+ 1		in 2300 BC		
1657 years	= Adam to Noah's			

TABLE 9 illustrates how there are 1460 days in four years. This will create a yearly sequence of 365.25 days, as in the Julian calendar, but this is one day too long in 128 years but can be partially corrected by dropping a leap day in year 100. It is 2 days too long in 256 but can be partially corrected by omitting a second leap day in year 200. It is 3 days too long in 384 years but can be corrected by dropping a third leap day in year 300.

In year 400, this will create a yearly sequence of 365.2425 days as in the Gregorian calendar. If repeated in years 500, 600, 700, 800… 900, 1000, 1100, 1200… this will continue the sequence of 365.2425 days per year.

September 1, 4000 BC in the Gregorian calendar would be 30 days later, on September 30, 4000 BC, on the Julian calendar.

September 10, 3957 BC in the Gregorian calendar would be 30 days later, on October 9, 3957 BC, on the Julian calendar.

September 10, 2000 AD in the Gregorian calendar would be 15 days later, on September 25, 2000 AD, on the Julian calendar.

TABLE 10. One Day every 228 Years (Revised 10/15/17)			
Julian Calendar New Moons every 228 years		Gregorian Calendar New Moons every 228 years	
	Mar	Mar	Apr
AD 2017	3/13	3/27	4/26
1789	3/15	3/26	4/25
1561	**3/16**	**3/15**	4/15
1333	3/18	3/16	4/15
1105	3/19	3/17	4/16
877	**3/22**	**3/21**	4/20
649	3/23	3/19	4/17
421	3/25	3/19	4/18
193 BC	3/27	3/20	4/19
36 = -35	3/28	3/21	4/20
	15 days		16 days

Note: In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII corrected the Julian calendar in October by causing Thursday, the 4th, to be followed by Friday, the 15th. This changed 3/15 to 3/26. The Julian calendar had 365.25 days, which gained one day every 128 years against the equinox. The Gregorian calendar has 365.2425 days.

TABLE 11. 19-year cycle since 3958 BC down to the Nabonasser calendar in 747 BC and the Muhamud calendar in 622 AD (Revised on 9/21/2017)

19-yr Cycle	Years Between		Dates from cgsf.org HERE		
BC Baby-lonian	228 yrs &19 yrs Apart	10-day correct-ion 1582	BC Jew-ish	1st year 1st New Moon	+ 19 = 2nd year 1st New Moon
3958		4/02	3953	Year 19	Year 1
3939	+ 19	4/03	3934	4/06	4/26
3711	+228	4/01	3706	4/06	4/25
3483	+228	3/31	3478	+57 =3762	=342 x11
3255	+228	3/31	3250	4/06	4/23
3027	+228	3/30	3022	4/05	4/22
2799	+228	3/30	2794	4/05	4/22
2571	+228	3/28	2566	4/02	4/21
2343	+228	3/29	2338	4/02	4/21
2115	+228	3/27	2110	4/02 ▶	4/21
1887	+228	3/26	1890	4/01 ▶	4/20
1658	+228	3/26	1654	3/30 ▶	4/16
1431	+228	3/26	1426	3/29 ▶	4/17
1203	+228	3/25	1198	3/20 ▶	4/17
975	+228	3/23	970	3/22 ▶	4/17
747	+228	3/22	742	3/23 ▶	4/16
519	+228	3/22	514	3/23 ▶	4/14
291	+228	3/22	286	3/23 ▶	4/14
63	+228	3/21	58	3/24 ▶	4/13
	+228			3/24 ▶	4/13
AD					
166	+228	3/21	171	3/24	4/12
394	+228	3/24	400		
622	+228	3/18	628	Mohammad	calendar
850	+228	3/18	856		
1078	+228	3/17	1084		
1306	+228	3/17	1312	Year 19 10-day	
1534	+228	3/17	1540		
1553	**+ 19**	3/16	**1559**	**Correction**	
1572	**+ 19**	**-10 3/15**	**1578**	**3/09 -10**	**3/28**
1591	+ 19	**1582 3/26**	**1597**	3/**20**	**4/07 1582**
1610	+ 19	3/25	1616	3/19 ▶	4/08
1629	+ 19	3/25	1635	3/20 ▶	4/06
1648	+ 19	3/24			
1667	+ 19	2/26	1654	3/19 ▶	4/08
1686	+ 19	3/26	1673	3/18 ▶	4/07
1705	+ 19	3/25	1692	3/18 ▶	4/07
1724	+ 19	3/25	1711	3/21 ▶	4/07
1743	+ 19	3/27	1730	3/19 ▶	4/07
1762	+ 19	3/27	1749	3/20 ▶	4/07
1781	+ 19	3/26	1768	3/19 ▶	4/08
1800	+ 19	3/26	1787	3/20 ▶	4/08
1819	+ 19	3/28	1806	3/20 ▶	4/09
1838	+ 19	3/27	1825	3/20 ▶	4/08
1857			1844	3/21 ▶	4/08
1876			1863	3/21 ▶	4/07
1895			1882	3/21 ▶	4/08
1914			1901	3/21 ▶	4/08
1933			1920	3/20 ▶	4/09
1952			1939	3/21 ▶	4/09
			1958	3/22 ▶	4/09
1971		3/27	1977	3/20	4/08

http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=2005

TABLE 11 illustrates the 19-year cycle since 3958 BC down to the Nabonasser calendar in 747 BC and the Muhamud calendar in 622 AD. The present cycle began in 1990 AD, eight years before the Hebrew 19-year cycle in 1998.

The Nabonasser calendar began each year when the first new moon appeared after the spring equinox (that is, after March 19, 20, 21 today). At this time, days and nights are equal, thus the name Equal Nights, Equi-Nox). This explains why September, October, November and December are called the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months, not the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th months.

The table also shows that, if the first new moon begins a new year on the equinox, on March 20 or 21, the next year begins on April 8 or 9. This means a 13th month had been added to prevent it from beginning in the winter, before the barley harvest season.

When is the first new moon each year? We find a clue by consulting NASA's list of solar eclipses that are on March 19, 20 and 21 in 71 AD and in 2015, 2034, 2053 and 2072 AD. Note that these dates are 19 years apart. Therefore, it would be logical to create a calendar beginning when an eclipse is on March 21 as in TABLE 10. Our present Gregorian calendar could be used, but it differs one day every 342 years, 10 days every 3420 years. The Gregorian calendar needs adjusted 6 times in 1368 (228 x 6) (342 x 4) years.

19-year Metonic calendar has 449,657.53 days in 1368 (228 x 6).
19-year Gregorian calendar has 499,651.74 days in 1368 (228 x 6).

New moons and solar eclipses are when the moon is directly between the earth and the sun. Therefore, it makes logical sense that solar years begin on the first day of spring. Nevertheless, the Hebrew calendar is calculated from the first day of Adam on Tishri 1, in the fall of the seventh month, in 3761 BC. This is actually the beginning of the Hebrew calendar, not Adam. When is the first day of the first month, Nisan 1? You merely count backwards six months, from Tishri 1 to Nisan 1, that is, 177 days (29.5 x 6 = 177).

It is rarely known that the Hebrew 19-year cycle begins in the 9th year of the Nabonesser and Muhamud 19-year cycles. This helps us understand the differences between the Lunar calendar in posession of Ptolemy in Alexandria and Herod in Jerusalem. It added an extra 13th month in the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years. The Hebrew calendar added the 13th moons eight years later.

The Nabonesser calendar began each year in the spring. The Hebrew calendar began each year in the fall because Adam was fraudulently moved to 3761 BC.

From 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem, until 2015 AD, there are 2052 (228 x 9) years.

If a 19-year cycle begins on the equinox, on 3-21, then the cycle will begin as follows (Note that the first month ends on 4/19, The second year does not begin 11 days before 3/21):

19-Year Cycle: As in the following chart, TABLE 10 illustrates how a new moon on the equinox in one year will insert a 13th month in order for the next year to begin in the spring, on 4/08 (or 4/09 or 4/10).

0. 3-21 / 4/19	10. 3-30
1. 4-08	11. 3-20 / 4-18
2. 3-28 (+19= 4-16)	12. 4-06
3. 3-18 / 4-16	13. 3-27
4. 4-06	14. 3-16 / 4-15
5. 3-25	15. 4-04
6. 3-14 / 4-13	16. 3-23
7. 4-03	17. 3-13 / 4-12
8. 3-23	18. 4-01
9. 3-12 / 4-11	19. 3-21 / 4-19 **(earliest / latest dates)**

Four times in 1368 (228 x 6) (342 x 4) years choose 3-21 instead of 4-19.

Notes on TABLE 12 (page 12)

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 21, 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, 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.

Calendar Patterns by Floyd R. Cox (4/26/18)

The following table covers 2,000 years divided into 19-year eclipses repeated on the equinox, (on 3/19 - 3/20).

TABLE 1. Solar Eclipses on the Equinox (3/19 & 3/20)

	57 yrs		1553 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs		334 yrs		19 yrs		19 yrs			
14	3/19	71	3/20	1624	3/19	1643	3/20	1662	3/20	1996	3/19	2015	3/20	2034	3/20
15	4/07	72	4/07	1625	4/07	1644	4/07	1663	4/08	1997	4/07	2016	4/08	2035	4/08
16	3/27	73	3/27	1626	3/27	1645	3/27	1664	3/27	1998	3/28	2017	3/27	2036	3/27
17	3/18 4/15	74	3/17 4/15	1627	3/18 4/15	1646	3/17 4/15	1665	3/17 4/15	1999	3/18 4/16	2018	3/17 4/15	2037	3/17 4/15
18	4/04	75	4/04	1628	4/04	1647	4/05	1666	4/04	2000	4/04	2019	4/06 4/04	2038	4/04
19	3/25	76	3/23	1629	3/24	1648	3/24	1667	3/24	2001	3/25	2020	3/26 3/24	2039	3/24
20	4/13 4/11	77	4/12 4/11	1630	3/14 4/12	1649	3/14 4/11	1668	3/13 4/11	2002	3/14 4/12	2021	3/14 4/11	2040	3/15 4/11
21	4/01 4/01	78	4/01	1631	4/01	1650	4/01	1669	3/31	2003	4/01	2022	4/02 3/31	2041	3/31
22	3/21	79	3/21	1632	3/20	1651	3/21	1670	3/21	2004	3/20	2023	3/21	2042	3/21
23	4/08	80	4/08	1633	4/08	1652	4/08	1671	4/09	2005	4/08	2024	4/09	2043	4/09
24	3/28	81	3/29	1634	3/29	1653	3/29	1672	3/29	2006	3/29	2025	3/29	2044	3/29
25	3/18 4/16	82	3/19 4/16	1635	3/20 4/17	1654	3/19 4/17	1673	3/18 4/17	2007	3/20 4/17	2026	3/20 4/17	2045	3/19 4/17
26	4/06	83	4/05	1636	4/05	1655	4/06	1674	4/06	2008	4/05	2027	4/06	2046	4/06
27	3/26	84	3/25	1637	3/26	1656	3/26	1675	3/26	2009	3/26	2028	3/26	2047	3/26
28	4/13 4/13	85	4/14 4/12	1638	3/16 4/14	1657	3/15 4/13	1676	3/15 4/13	2010	3/16 4/14	2029	3/17 4/13	2048	3/15 4/13
29	4/02	86	4/02	1639	4/03	1658	4/02	1677	4/02	2011	4/03	2030	4/02	2049	4/02
30	3/21	87	3/23	1640	3/22	1659	3/22	1678	3/22	2012	3/22	2031	3/22	2050	3/22
31 AD	3/12 4/10	88	4/10 4/10	1641	3/12 4/10	1660	3/13 4/09	1679	3/14 4/10	2013	3/12 4/10	2032	3/13 4/10	2051	3/14 4/10
32	3/29	89	3/30	1642	3/30	1661	3/30	1680	3/30	2014	3/30	2033	3/30	2052	3/30
33	3/19	90	3/19	1643	3/20	1662	3/20	1681	3/20	2015	3/20	2034	3/20	2053	3/20
19		19				19		19		19		19		19	
52	3/19	109	3/20			1681	3/20	1700	3/20	2034	3/20	2053	3/20	2034	3/20
19		19						19		19					
71	3/20	128	3/18					1719	3/21	2053	3/20				
19		19						19		19					
90	3/19	147	3/19					1738	3/20	2072	3/20				

19		19						19		19					
109	3/19	166	3/19					1757	3/20	2091	3/20				
19		19						19		19					
128	3/18	185	3/19					1776	3/19	2110	3/20				
19		19						19		19					
147	3/19	204	3/19					1795	3/20	2129	3/20				

Solar Eclipse and New Moon Pattern on the Spring Equinox, on March 20

The top numbers in TABLE 1 are dates when a lunar year begins with solar eclipses, on new moons, on March 19 or March 20 (on the spring equinox). A 13th moon starts the next year on April 7 or April 8, in the spring. A new year was on 3/20/71 CE. There was a solar eclipse/new moon/equinox.

This means the solar eclipse, new moon, new year pattern must begin when the extra 13th moon is inserted seven times every 19-years into the Hebrew calendar of 3761 BCE or into the 19-year Babylonian calendar of 747 BCE or 19-year Greek Meton calendar or Muhammad Moslem calendar of 622 CE or the NASA calendar. This pattern is there.

This means the solar eclipse, new moon, new year pattern must begin when the 13th moon is inserted seven times in 19 years, in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 or 19. The Babylonian calendar's ninth year of 19 (in the spring) is in the Hebrew calendar's first year (which allegedly begins in the fall).

Thus, we uncover proof that the year of the Passover in 31 CE was on 4/10, because a month earlier (on 3/12) **was too early for having a barley harvest**.

Second Column On the Left

3/30	**3/32= 4/01**	
-11	-11	
3/19	**3/21**	
+19	+18	
3/38= 4/07	**3/39= 4/08**	**3/44= 4/13**
-11	-11	-11
3/27	**3/28**	**4/02**
-11		-12
3/16		**3/21**
+19	+19	+20
3/35= 4/04	**3/47= 4/16**	**3/41= 4/10**
-10	-10	-12
3/25	**4/06**	**3/29**
-11	-11	-10
3/14	**3/26**	**3/19**
+18	+18	
3/32= 4/01	**3/44= 4/13**	

TABLE 1.
Five Years (in the horizontal stripes) begin in the winter every 19 Years?

First Month	Second Month
1999 (3/18 Hebrew Calendar)	**2018 (4/16 NASA)**
2002 (3/14 Hebrew Calendar)	**2021 (4/12 NASA)**
2007 (3/20 Hebrew Calendar)	2026 (4/17 NASA)
2010 (3/16 Hebrew Calendar)	**2029 (4/14 NASA)**
2013 (3/12 Hebrew Calendar)	**2032 (4/10 NASA)**

Note: During these five years, there are certain conditions for the Levites to postpone the Passover season until the second month without affecting the dates of the fall harvest. Starting the year on 3/20 would place Trumpets on 9/13. Postponing the entire year until after 4/17 would place Trumpets late, on 10/10.

A 19-year eclipse-new moon-equinox pattern is permanently set and immovable and does not allow second month to replace the first month for an entire year unless it fits the pattern. It would ruin the pattern. We can alter the

Eclipses and New Moons on the Spring Equinox

TABLE 1. The top dates are when a lunar year begins with solar eclipses, on new moons, on March 19 or 20 (on the spring equinox). A 13th moon starts the next year on April 7 or 8.

TABLE 1. Dates are from NASA found at:
http://astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phasescat.html

When there is an eclipse of the sun on a new moon, on the equinox (Mar 19 or 20), on the first day of spring, a 13 moon needs to be added as in 71 AD. This will cause the next year to begin on April 7 or 8, 19 days after the equinox. Otherwise, the next lunar year will begin in the winter, 11 days before the equinox. The 13th moon is 30 days. If it is added in the 19th year, the 13th moon will only have 29 days.

Note on Hanukkah, December 25, Kislev 25, -4 (5 BC)
http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=-4

Note on Passover, April 12 to Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD
https://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/?year=31&country=1

Alternative: Passover, April 10 to Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD
http://www.cgsf.org/dbeattie/calendar/?roman=31

calendars, but we cannot change the equinox, the eclipses or the new moons.

Of course, the pattern allegedly applies only to conditions in Israel, which makes the calendar to appear to be racial or very nationalistic. From Australia to Canada, seasons and other conditions differ greatly… and there is no "first visible slither" of the new moon seen from Jerusalem when the new year begins with an eclipse on 3/20.

In 2013, there was snow in central Indiana up to cars' hubcaps on the Passover, and all twelve tribes would not have found barley throughout Israel for the Wave Sheaf Offering on the first Sunday, during the first full moon, after the spring equinox (which is on March 20).

The same problem is repeated in 2018, when the Hebrew calendar year began on 3/17. It was a cold spring with several snows, but barley was reaped 35 miles southwest of Jerusalem (shown HERE), which could be transformed into solid grain by parching it (Lev 23:14; Josh 5:11; I Sam 17:17; I Sam 25:18; Lev 2:14), but this is not in northern Israel.

Four Lunar-Solar Calendar Rules

Note that many calendar creators follow four calendar rules devised by Hillel II, a 4th century Jewish rabbi.

One of these rules does not permit their Messiah to arrive on the first day of the seventh month if it falls on Friday. This would allegedly interrupt the Preparation day for the Sabbath. Can't have that!

In contrast, NASA would still insist that the seventh new moon would still be on Friday based upon science.

Science then has no religious interventions.

Are new moons and full moons based upon religion or science? Who decides if a new, 5th rule should be created, one that avoids placing a new year 11 days before the equinox (in the years of 3, 6, 8, 11, and 14, 17 & 19 of the 19-year cycle) instead of following NASA?

TABLE 2. 19-year cycle
Based upon the First New Moon
(near the Spring Equinox)
and the following new year

Dates from cgsf.org HERE

AD	New Year & 1st New Moon	2nd year 1st New Moon
Calendar Correction In 1582		
1597	3/**17**	**4/05**
1616	3/17	4/05
1635	3/17	4/05
1654	3/18	4/06
1673	3/18	4/06
1692	3/17	4/05
1711	3/19	4/06
1730	3/18	4/06
1749	3/18	4/06

Oops! I thought the Pharisee/Rabbi (Hebrew) calendar had it right... (;-}

By the way, Adam was allegedly created on Friday, the first day of the seventh month, the sixth day of creation. Hillel, the rabbi, should have read this. Moreover, the "Hebrew calendar" began in the spring 3761 BC, not Creation. This was 76 x 49 years (or 19 x 196) before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC.

NASA shows there are often solar eclipses (on a new moon) on the first day of the Hebrew calendar on the very same day of the spring equinox, as in 71 AD. Would the "first crescent slither" be seen during an eclipse? Hmm! After this, when will the next lunar year begin... in the winter or in the spring?

Even Pope Gregory hired an outsider to correct the Gregorian calendar. Where is NASA not correct? And some suppose the Higher Realm is just too far away to get involved now.

1768	3/18	4/06
1787	3/19	4/06
1806	3/20	4/08
1825	3/19	4/07
1844	3/19	4/06
1863	3/19	4/06
1882	3/19	4/07
1901	3/20	4/08
1920	3/20	4/08
1939	3/21	4/07
1958	3/20	4/08
1977	3/19	4/07
1996	3/19	4/07
2015	3/20	4/07
2034	3/20	4/08
2053	3/20	4/09
2072	3/19	4/08

Would anyone dare to guess when the third lunar years should begin? …and the fourth?

TABLE 12. 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)

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.

	3/21 to 9/15 = 177 days	**4/15 to 9/10 = 147 days**
Mar 31	10	00
Apr 30	30	15
May 31	31	31
Jun 30	30	30
Jly 31	31	31
Aug 30	30	30
	162 days	137 days
	15 September	10 September
	177 (6 moons)	147 (5 moons)

	NASA Dates Earliest New Moon March 20	Latest New Moon April 19	Baby-lonian 19-yr cycle	Heb-rew 19-yr cycle	Date AD		**NASA Dates** Trumpets Earliest New Moons 9/11 -	Trumpets Latest New Moons -10/09		**NASA Dates** Tabernacles Earliest Full Moons 9/05 -	Tabernacles Latest Full Moons -10/25
2008		4/06 (06)	18	10	1989	+177		9/29 (30) -11	+15		10/14 (14) -11
2009	3/26 (26) -11 +19		19/0	11	1990	+177	9/19 (19) -11 +19		+15	10/05 +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)	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)	16	8	2006	+177		9/22 (23)	+15		10/07 (07) +19
2026	3/18 (19)		17	9	2007	+177	9/11 (12) +19		+15	9/26 (26) +19	
2027		4/06 (08)	18	10	2008	+177		9/30 (02) -11	+15		10/14 (16) -11
2028	3/26 (28) -11 +19		19/0	11	2009	+177	9/18 (21) -11 +19		+15	10/04 (03) +19	

Arrow represents a delay of one month to the 2nd month (discression of the Levite Court) as in I Kings 6:1, 38 & Gen 7:11 & 8:13.

TABLE 13. Wave Sheaf and Easter – 2004 to 2023 AD (Revised on 9/13/2017)

	19 Years 2004 to 2023	Hebrew 19-yr. New Moon Sequence Fall to Fall 1998-2017 (New moons in	Timeand date.com & NASA HERE	Full Moons on NASA Calendar (Full moons in conjunct-ion)	Wave Sheaf Sundays during the Full moons on Hebrew Calendar	Easter Sundays According to Western Calendar
2004	07	Wed 3-22	4-19	+16= 4/05	Sun 4/11	Sun 4/11
		+18	-11	+19		
2005	08	Tue 4-09	4-08	+16= 4/24	Sun 5/01	Sun 3/27
		-10	-11	-11		
2006	**09**	Sun 3-30	3-29	+14 4/13	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/16
		-11	+19	-11		
2007	10	Thr 3-19	▶ 4-17	+14= 4/02	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/08
		+19	-11	+18		
2008	**11**	Wed 4-07	-11 4-06	+14 4/20	Sun 4/27	Sun 3/23
		-12	+18	-11		
2009	12	Sun 3-26	4-25	+13 Thr 4/09	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/12
		-10	-11	-10		
2010	13	Fri 3-16	4-14	+15= Tue 3/30	Sun 4/04	Sun 4/04
		+10	-11	+19		
2011	**14**	Wed 4-03	-12 4-03	+15 Mon 4/18	Sun 4/24	Sun 4/24
		-10	+19	-12		
2012	15	Mon 3-24	4-21	+14 Fri 4/06	Sun 4/08	Sun 4/08
		-12	-11	+19		
2013	16	Fri 3-12	4-10	+17 Wed 4/27	Sun 3/31	Sun 3/31
		+20	-10	-12		
2014	**17**	Mon 4-01	-10 3-30	+16 Wed 4/15	Sun 4/20	Sun 4/20
		-11	+19	-11		
2015	18	Sat 3-21	4-18	+15 Sat 4/04	Sun 4/05	Sun 4/05
		+18	-11	+18		
2016	**19**	Fri 4-08	-10 4-07	+15 4/22	Sun 3/27	Sun 3/27
		-11	+19	-11		
2017	1	Tue 3-28	4-26	+14 Tue 4/11	Sun 4/16	Sun 4/16
		-11	-10	-11		
2018	2	**Sat 3-17**	**4-16**	**+14 Sat 3/31**	**Sun 4/01**	**Sun 4/01**
		+19	-11	+19		
2019	**3**	Fri 4-05	4-05	+14 Fri 4/19	Sun 4-21	Sun 4-21
		-11	+18	-11		
2020	4	Wed 3-25	4-23	+15 Wed 4/08	Sun 4/12	Sun 4/12
		-11	-11	+19		
2021	5	Sun 3-14	4-12	+15 Sun 4/27	Sun 5/02	Sun 4/04
		+19	-11	-11		
2022	**6**	Sat 4-02	4-01	+15 Sat 4/16	Sun 4/17	Sun 4/17
		-11	+18			
2023	7	Wed 3-22	4-19		Sun 4/09	Sun 4/09

TABLE 13 covers the 19-year cycle before and after 2017 AD. During this time, the Hebrew calendar begins years six times in the winter, from 2004 to 2023, before the spring equinox, before 3/21 (as on page 6 HERE).

In the fifth column from the left, NASA's dates for the first full moons in each year are listed. The last two columns illustrate the first Sunday during these first full moons, when the Jews' Wave Sheaf Offerings and when Easter both occur each year. This illustrates that the Hebrew calendar and Easter calendar both share the same dates for the Passover full moons.

Catholics have accused the Jews for beginning years in the winter, but theirs also begin as early as March 7, 14 days before the equinox (3/21 minus 14 =3/07). Likewise the Catholics and Jews share a 532-year "Easter Cycle". The Jews have 532 years times 7 from their date of Creation in 3761 BC to 37 BC, when Herod captured Jerusalem. This equals 76 jubilees or 196 19-year cycles.

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 and this causes the next year to begin in the winter, a 13th moon needs to be added to force the next year to begin in the 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 begin 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.

Other Discrepancy in the Hebrew Calendar

The Hebrew calendar subtracts 196 years (four jubilees) in order to fraudulently place Creation in 3761 BC and to begin the calendar in the fall.

Moreover, it lacks 165 years during the Persian period, places Esther's departure for Persia in 362 BC instead of 527 BC (362 + 165 = 527), places Josiah's reform in 458 BC instead of 623 BC (457 + 165 = 623), places the Assyrian captivity in 556 BC instead of 721 BC (556 + 165 = 721), does not recognize that the kings of Israel overlapped about 30 years, places the temple in 832 instead of 968 BC (832 + 136 = 968) and places the exodus in 1312 instead of 1447 BC (1312 + 135 = 1447).

Seven out of 19 years begin in the winter, and this only covers the tip of the iceberg and needs more exposure. Perhaps educated people who are specialists in calendars already know these things.

Obvious Concerns

A comon belief is that the Gregorian calendar was created by Pope Gregory and the Catholic Church. Of course, Jews and Lutherans are Protestors. Actually, it was produced by a calendar specialist allegedly from Scythia. Likewise, the Jews did not invent the 19-year cycle with the moon and earth having elliptical orbits. They knew of the eclipse cycle that repeats itself after hundreds of years since 747 BC, but they will need to consult NASA in the foreseeable future. Strange that debates over the Hebrew calendar usually ignore this view altogether and insert religious views slanted in favor of the Samaritan, Gamaliel and Hillel II revisions.

A main concern about allowing calendar postponments and delays is that these kinds of interventions often do not permit religious memorials to be observed on the actual dates of the full moons (like the Passover) or new moons (like the feast of Trumpets). Here are some points to consider:

1. Actual date for the seventh moon is provided by NASA.
2. NASA says the seventh moon can fall on Friday.
3. Hillel II says the celebration of the seventh moon cannot be on Friday because it would be on the Preparation Day for a Sabbath day. Therefore, the celebration must be delayed one, two or three days. The Sabbath is a holy day that takes precedense over Trumpets, an annual holy day.
4. One religion says the seventh month can be on Friday if it is observed one to three days later.
5. NASA says the seventh new moon could still still occur on Friday.
6. Another religion says the Sabbath remains on Saturday but can be observed on Sunday. likewise can be moved one day.
7. Other anniversaries we observe are usually on the same day of the event previously occurred, such as the day in which the temple was burned.
8. The Hebrew calendar allows lunar years to begin in the winter six times every 19 years, which should be as early as March 21 and not later than April 19.
9. The first day of the new moon at times occurs when there is a solar eclipse. This means the year can begin without seeing the first thin slither from Jerusalem. This happened on the first moon in 70 AD and the sixth month in 2017 AD.
10. NASA's 19 years (235 moons) are very predictable do not require observation of the first slither of the first new moon to begin a year.
11. One <u>should not avoid</u> calendars if they are given "pagan names" or have "pagan rites" on the equinoxes, solstices and eclipses. These cannot be owned by a culture, religious belief or tribe. Every country has its own ways to celebrate these events.

The Hebrew calendar omits 196 years (4 jubilees) to Creation down to 3761 BC. This results in Creation and the calendar beginning in the same year, <u>in the fall</u>. It omits 60 years between Abraham and his father, omits 136 years between 1448 and 1312 BC for dating the temple, omits 136 years from 968 to 832 BC for dating the temple. These add up to 196 years, that is, 4 jubilees (60 + 136 = 196).

The Hebrew calendar begins several cycles in 3761 BC and claims it was the year Adam was created in the fall, when the calendar allegedly began. Actually, Adam was created 196 years earlier. Noah's flood was 1460 years after the calendar began. In contrast, there are 1460 days in four years, when an extra leap day needs to be added.

Over the past 2,000 years, there have been over 170 predictions when the Messiah will come. These are not just non-christian Zionists but also christian proselytes, Messianic Jews, Hebrew Roots, Millerites, Seventh-day Adventists, and others who want to follow the Zionists back to Judea as teachers. But to become teachers, they allegedly need to keep the Sabbaths, holy days, <u>land rests in the countries where they live</u>, even before returning. This idea has lots of questions.

The Jews driven out of Jerusalem after 70 and 132 AD travel or send literature to the ends of the earth to capture one proselyte to bring him back into bondage.