When Was The Crucifixion?

by Floyd R. Cox (4-25-2017)

You might call this My Book Review on *A Harmony of the Gospels*, by Frederick R. Coulter, who thought the Crucifixion was on Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD, and it will include some excerpts from the work of Carl D. Franklin, who prefers Wednesday, April 5, 30 AD. His view is found HERE.

The 490-Year Connection

Coulter has Christ observing four Passovers during full moons:
The first was on Monday, April 26, 28 AD, 483 years after 458/57 BC (Dan. 9:25-26).
The second was on Saturday, April 16, 29 AD, 484 years after 458/57 BC.
The third was on Wednesday, April 05, 30 AD, 485 years after 458/57 BC.
The fourth was on Wednesday, April 25, 31 AD, 486 years after 458/57 BC (Dan. 9:27).

According to NASA Dates

Astronomy, on the other hand, calculates conjunctions of a new moon, when the center of the earth aligns perfectly with the center of the moon and the center of the sun. This is accurate within minutes. After this happens, the first slither of the crescent new moon cannot be seen until one or two more days.

NASA dates would have Christ observing four Passovers during the following full moons:
The first was on April 27, 28 AD, 483 years after 458/57 BC (Dan. 9:25-26).
The second was (-11 days) on April 17, 29 AD, 484 years after 458/57 BC.
The third was (-11 days) on April 06, 30 AD, 485 years after 458/57 BC.
The fourth was (+19 days) on April 25, 31 AD, 486 years after 458/57 BC, with a lunar eclipse.

According to Carl Franklin

Franklin's view is allegedly from the Hebrew calendar used in the first century. Notice that in 28 AD, the full moon on April 27 is after the year began with a new moon on April 13. The previous new moon before that would have been on March 15, before the spring equinox. So April 13 was the first new moon after the equinox.

Notice that, in 31 AD, the full moon on April 25 was after a new moon on April 10. The previous new moon was before the equinox, that is, on March 11. The Passover (or full moon) 14 days later would have been on March 25.

Authority to Have Special Delays of One Month

At times there is snow on the ground that early in the spring, which would be too early for reaping a barley harvest. In that case, the year would be delayed one month.

On page 8, Franklin says, "…a one-time decision could be made (by the Calendar Court) in a given year to declare a normal 12-month year to be 13 months or visa versa… (the Court) would restore the established cycle in the following years."

This came in handy for the Millerites in 1844 AD. The year began in March according to the Hebrew calendar, but the barley in Jerusalem was far from being ready for reaping; so they delayed the entire year. This placed the Day of Atonement on October 22, which would allegedly be the beginning of Christ's reign on earth in a jubilee year, and the Jews would return to get their land back, land which Joshua had given their ancestors.

In 2013, the new moon for the new lunar year began in March, and there was snow on the ground in Indiana causing many not to attend their Passover service. They definitely would not be expecting a barley harvest in Jerusalem at that time.

This is covered by William F. Dankenbring HERE, on page 45. For several reasons the Court was allowed to temporarily change the calendar by postponing the entire year for one month, but it ws not around in 1844 and 2013.

It was around in 31 AD, but, regardless of the above, Franklin still insists that the Crucifixion was on Wednesday, April 5, 30 AD and that the lunar year in 31 AD began on March 11. Based upon what? Most of his 13 pages were about confusion between the rabbis of Babylon and Judea about adjusting the calendar after 135 AD, after the Romans killed many of the Sanhedrin Calendar Court. He seems to prefer the rabbinical society over NASA's calculations of eliptical orbits and doesn't mention the 228-year (19 x 12) cycles between the Nabonasser calendar in 747 BC and the Muhammad's calendar after 622 AD.

Hebrew Roots Myopia
First Century "King of the North"
Introduction to Code 251
Summary of Code 251
Rabbi Code
Hidden Feast Code
The Third Temple Code
Three Views on Exodus
SABBATICALS & JUBILEES
Mystery of the Shemitah
Unconnected Jubilee Cycles

A solar calendar is based upon new moons at times on the equinox. The spring and fall festivals are based upon a lunar calendar having full moons on or after the equinox, between March 21 and April 18.

According to the 228-Year Cycle

NASA likely has the dates correct for the new moons and full moons for March and April after 747 BC. All we can do is decide if the new moons are too early to begin a new lunar year. It is common knowledge that a new year should begin after the first day of spring, after March 21 thus making September, October, November and December the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months.

More details on creating a 228-year calendar and the Crucifixion in 31 AD are found HERE and HERE.

TABLE 1. Dates When Years Begin (Revised 4/25/17)

19 yr Cycle	BC 64 to 31 AD	NASA Found HERE March	NASA Found HERE April
		19-yr Cycle March	19-yr Cycle April
01	73 / 54 / 35 / 16 / **03 / 22**	3/21	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 -12
12	81 / 62 / 43 / 24 / 05 / **14**	3/18	4/17 -10
13	80 / 61 / 42 / 23 / 04 / **15**	3/09	4/07 +18
14	79 / 60 / 41 / 22 / 03 / **16**	3/27	4/25 -10
15	78 / 59 / 40 / 21 / 02 / **17**	3/16	4/15 -11
16	77 / 58 / 39 / 20 / 01 / **18**	3/06	4/04 +18
17	76 / 57 / 38 / 19 / **00 / 19**	3/24	4/22 -11
18	75 / 56 / 37 / 18 / **01 / 20**	3/13	4/11 +20
19	74 / 55 / 36 / 17 / **02 / 21**	3/02	4/31 -12
01	73 / 54 / 35 / 16 / **03 / 22**	3/21	4/19 -11

Obviously, we cannot control when a new moon or full moon appears. This is why it is wise to let NASA do the calculating, not some ancient rabbi.

All we can do is decide when a new moon is too early or too late to begin a new lunar year.

The Gregorian calendar is short one day every 228 years when compared to 12 nineteen-year cycles in 228 years. An adjustment can be made by merely swapping the + and – when reaching the latest date in which the year starts in 19 years. In TABLE 1, the latest date is 4/19. Changing the plus and minus before and after 4/19 will immediately kick the 4/19 back to 3/21, the earliest date in the 19-year cycle as in TABLE 2.

Note that TABLE 1 begins on 4/19, the latest date mentioned above, that is, 29 days after 3/21.

Note that, if +19 is added to 4/02, it increases to 4/21. If –11 is subtracted from 4/02, it decreases to 3/21. This insight illustrated in TABLE 2 can be used to add one day to the Gregorian calendar every 228 years as illustrated in TABLE 6f HERE.

When the lunar year begins with a new moon on 4/10, the full moon or Passover will be on April 24 or 25.

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

TABLE 2. Converting 4-20 into 3-21 after every 342 years

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

This chart illustrates how the mismatch between the 12 x 19-yr. Gregorian calendar years and the 235 x 12 lunations in 228 years.

The Gregorian has 83,275.29 days in 228 years and needs one day every 228 years to match the Metonic.

The Metonic lunar-solar calendar has 365.2467463 days per solar year. The number of days in 19 years can be compared with the days in 235 moons in 19 years. It has 83,276.256 days in 228 years (83,276 - 86,275 = 1 day).

TABLE 3. Conversion from Julian Calendar to Gregorian Calendar

Julian Calendar 1st New Moon (Nisan 1) in each 228 years (19 x 12)		Revised Gregorian Calendar 1st New Moon (Nisan 1) in each 228 years (19 x 12)	
		Correction in AD 394	
Era of Nabonassar	747	4-15	
	519	4-16	
	291	4-17	
	BC 63	4-18	
3-21	AD 166	4-19	Delay from 4-19 to 3-21
3-20	394	3-21	
3-19	622	3-22	1368 yrs
3-19	850	3-23	
3-18	1078	3-24	
3-17	1306	3-25	
3-16	1534	3-26	
3-16	1762	3-27	
3-15	1990	3-28	1368 yrs 13 days of correction since 747 BC

TABLE 4a. Third year of the 202nd Olympiad = Crucifixion in 31 AD
(15 days after 4-10 or 14 days after 4-11, 31 AD, in TABLE 2)

For 31 AD, April 10, go to: http://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/monthly.html?year=31&month=4&country=34

67 CE (Current Era) Nero inters all Olympic events and wins them all.

	47 CE
66	46
65	45
64	44
63 CE	43 CE
62	42
61	41
60	40
59 CE	39 CE
58	38
57	37
56	36
55 CE	35 CE
54	34
53	33
52	32
51 CE	31 CE
50	30
49	29
48	28

Before Current Era	**Astronomical Era**
BCE 776	-777
700	700
BCE 76	-77
76	77
(No year 0)	**(Year 0)**
28	28
Current Era CE 28	Current Era CE 28
3	3
4th year = CE 31	4th year = CE 31

Before July 202nd Olympiad = end of the year
After July 202nd Olympiad = beginning of the year

TABLE 4 represents the views of NASA and the era of 747 BC to provide details on just when the Crucifixion occurred (in 31 AD or in the alleged 33 AD). It was in the 3rd or 4th year of the 202nd Olympiad, after the first Olympics in 776 BC.

TABLE 5 is likely the Babylonian Nabinasser version of the lunar-solar calendar, which begins each year and the earliest new moon in the 19-year cycle at the spring equinox, on March 21. The earliest Passover, thus, would be on April 4 (3/21 + 14 = 4/04).

TABLE 6 can be used to illustrate how both the Jews and Catholics begin the earliest new moon and earliest new year 14 days before the spring equinox. In the Jewish version, the earliest Passover could be on or after the equinox. In the Catholic version, the earliest Easter (Wave Sheaf) could be on or after March 22 (if the equinoc were on March 21). This implies that the Jews were the progenitors of the Catholic version.

Likewise, the Jews had 532-year cycle prior to the Easter cycle (4 x 7 x 19 = 532). The Hebrew calendar begins with creation in 3761 BC, that is, 532 x 7 before Herod captured. Of course, to obtain this date, they had to remove 196 years (4 jubilees). Their date was 832 BC for the temple instead of 968 BC, which removes 136 years, and removed 60 years between Abraham and his father.

However, Nebuchednezzar became a wild animal in 569 BC, that is, 532 years before Herod conquered Jerusalem. This reflects the true chronology preserved by Nebonasser, Ptolemy, Julius Caesar, and Cleopatra of Jerusalem.

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 4b. Seven Months (Allegedly a year with 385 days)
From Trumpets (on 9/16/30 AD) to the Crucifixion (on 4/25/31 AD)
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
4/25 Nisan 14=Passover	22	23	24	25			

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 9a. (Revised 7/04/2017) 19-year Boundaries 3/21 to 4/18 (in blue)

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

	(Nisan 1)		NASA (Nisan 1)			NASA Tishri 1 to Heshvan 1		Tishri 21
Babylonian 19 yrs	**March 21**	**April 18**	**March**	**April**		**September Tishri 1-15 New Moon & Full Moon**	**NASA Tishri 1 to Heshvan 1**	**Tishri 21**
1 1990	3/28 +19		3/26	4/25		9/19 10/04	10/18	10/04+8= 10/12
2 1991	3/16	4/16 -11	3/15	4/14		9/08 9/23	10/07	9/23+8= 10/15
3 1992		4/05 -11	3/04	**4/03**		9/26 10/11	**10/25**	**10/11+8= 10/19**
4 1993	3/25 +19		**3/23**	4/21	**Dankenbring's Hebrew**	**9/16 9/30**	10/15	9/30+8= 10/08
5 1994	3/13	4/13 -11	3/12	**4/11**	**Calendar for Tishri 15**	9/05 9/11	**10/05**	**9/11+8= 9/19**
6 1995		4/02 -11	3/31	3/29		9/24 10/08	10/22	10/08+8= 10/16
7 1996	3/22 +19		3/19	7/17		9/12 9/27	10/12	9/27+8= 10/11
8 1997		4/10 -11	3/09	4/07		9/01 9/16	10/01	10/16+8= 10/24
9 1998	3/30 +19		3/28	4/26		9/20 10/05	10/20	10/05+8= 10/13
10 1999	3/18	4/18 -11	3/17	4/16	9/10	9/09 9/25	10/08	9/25+8= 10/03
11 2000		4/07 -11	3/06	4/04		9/27 10/13	10/27	10/13+8= 10/21
12 2001	3/27 +19		3/25	4/23		9/17 10/02	10/16	10/02+8= 10/30
13 2002	3/14	4/15 -11	3/14	4/12	9/06	9/07 9/21	10/06	10/21+8= 10/29
14 2003		4/04 -11	3/03	4/0dv1		9/26 10/10	10/25	10/10+8= 10/18
15 2004	3/24 +19		3/20	4/19		9/14 9/28	10/14	9/28+8= 10/06
16 2005	3/12	4/12 -11	3/10	4/08	9/05	9/03 9/18	10/03	9/18+8= 9/26
17 2006		4/01 -11	3/29	4/27		9/22 10/07	10/22	10/07+8= 10/15
18 2007	3/21 +19		3/19	4/17		9/11 9/26	10/11	9/26+8= 10/04
19 2008		4/08 -11	3/07	4/06		9/29 10/14	10/28	10/14+8= 10/22
1 2009	3/28		3/26	4/25		9/15 10/04	10/18	10/04+8= 10/12

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar

Evidence for Full Moon Lunar Years Beginning on March 21

Evidence for New Moon Solar Years Beginning on March 21

If the Jewish date for creation, allegedly in 3761 BC, is incorrect, then the 19-year calendar must be calculated in a different way. 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:

Spring New Moons	**177 Days**	**Fall New Moons**
3761 BC March 26 - April 24		September 7 - October 7
325 AD March 20 - April 19 -		September 23
1583 AD March 22 - April 20 -		
1762 AD Moon - March 25		
1782 AD March 25 -		

The **equinox was on 3/21 in 325 AD**, when Constantine adjusted the calendar.

The **equinox was on 3/23 - 4/22 in 1583 AD**, after the calendar was adjusted in 1582. Pope Gregory subtracted 10 days because the equinox had moved from 3/21 in 325 AD to 3/11 in 1582.

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

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

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar

Dankenbring's Hebrew Calendar for Tishri 15

Babylonian 19 yrs	(Nisan 1) March 21	(Nisan 1) April 18	NASA (Nisan 1) March 21	NASA (Nisan 1) April 18	NASA Tishri 1 to Heshvan 1 September Tishri 1-15 New Moon & Full Moon	NASA Tishri 1 to Heshvan 1 October Heshvan 1 New Moon	Tishri 21 Tishri 15 + 8 = 22
1 1990	3/28 +19		3/26	4/25	9/19 10/04	10/18	10/04+8= 10/12
2 1991	3/16	4/16 -11	3/15	4/14	9/08 9/23	10/07	9/23+8= 10/15
3 1992		4/03 -11	3/04	**4/03**	9/26 10/11	**10/25**	**10/11+8= 10/19**
4 1993	3/24 +19		**3/23**	4/21	**9/16 9/30**	10/15	9/30+8= 10/08
5 1994	3/13	4/13 -11	3/12	**4/11**	9/05 9/11	**10/05**	**9/11+8= 9/19**
6 1995		4/01 -11	3/31	3/29	9/24 10/08	10/22	10/08+8= 10/16
7 1996	3/21 +19		3/19	7/17	9/12 9/27	10/12	9/27+8= 10/11
8 1997		4/08 -11	3/09	4/07	9/01 9/16	10/01	10/16+8= 10/24
9 1998	3/28 +19		3/28	4/26	9/20 10/05	10/20	10/05+8= 10/13
10 1999	3/18	4/17 -11	3/17	4/16	9/10 9/09 9/25	10/08	9/25+8= 10/03
11 2000		4/05 -11	3/06	4/04	9/27 10/13	10/27	10/13+8= 10/21
12 2001	3/25 +19		3/25	4/23	9/17 10/02	10/16	10/02+8= 10/30
13 2002	3/14	4/15 -11	3/14	4/12	9/06 9/07 9/21	10/06	10/21+8= 10/29
14 2003		4/02 -11	3/03	4/0dv1	9/26 10/10	10/25	10/10+8= 10/18
15 2004	3/22 +19		3/20	4/19	9/14 9/28	10/14	9/28+8= 10/06
16 2005	3/12	4/09 -11	3/10	4/08	9/05 9/03 9/18	10/03	9/18+8= 9/26
17 2006	3/30	4/01 -11	3/29	4/27	9/22 10/07	10/22	10/07+8= 10/15
18 2007	3/19 +19		3/19	4/17	9/11 9/26	10/11	9/26+8= 10/04
19 2008		4/07 -11	3/07	4/06	9/29 10/14	10/28	10/14+8= 10/22
1 2009	3/26		3/26	4/25	9/15 10/04	10/18	10/04+8= 10/12

Table 6. Easter Cycle: If the Calendar began on March 21 with a Full Moon (Revised 4/24/17)

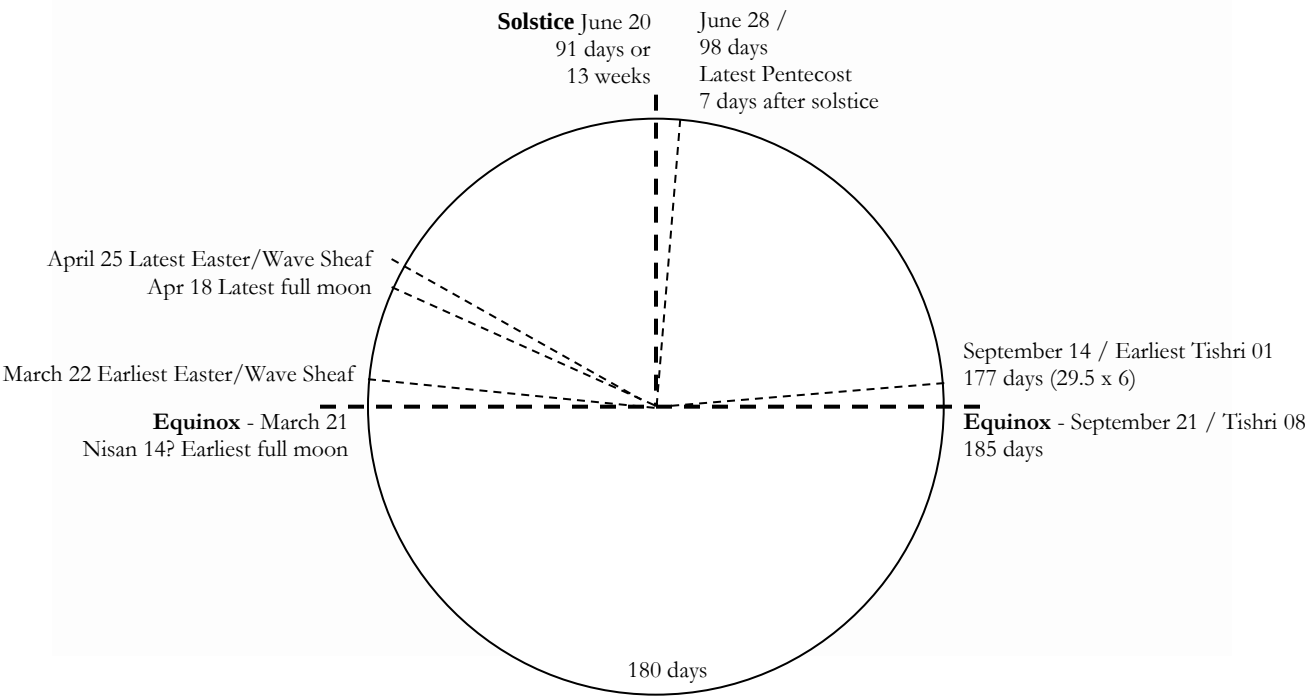

TABLE 7. 532-Year Easter Lunar Calendar

Earliest **New Moon** 3/07	New Year & Earliest **Full Moon** on 3/21 (on the Equinox)	3/22	Latest **Full Moon** on 4/19	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 8. 532-Year Hebrew Lunar Calendar

New Year & Earliest **New Moon** on 3/07	**Earliest Full Moon** on 3/21 (on the Equinox) Earliest Passover	3/22	Latest **Full Moon** on 4/19	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 Wave Sheafs on Sunday 3/22 to 3/28		Latest Wave Sheafs on Sunday 4/19 to 4/25	

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

TABLE 9. 532-Year Hebrew/Babylonian Lunar Calendar

New Year	4/04	Latest	5/03	+50 = Pentecost on June 16
&	4/05	**New**	5/04	+50 = Pentecost on June 17
Earliest	4/06	**Moon**	5/05	+50 = Pentecost on June 18
New	4/07	on 4/19	5/06	+50 = Pentecost on June 19
Moon	4/08		**5/07**	**+50 = Pentecost on June 20**
on 3/21	4/09		5/08	+50 = Pentecost on June 21
(on the	4/10		5/09	+50 = Pentecost on June 22
Equinox)	Earliest Wave Sheafs on Sunday 4/04 to 4/10		Latest Wave Sheafs on Sunday 5/05 to 5/11	

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

Notes on TABLES 7, 8, & 9:

There was a controvercy between the rabbis of Babylon and the rabbis of Jerusalem over needing to correct the lunar calendar. The Babylonian version was about to push Pentecost into the summer when it was supposed to remain as a spring festival.

The rabbis of Jerusalem and the Easter Cycle evidently began their versions by starting the year before the spring equinox, which is before the first day of spring and before the year actually begins.

This problem seems irrevelant where there are separate calendars for the lunar and solar cycles. 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.

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.

TABLE 4. 532-Year Hebrew/Babylonian Lunar Calendar

New Year	4/04		5/03	+50 = Pentecost on June 16
&	4/05		5/04	+50 = Pentecost on June 17
Earliest	4/06	Latest	5/05	+50 = Pentecost on June 18
New	4/07	**New**	5/06	+50 = Pentecost on June 19
Moon	4/08	**Moon**	**5/07**	**+50 = Pentecost on June 20**
on 3/21	4/09	**on 4/19**	5/08	+50 = Pentecost on June 21
(on the	4/10		5/09	+50 = Pentecost on June 22
Equinox)	**Earliest**		**Latest**	
	Wave Sheafs		**Wave Sheafs**	
	on Sunday		on Sunday	
	4/04 to 4/10		5/05 to 5/11	

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

TABLE 5. Dates When Years Begin (Revised 4/25/17)

19 yr Cycle	BC 64 to 31 AD	NASA Found HERE March	NASA Found HERE April
		19-yr Cycle March	19-yr Cycle April
01	73 / 54 / 35 / 16 / **03 / 22**	**3/21**	**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 -12

Notes on TABLES 2, 3, & 4:

There was a controvercy between the rabbis of Babylon and the rabbis of Jerusalem over needing to correct the lunar calendar. The Babylonian version was about to push Pentecost into the summer when it was supposed to remain as a spring festival.

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The Sunday Easter Cycle

For the Catholics, the 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. There is no Passover. They celebrate the Resurrection.

For the Hebrew calendar, the earliest new moon is also about 14 days before the Passover near the spring equinox, and the Wave Sheaf Offering is on the Sunday during the full moon, but Resurrection is overlooked because it is associated with the three days and nights Christ was in the tomb, which allegedly ended at the end of the sabbath on Saturday. The birth and resurrection are overlooked. Only the sabbaths and holy days are important.

The "Pagan" 532-Year Easter Cycle

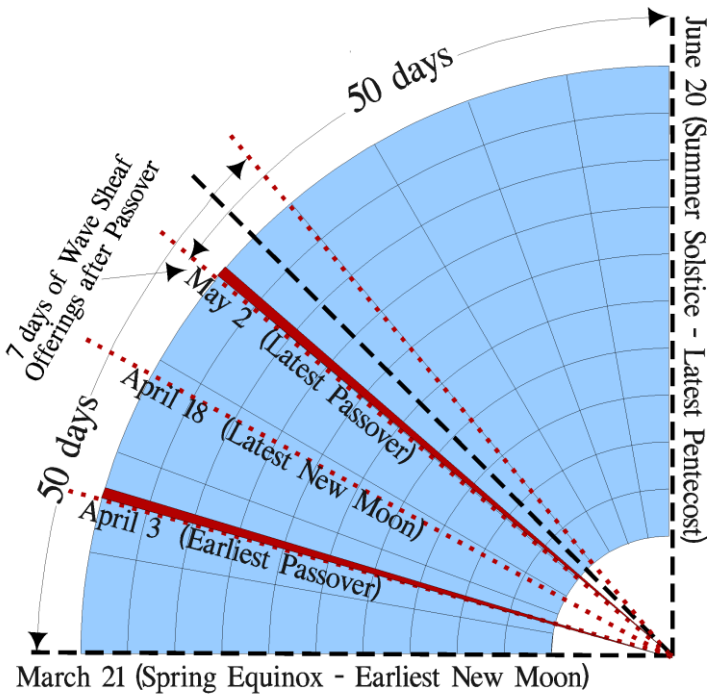
According to the Jewish and Catholic slant on things, there is also a cycle (of 4 x 7 x 19 years), which equals 532 years, but some call it "the Pagan Easter Cycle". They have no idea that the Jews' date for Creation was 532 times 7 before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, no idea that Nebuchednezzar 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, 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.

The enlarged pattern:
532 + 228 = 760
19 x 4 = 76
228 x 2 +76 =532

TABLE 6. Wave Sheaf Sundays After March 21



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 TABLE 13, like the Hebrew lunar calendar begins some years about 14 days before the spring equinox.

NOTES ON TABLES 6 & 7
The Babylonian Lunar Cycle

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

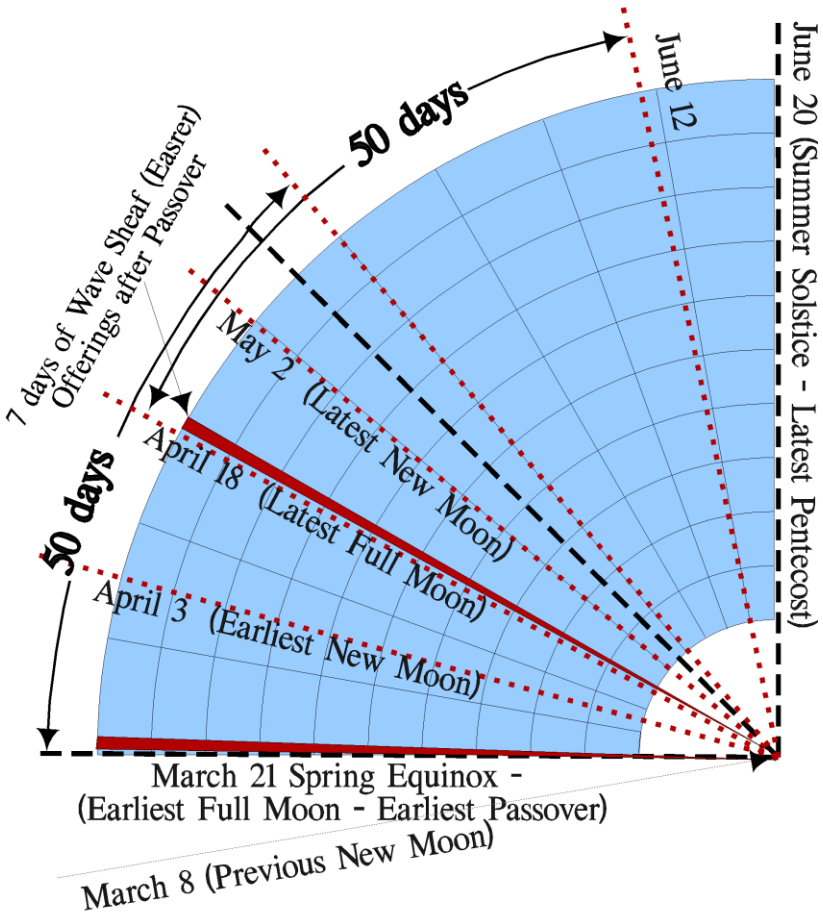
1. March 21 or April 19
2. April 08
3. March 28
4. April 16
5. April 06
6. March 26
7. April 13
8. April 02
9. March 22
10. April 10
11. March 30
12. April 17
13. April 07
14. March 27
15. April 15
16. April 04
17. March 24
18. April 11
19. March 02

1.March 21 or April 19

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 7. Easter Sundays After March 21

NOTES ON TABLE 7



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.

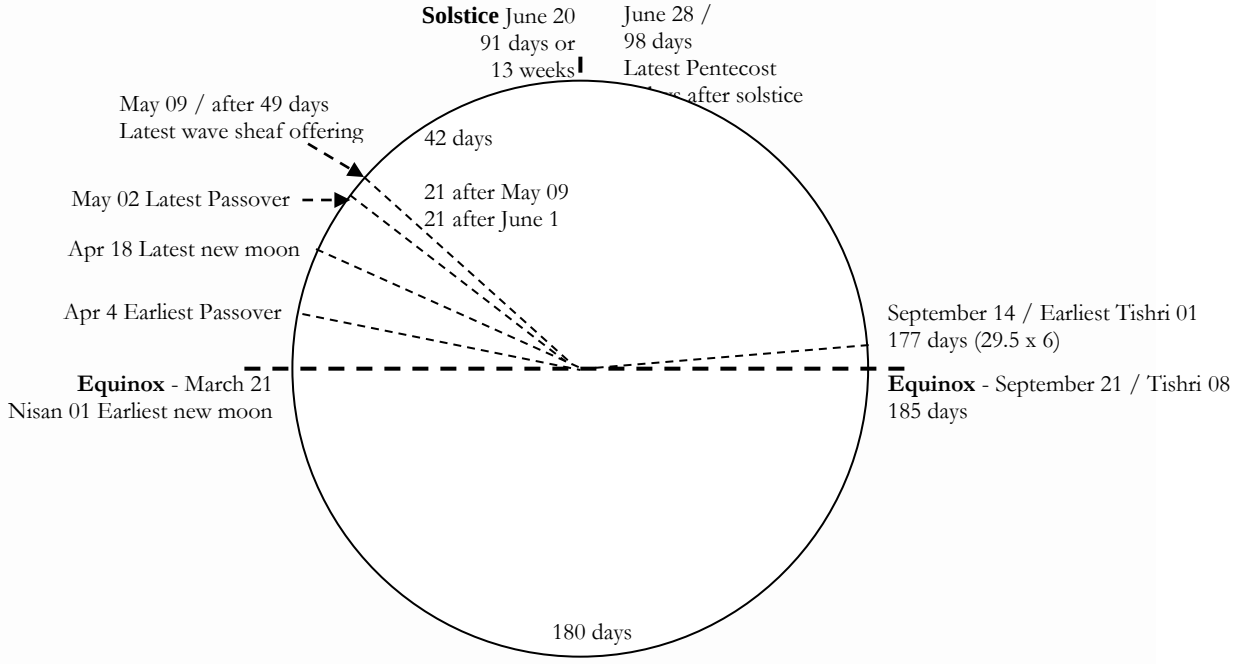
Earliest Easter[edit]

"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."

Table 5. Passover Cycle: If the Calendar began on March 21 (Revised 4/24/17)



If the luni-solar 19-year calendar first began with a new moon on March 21 (as in TABLE 2), then the latest Passover would be on April 18, and Pentecost could be about 51 days later, near the summer solstice on June 21. However, when the Wave Sheaf is offered seven days after Passover, then Pentecost would be seven days after the solstice, that is, after spring is over.

A rabbinical sage once said that Passover and Pentecost are both spring festivals. Therefore, we find rabbinical calendars and Easter calendars beginning on about March 14 or March 7 placing the earliest full moon on March 21. These adjustments could place the Wave Sheaf offering too early for the first fruits of the grain harvest to be reaped.