

Book of Enoch Calendar Study

There are common themes people struggle with when they come to the understand the laws given to Moses in the Old Testament are not only for Jews. They wonder what foods they can eat, how to keep the seventh day Sabbath, and when to observe Yah's set apart feast days. I lean towards keeping my life as stress free as possible, so I didn't worry too much if I was getting it "exactly" right. I kept everything simple by eating basic food I knew was safe because Jewish people eat the same thing. I take it easy and don't buy anything on the Sabbath. I observed the common Jewish calendar, having faith it was correct. This worked great until a sister believer introduced me to a day called the equilux in an online Bible study I joined. One look at the definition and I knew I had to do more research. My curiosity became triggered, and I could no longer follow other calendars until I proved the calculations were correct.

In layman's terms, the equilux is a day of equal day and equal night almost to the minute and it is the exact same day every single year. We're more familiar with the equinox being defined as a day with equal day and night. The difference is the equinox is measured from when the center of the sun is above the horizon and the equilux is measured from when the top of the sun appears above the horizon. With this definition in mind, and probably a little too much confidence for my own good, I set off to figure out which day to use.

Using the Bible (KJV unless otherwise noted), the Book of Jubilees, the Book of Jasher, and the Book of Enoch (RH Charles version), I read how Yah created a three hundred sixty-four-day year, dividing the days into twelve months. The rules were simple. Each month has thirty days and every three months there is an intercalary day. The Bible tells us what days to observe as feast days, so all I needed to do was plug them in. With my rudimentary knowledge I set off to create a calendar.


Never assume! Especially when things appear a little too simplistic to be true.

For my first calendar I chose to try to recreate the year 30 A.D. I think they've changed the letters to C.E. now, but I grew up using A.D., so it shall remain A.D. in this study. The reason I chose this year is because it is the year most popularly believed to be the year of Yahshua's crucifixion.

I plugged everything in using Google Sheets.

1 s t M o n t h	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
				A - 05	A - 06	A - 07	A - 08
	1st Day of Creation	2nd Day of Creation	3rd Day of Creation	1	2	3	4
	A - 09	A - 10	A - 11	A - 12	A - 13	A - 14	A - 15
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A - 16	A - 17	A - 18	A - 19 14 DAY	A - 20 1 Day	A - 21 2 Night 2 Day	A - 22 3 Night 3 Day
	12	13	14	15 - Last Supper	16 - Passover	17 - UL	18 - UL
	A - 23 Rose on 1st Day	A - 24	A - 25	A - 26	A - 27	A - 28	A - 29
	19 - UL - First Fruits	20 - UL	21 - UL	22 - UL	23 - UL	24	25
	A - 30	M - 01	M - 02	M - 03	M - 04	M - 05	M - 06
	26	27	28	29	30	1	2

I added additional years until I got to 38 A.D. and that's when I knew I had the calendar all wrong.



1 s t M o n t h	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
				M - 27	M - 28	M - 29	M - 30
	1st Day of Creation	2nd Day of Creation	3rd Day of Creation	1	2	3	4
	M - 31	A - 01	A - 02	A - 03	A - 04	A - 05	A - 06 FM-1
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A - 07	A - 08	A - 09	A - 10 14 DAY Crucifixion	A - 11 1 Night 1 Day	A - 12 2 Night 2 Day	A - 13 3 Night 3 Day
	12	13	14	15 - Last Supper	16 - Passover	17 - UL	18 - UL
	A - 14 Rose on 1st Day	A - 15	A - 16	A - 17	A - 18	A - 19	A - 20
	19 - UL - First Fruits	20 - UL	21 - UL	22 - UL	23 - UL	24	25
	A - 21	A - 22	A - 23	A - 24	A - 25	A - 26	A - 27
	26	27	28	29	30	1	2

The dates were drifting over the seasons. With the Gregorian calendar, there’s a see-saw effect with the equinox and solstice dates. Could it be the equilux, which occurs on the exact same day every year, is the correct day to begin measuring a new year?

I tried again, but this time I started with 31 A.D. so I could try measuring with a leap year (32 A.D.). I called the extra day “fake day.”

Saturday/Sunday				Sunday/Monday				Monday/Tuesday				Tuesday/Wednesday				Wednesday/Thursday				Thursday/Friday				Friday/Saturday							
1st				2nd				3rd				4th				5th				6th				7th							
1 s t M o n t h													3/24				3/25				3/26				3/27						
													1				2				3				4						
	3/28				3/29				3/30				3/31				4/1				4/2				4/3						
	5				6				7				8				9				10				11						
	4/4				4/5				4/6				4/7	14th Day		Crucifixion	4/8			1 NIGHT	1 DAY	4/9			2 NIGHT	2 DAY	4/10			3 NIGHT	2 DAY
	12				13				14				15 - Last Supper				16 - Hillel II Passover				17 - UL				18 - UL						
	4/11			Rose 1st Day of the week	4/12				4/13				4/14				4/15				4/16				4/17						
	19 - UL				20 - UL				21 - UL				22 - UL				23				24				25						
	4/18				4/19				4/20				4/21				4/22				4/23				4/24						
	26				27				28				29				30				1				2						
	4/25				4/26				4/27				4/28				4/29				4/30				5/1						
3				4				5				6				7				8				9							

1 2 t h M o n t h	2/21				2/22				2/23				2/24				2/25				2/26				2/27			
	1				2				3				4				5				6				7			
	2/28				FAKE DAY				3/1				3/2				3/3				3/4				3/5			
	8								9				10				11				12				13			
	3/7				3/8				3/9				3/10				3/11				3/12				3/13			
	15				16				17				18				19				20				21			
	3/14			10	3/15			9	3/16			8	3/17			7	3/18			6	3/19			5	3/20			4
	22				23				24				25				26				27				28			
	3/21			3	3/22			2	3/23			1																
	29				30				31																			

This is when I noticed another problem. The moon phases didn’t align correctly.

Of course, when you're trying to plug in a 364-day calendar on top of a 365-day calendar, everything won't line up perfectly. That's why we have a leap year. There are three hundred sixty-five observable sunsets and sunrises. To keep the seasons in alignment, we add an extra day every four years. This is common knowledge from elementary school, so it must be correct. They can't lie about what we can see with our own eyes.

Right?

I've learned over the past fifty-two years we can't believe everything we're told. I've been burned one too many times to have that much blind faith in anything coming from the educational system anymore. I decided to take the study slower and go step-by-step. Somebody had to be wrong. Either it was the Book of the Heavenly Luminaries or science. Since science tells us we descended from apes, and we all know that's not true, I don't have much hope it will turn out to be the correct conclusion, but let's continue with the study to make sure I'm not making assumptions again.

When studying anything, it is best to have more than once source of information. The Bible tells us:

2 Corinthians 13:1 "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established."

For this reason, I will do my best to give two or more verses or sources to back up my conclusions.

Let's begin!

Contained in this study are the resources and step-by-step processes I went through to conclude, beyond a shadow of doubt, my firm belief the Enochian calendar is, indeed, the calendar we should be observing.

The first question that should be answered is does Yah change? Because if He changes, that means His calendar can change too. If we can conclude the calendar can change, then maybe we don't have to do a study at all. Maybe all this calendar controversy is moot.

What does the Bible say?

Malachi 3:6 “For I *am* Yahuah, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.”

Psalms 33:11 “The counsel of the LORD standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.”

Hebrews 6:17 “Thus God, determining to show more abundantly to the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel, confirmed it by an oath.”

From just these three verses we can conclude Yah does not change.

Matthew 5:48 “Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.”

If Yah is perfect, his creation must be perfect also.

Genesis 1:31 “And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.”

Everything Yah made was “very good,” or is Hebrew “tov meod.” He created a world without sin. Sin is imperfection or corruption. Has His calendar been corrupted and is now imperfect?

What does the Book of Enoch (BOE) say about Yah's calendar?

Enoch 2:1 “1. Observe ye everything that takes place in the heaven, how they **do not change** their orbits, [and] the luminaries which are in the heaven, how they all rise and set in order each in its season, and **transgress not against their appointed order**. “

Enoch 5:2 “2. And [all] His works go on [thus] from year to year for ever, and all the tasks [which] they accomplish for Him, and [their tasks] **change not**, but according as [[God]] hath ordained so is it done.”

Enoch 41:8 “And I saw the chambers of the sun and moon, whence they proceed and whither they come again, and their glorious return, and how one is superior to the other, and their stately orbit, and how they **do not leave their orbit**, and they **add nothing to their orbit** and they **take nothing from it**, and they keep faith with each other, in accordance with the oath by which they are bound together.”

Enoch 69:24 “And through that oath the sun and moon complete their course, And **deviate not from their ordinance from eternity to eternity**.”

Enoch was born after sin entered the world. We can see from these verses the ordinances recorded in the BOE pertaining to the orbits of the sun, moon, and stars are eternal. His calendar has not, nor will it until heaven and earth pass away.

Isaiah 13:9-10 “Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it. For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light: the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine.”

Joel 3:15 “The sun and the moon shall be darkened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining.”

This day hasn't happened yet, so the calendar described in the BOE must still be in effect. I began my study, keeping in mind that Yah's calendar is fixed and perfect. My goal is to find out where we're going wrong.

I began by making charts.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	FAKE DAY	4	5	6	7
SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

I simply inserted a day to see what happens when days are made up. They seem to shift Shabbat. I wasn't quite ready to accept this as a fact. I took more steps backwards to the very beginning.

When did the measurement of time begin?

Genesis 1:14-19 “And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years: And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

And the evening and the morning were the **fourth day.**”

Jubilees 2:8-10 “And on the fourth day He created the sun and the moon and the stars, and set them in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon all the earth, and to rule over the day and the night, and divide the light from the darkness. And God appointed the sun to be a great sign on the earth for days and for sabbaths and for months and for feasts and for years and for sabbaths of years and for jubilees and for all seasons of the years. And it divideth the light from the darkness [and] for prosperity, that all things may prosper which shoot and grow on the earth.

These three kinds He made on the **fourth day.**”

These are the main points I gathered from the above verses:

1. Yahuah didn't make the sun, moon, and stars...the elements of the calendar...until the fourth day.
2. The sun rules the day.
3. The sun is the great sign.
4. The moon rules the night.
5. He made the sun, moon, and stars for signs, seasons, sabbaths, feasts, days, months, years, and for jubilees.
6. The evening comes first.
7. The calendar was good!

Putting everything together reminds me of the gears in a clock.



Everything is aligned for us to be able to look up in the sky and tell the hour, the day, the month, and the year.



I imagine Yah looked something like the above clockmaker ensuring each element is in precision alignment.

Genesis 8:22 “As long as the earth endures, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night **will never cease.**”

How great and loving our Elohim is to give us the wonderful yet mysterious earth we live on. He is faithful to give us everything we need to survive and thrive at the time we need it. His faithfulness is worthy of our worship and praise. We do this by obeying his laws, statutes, and judgements. Within Torah are the order of His feast days we’re commanded to keep. How can we be sure we’re keeping his feast days on the correct days if we don’t know how to tell time according to His timepiece?

This is where the BOE comes in. It describes the courses of the sun, moon, and stars for us to mark the days, months, and years. Once we can establish the order of movement, then we can know which day to observe each feast.

The first chapter in the Book of the Heavenly Luminaries contained within the BOE gives us the law of the sun’s movement through twelve portals, six for rising and six for setting.

Establishing the Months

Enoch 72:9-35 “In this way he rises in the **first month** in the great portal, which is the fourth [those six portals in the cast]. And in that fourth portal from which the sun rises in the first month are twelve window-openings, from which proceed a flame when they are opened in their season. When the sun rises in the heaven, he comes forth through that fourth portal **thirty mornings** in succession, and sets accurately in the fourth portal in the west of the heaven. And during this period the day becomes daily longer and the night nightly shorter to the thirtieth morning. On that day the day is longer than the night by a ninth part, and the **day amounts exactly to ten parts and the night to eight parts**. And the sun rises from that fourth portal, and sets in the fourth and returns to the **fifth portal** of the east **thirty mornings**, and rises from it and sets in the fifth portal. And then the day becomes longer by two parts and amounts to **eleven parts**, and the night becomes shorter and amounts to **seven parts**. And it returns to the east and enters into the sixth portal, and rises and sets in the **sixth portal one-and-thirty mornings** on account of its sign. On that day the day becomes longer than the night, and the day becomes double the night, and the day becomes **twelve parts**, and the night is shortened and becomes **six parts**. And the sun mounts up to make the day shorter and the night longer, and the sun returns to the east and enters into the **sixth portal**, and rises from it and sets **thirty mornings**. And when thirty mornings are accomplished, the day decreases by exactly one part, and becomes **eleven parts**, and **the night seven**. And the sun goes forth from that sixth portal in the west, and goes to the east and rises in the **fifth portal** for **thirty mornings**, and sets in the west again in the fifth western portal. On that day the day decreases by two parts, and amounts to **ten parts** and the night to **eight parts**. And the sun goes forth from that fifth portal and sets in the fifth portal of the west, and rises in the **fourth portal** for **one-and-thirty mornings** on **account of its sign**, and sets in the west. On that day the **day is equalized with the night**, [and becomes of equal length], and the night amounts to **nine parts** and the day to **nine parts**. And the sun rises from that portal and sets in the west, and returns to the east and rises **thirty mornings** in the **third portal** and sets in the west in the third portal. And on that day the night becomes longer than the day, and night becomes longer than night, and day shorter than day till the thirtieth morning, and the **night amounts exactly to ten parts** and the **day to eight parts**. And the sun rises from

that third portal and sets in the third portal in the west and returns to the east, and for thirty mornings rises in the second portal in the east, and in like manner sets in the second portal in the west of the heaven. And on that day the night amounts to eleven parts and the day to seven parts. And the sun rises on that day from that second portal and sets in the west in the second portal, and returns to the east into the first portal for one-and-thirty mornings, and sets in the first portal in the west of the heaven. 26. And on that day the night becomes longer and amounts to the double of the day: and the night amounts exactly to twelve parts and the day to six. And the sun has (therewith) traversed the divisions of his orbit and turns again on those divisions of his orbit, and enters that portal thirty mornings and sets also in the west opposite to it. And on that night has the night decreased in length by a ninth part, and the night has become eleven parts and the day seven parts. And the sun has returned and entered into the second portal in the east, and returns on those his divisions of his orbit for thirty mornings, rising and setting. And on that day the night decreases in length, and the night amounts to ten parts and the day to eight. And on that day the sun rises from that portal, and sets in the west, and returns to the east, and rises in the third portal for one-and-thirty mornings, and sets in the west of the heaven. On that day the night decreases and amounts to nine parts, and the day to nine parts, and the night is equal to the day and the year is exactly as to its days three hundred and sixty-four.”

Breakdown of Chapter Seventy-Two

1st Month - Fourth Portal - 30 Days - Day = 10 Parts - Night = 8 Parts

2nd Month - Fifth Portal - 30 Days - Day = 11 Parts - Night = 7 Parts

3rd Month - Sixth Portal - 30 Days - 1 Intercalary Day - Day = 12 Parts -
Night = 6 Parts

4th Month - Sixth Portal - 30 Days - Day 11 Parts - Night 7 Parts

5th Month - Fifth Portal - 30 Days - Day = 10 Parts - Night = 8 Parts

6th Month - Fourth Portal - 30 Days - 1 Intercalary Day - Sign - Day = 9 Parts - Night
= 9 Parts

7th Month - Third Portal - 30 Days - Day = 8 Parts - Night = 10 Parts

8th Month - Second Portal - 30 Days - Day = 7 Parts - Night = 11 Parts

9th Month - First Portal - 30 Days - 1 Intercalary Day - Day = 6 Parts - Night = 12
Parts

10th Month - First Portal - 30 Days - Day = 7 Parts - Night = 11 Parts

11th Month - Second Portal - 30 Days - Day = 8 Parts - Night = 10 Parts

12th Month - Third Portal - 30 Days - 1 Intercalary Day - Day = 9 Parts - Night = 9
Parts

Whew! Getting that all lined up is something else! Once the order is established, we find the year consists of twelve equal months and four intercalary days at the end of each three-month period. Each day of the year is divided into eighteen equal parts. The year totals three hundred sixty-four days.

This is verified by the following verses in the BOE.

Enoch 74:13 “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that they do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in **364 days.**”

Enoch 75:4 “And owing to them men go wrong therein, for those luminaries truly render service on the world-stations, one in the first portal, one in the third portal of the heaven, one in the fourth portal, and one in the sixth portal, and the exactness of the year is accomplished through its separate **three hundred and sixty-four stations.**”

Enoch 82:10 “For they belong to the reckoning of the year and are truly recorded (thereon) forever, one in the first portal and one in the third, and one in the fourth and one in the sixth, and the year is completed in **three hundred and sixty-four days.**”

Enoch 82:8 “In the reckoning of all their days in which the sun traverses the heaven, entering into and departing from the portals for **thirty days** with the heads of thousands of the order of the stars, together with the **four which are intercalated** which divide the **four portions of the year**, which lead them and enter with them four days.

Confirmation of the twelve months is contained in the Bible.

1 Chronicles 27:1-15 “Now the children of Israel after their number, to wit, the chief fathers and captains of thousands and hundreds, and their officers that served the king in any matter of the courses, **which came in and went out month by month throughout all the months of the year**, of every course were twenty and four thousand. Over the first course for the **first month** was Jashobeam the son of Zabdiel: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. Of the children of Perez was the chief of all the captains of the host for the first month. And over the course of the **second month** was Dodai an Ahohite, and of his course was Mikloth also the ruler: in his course likewise were twenty and four thousand. The third captain of the host for the **third month** was Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, a chief priest: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. This is that Benaiah, who was mighty among the thirty, and above the thirty: and in his course was Ammizabad his son. The fourth captain for the **fourth month** was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The fifth captain for the **fifth month** was Shamhuth the Izrahite:

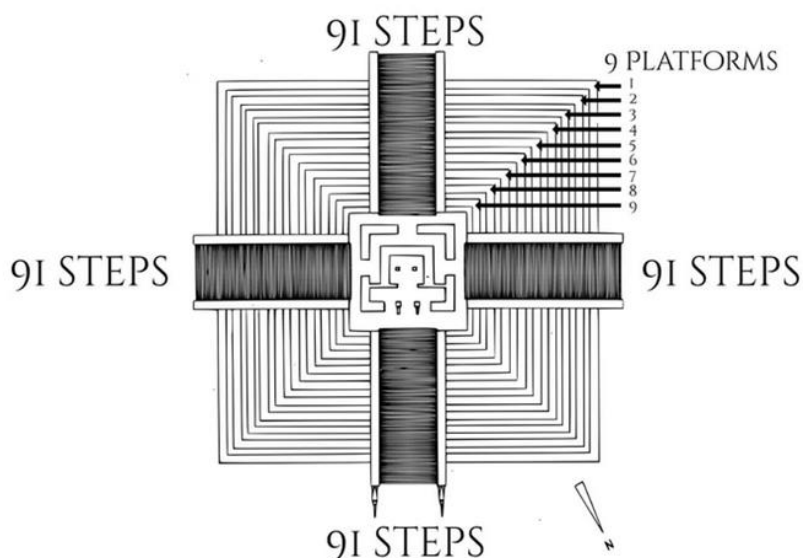
and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The sixth captain for the **sixth month** was Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The seventh captain for the **seventh month** was Helez the Pelonite, of the children of Ephraim: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The eighth captain for the **eighth month** was Sibbecai the Hushathite, of the Zarhites: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The ninth captain for the **ninth month** was Abiezer the Anetothite, of the Benjamites: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The tenth captain for the **tenth month** was Maharai the Netophathite, of the Zarhites: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The eleventh captain for the **eleventh month** was Benaiah the Pirathonite, of the children of Ephraim: and in his course were twenty and four thousand. The twelfth captain for the **twelfth month** was Heldai the Netophathite, of Othniel: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Revelation 22:1-2 “And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare **twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month**: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.”

Evidence of the Yah's calendar can be found in Pagan structural remains as well. Two well-known structures are the Kukulcan Pyramid of Chichen Itza and Stonehenge located in southern England.

The Kukulcan Pyramid design

The design of this pyramid was made by the Mayan architects who so well mastered the knowledge of the stars, the planets, and the sun.



Calendar representation of the Kukulcán Pyramid

<https://mayanpeninsula.com/en/kukulcan-pyramid/>

$$91 + 91 + 91 + 91 = 364 \text{ days}$$



<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/antiquity/article/keeping-time-at-stonehenge/792A5E8E091C8B7CB9C26B4A35A6B399>

Now that we have the days, months, and year established we can move on to breaking down the seasons and signs which are also part of Yah's method of keeping time. Like gears in a clock, everything works together in the timepiece set in heaven.

The Book of the Heavenly Luminaries begins listing information about the seasons and signs in Chapter 76. They're not listed in exact order which would be easier to understand, but through careful study the main points can be organized into a more comprehensible list.

Enoch 76 "And at the ends of the earth I saw twelve portals open to all the **quarters** (of the heaven), from which the winds go forth and blow over the earth. Three of them are open **on the face (i.e. the east)** of the heavens, and **three in the west**, and **three on the right (i.e. the south)** of the heaven, and **three on the left (i.e. the north)**. And the **three first are those of the east**, and **three are of the north**, and **three [after those on the left] of the south**, and **three of the west**. 3. And the **three first are those of the east**, and **three are of the north**, and **three [after those on the left] of the south**, and **three of the west**. Through four of these come winds of blessing and prosperity, and from those eight come hurtful winds: when they are sent, they bring destruction on all the earth and on the water upon it, and on all who dwell thereon, and on everything which is in the water and on the land. And the first wind from those portals, called the east wind, comes forth through the first portal which is in the east, inclining towards the **south**: from it come forth **desolation, drought, heat, and destruction**. And through the second portal in the **middle** comes what is fitting, and from it there come **rain and fruitfulness and prosperity and dew**; and through the third portal which lies toward the **north** come **cold and drought**. And after these come forth the **south** winds through three portals: through the **first portal** of them inclining to the **east** comes forth a **hot wind**. 8. And through the middle portal next to it there come forth **fragrant smells, and dew and rain, and prosperity and health**. And through the third portal lying to the **west** come forth **dew and rain, locusts and desolation**. And after these the **north** winds: from the seventh portal in the east come **dew and rain, locusts and desolation**. And from the **middle portal** come in a direct direction **health and rain and dew and prosperity**; and through the third portal in the west come **cloud and hoar-frost, and snow and rain, and dew and locusts**. And after these **[four]** are the **west winds**: through the **first portal** adjoining the north

come forth dew and hoar-frost, and cold and snow and frost. And from the middle portal come forth dew and rain, and prosperity and blessing; and through the last portal which adjoins the south come forth drought and desolation, and burning and destruction. And the twelve portals of the four quarters of the heaven are therewith completed, and all their laws and all their plagues and all their benefactions have I shown to thee, my son Methuselah.

I broke this section down, removing all the fluff and dividing everything into a succinct list.

East - First Season - 3 Portals - #1 Portal - South - Desolation, Drought, Heat, Destruction - #2 Portal - Middle - Rain, Fruitfulness, Prosperity, Dew - #3 Portal - North - Cold, Drought

South - Second Season - 3 Portals - #4 - East - Hot Wind - #5 - Middle - Fragrant Smells, Dew, Rain, Prosperity, Health - #6 - West - Dew, Rain, Locusts, Desolation

North - Third Season - 3 Portals - #7 - East - Dew, Rain, Locusts, Desolation - #8 Portal - Middle - Health, Rain, Dew, Prosperity - #9 Portal - West - Cloud, Hoarfrost, Snow, Rain, Dew, Locusts

West - Fourth Season - 3 Portals - #10 - North - Dew, Hoarfrost, Cold, Snow, Frost - #11 - Middle - Dew, Rain, Prosperity, Blessing - #12 - South - Drought, Desolation, Burning, Destruction

We're given more information in Chapter 82.

Enoch 82:20-25 “In the beginning of the year Melkejâl rises first and rules, who is named Tam'âinî and sun, and all the days of his dominion whilst he bears rule are ninety-one days. And these are the signs of the days which are to be seen on earth in the days of his dominion: sweat, and heat, and calms; and all the trees bear fruit, and leaves are produced on all the trees, and the harvest of wheat, and the rose-flowers, and all the flowers which come forth in the field, but the trees of the winter season become withered. And these are the names of the leaders which are under them: Berka'êl, Zêlebs'êl, and another who is added a head of a thousand, called Hîlûjâsêph: and the days of the dominion of this (leader) are at an end. The next leader after him is Hêl'emmêlêk, whom one names the shining sun, and all the days of his light are ninety-one days. And these are the signs of (his) days on the earth: glowing heat and dryness, and the trees ripen their fruits and produce all their fruits ripe and ready, and the sheep pair and become pregnant, and all the fruits of the earth are gathered in, and everything that is in the fields, and the winepress: these things take place in the days of his dominion.

Beginning of Year - Melkejâl - Named Tam'âinî and Sun - Rules 91 Days - Sweat, Heat, Calms, Trees Bear Fruit, Leaves Are Produced, Wheat Harvest, Rose Flowers, Wild Flowers Bloom, Evergreens Wilt

Next Season - Hêl'emmêlêk - Named The Shining Sun - Rules 91 Days - Glowing Heat, Dryness, Fruit Ripens, Sheep Mate, Fruits & Crops Gathered, Wine Made

And don't forget this tidbit: “The sun goes forth from that fifth portal and sets in the fifth portal of the west and rises in the fourth portal for one-and-thirty mornings on account of its sign.”

Hmmm. What sign? And why aren't the seasons of autumn and winter covered?

Oddly, I've found only the seasons of summer and winter named in the Bible. It is feasible they divided the year in half between warm and cold months. The air temperature changes once the sun passes north or south of the equator. Perhaps this change in the atmosphere explains the omission of autumn and winter.

Regardless, we do now know there are two times each year the sun spends 61 days in the same portal. Each are a division between the six-month halves of the year, and on those days, day parts and night parts are equal.

At this point in my study, I became drawn to the word "part" pertaining to the length of a day. I understood it to be a measurement of time but how much time.

To understand how Yah measures the length of a day, I began with what I know. We use a calendar consisting of three hundred sixty-five and a quarter, twenty-four-hour days. Every four years we add a day to keep the calendar in alignment with the seasons. Since the BOE tells us there are only three hundred sixty-four days with eighteen parts, how did the year become longer?

I explored the obvious options.

Joshua 10:13 "And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hastened not to go down about a whole day."

If the sun stood still a whole day, was this a twenty-four-hour day? How long is a part?

I found the answer in the Book of Jasher.

Jasher 88:64 "And the Lord hearkened to the voice of Joshua, and the sun stood still in the midst of the heavens, and it stood still **six and thirty moments**, and the moon also stood still and hastened not to go down a whole day."

If the sun and moon stood still for only six and thirty moments could this be why we now have twenty-four-hour days? Does that mean the days used to be only eighteen hours long?

Amazingly, according to science, they were around eighteen hours long, but according to their calculations this was billions of years ago. We know the earth isn't billions of years old. If it were, the Bible would've told us.

An average Earth day used to be less than 19 hours long

New study suggests Earth's spin is slowing by 1.35 seconds every 100,000 years

<https://www.science.org/content/article/average-earth-day-used-be-less-19-hours-long>

From this discovery I concluded there wasn't an added day, only six or so added hours. Do the thirty moments add up to equal a quarter of a day or was there another change of time?

There was. Enter King Hezekiah.

2 Kings 20:1-11 “In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz came to him, and said unto him, Thus saith the LORD, Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live. Then he turned his face to the wall, and prayed unto the LORD, saying, I beseech thee, O LORD, remember now how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart, and have done that which is good in thy sight. And Hezekiah wept sore. And it came to pass, afore Isaiah was gone out into the middle court, that the word of the LORD came to him, saying, Turn again, and tell Hezekiah the captain of my people, Thus saith the LORD, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: behold, I will heal thee: on the third day thou shalt go up unto the house of the LORD. And I will add unto thy days fifteen years; and I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the king of Assyria; and I will defend this city for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake. And Isaiah said, Take a lump of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil, and he recovered. And Hezekiah said unto Isaiah, What shall be the sign that the LORD will heal me, and that I shall go up into the house of the LORD the third day? And Isaiah said, This sign shalt thou have of the LORD, that the LORD will do the thing that he hath spoken: shall the

shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? And Hezekiah answered, It is a light thing for the shadow to go down ten degrees: nay, but let the shadow return backward ten degrees. And Isaiah the prophet cried unto the LORD: **and he brought the shadow ten degrees backward**, by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz.”

Time went backwards ten degrees. After some digging, I found some complicated math equations that concluded this was about twenty minutes of time. I decided to ignore the need to be correct and accept that the time changes turned the days from eighteen equal parts into twenty-four equal hours. The dial of Ahaz intrigued me, but I was still more concerned where the one and a quarter extra day came from.

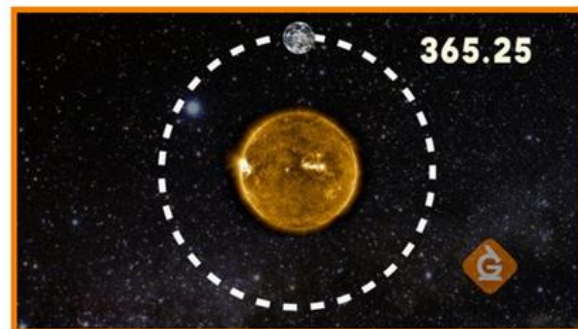
I turned to websites about the calculations used to reach the length of our current year. They all said 365.25 days. How are they getting that number? I perused diagrams depicting the cycle.

The Earth orbits around the sun every 365.25 days.

While the Earth is rotating on its axis, it also orbits the sun. It takes a little more than 365 days for the Earth to make a complete trip around the sun.

Other planets have different orbital times. It takes only 87 days for Mercury to orbit the sun, but 12 years for Jupiter to make the journey.

Scientists used to think that the Earth was the center of the universe, but phenomena such as stellar parallax have proven that this is not true because the position of some stars change as we orbit.



<https://www.generationgenius.com/earth-rotation-and-orbit/>

I stared for hours before I saw it. Do YOU see it? Look closer!

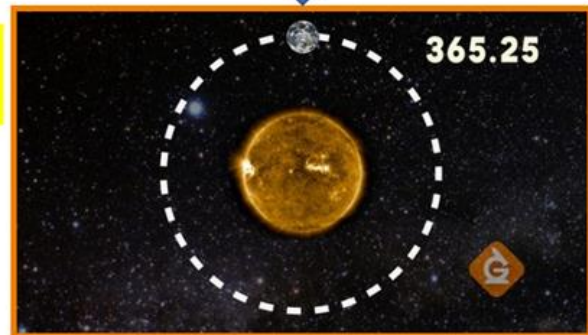
They're counting the starting and ending positions as two different positions. They're counting the same position twice!

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SNEAKY LITTLE HOBBITSES!

That's not how you tell time!



They teach this in elementary school! You don't start counting until the second, minute, or hour is complete. They're counting the starting position and the ending position. That's not legal!

More importantly, why are they doing it? I'm determined to find out but first I wanted to know if I could account for the quarter day that is added up every four years. How long is an actual day?

I'm going to ask you how long a day is on Earth, and you're going to get the haunting suspicion that this is a trap. Your instincts are right, it's a trap! The answer may surprise you.

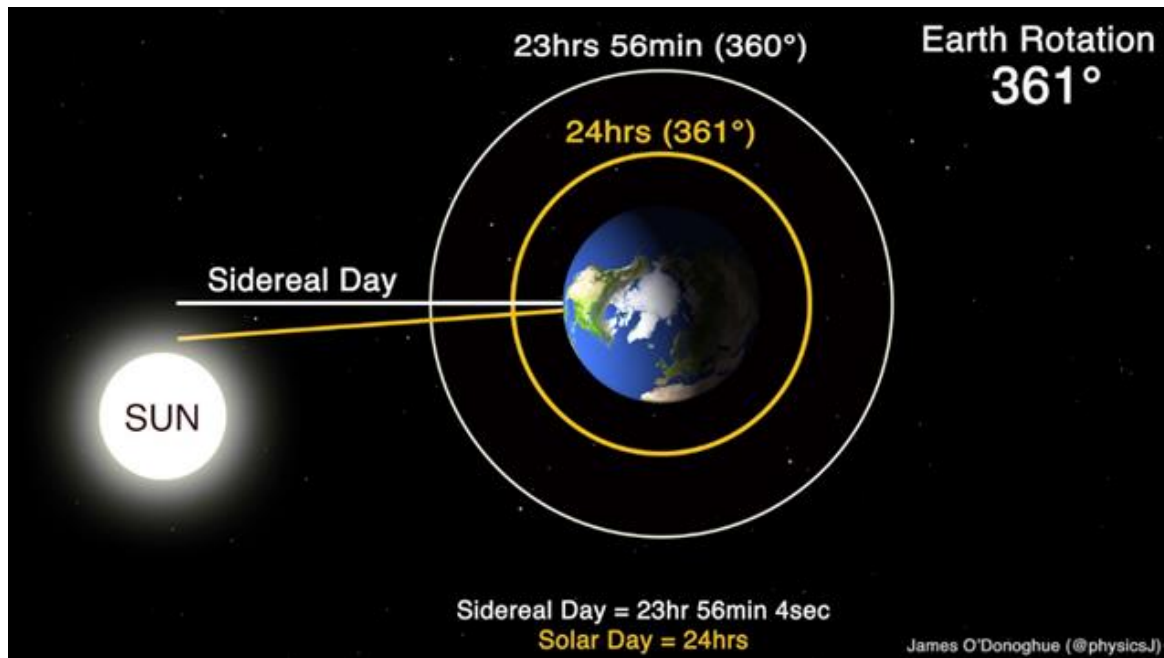
How long is a day on Earth? Or more specifically, how long does it take for the Earth to turn once on its axis? For all the stars to move through the sky and return to their original position? Go ahead, and yell your answer answer at the screen... 24 hours?

Wrong! It only takes 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.0916 seconds for the Earth to turn once its axis. Unless that's what you said. In which case, congratulations!

<https://www.universetoday.com/123218/how-long-is-a-day-on-earth-2/>

A day is only twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes long. This is what is more commonly known as a sidereal day. In layman terms, it means when the sun (or earth) has made a 360° revolution and it uses stars to calculate the position for measuring.

The extra minutes come in because we don't use a sidereal day, we use a solar day to calculate the length of a day. In order to reach twenty-four hours, the earth must rotate on its axis an extra degree every single day for a total of 361° for the sun to reach the same position it was the day before.



<https://stanfordartsreview.com/2020/09/25/scientists-explain-another-method-to-measure-day-length/>

The difference between a sidereal day and a solar day is 3 minutes and 56 seconds. How much does that add up to over the course of a year?

$$3 \text{ minutes} \times 365 = 1095 \text{ minutes}$$

$$56 \text{ seconds} \times 36 = 20440 / 60 = 341 \text{ minutes}$$

$$1095 + 341 = 1436$$

How many minutes are in a day?

Time

1

=

1440

Day

Minute

Formula

multiply the time value by 1440

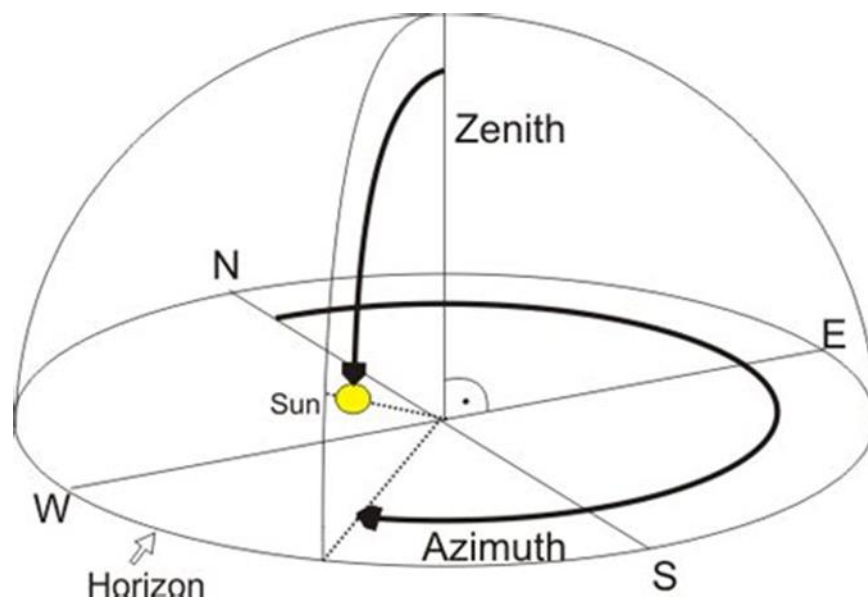
More info

Feedback



Oh my! Overshooting an extra degree every day adds up to an entire day over the course of a year. Perhaps this accounts for the counting of the same position twice. Why is this happening? And I still haven't figured out the extra quarter of a day. I'm going to keep moving forward in the hopes I find all my answers along the way.

Since Yah's measurement of time differs so much from ours, I wanted to know more about how we calculate our days. I know we use the position of the sun to calculate a solar day, so I started there.

Instead of measuring the length of a day from sunset to sunset as the Enochian model does, they're measuring time from zenith to zenith, or when the sun is at a 90° angle to the horizon, its highest position in the sky. This is daily sun worship!



If we measured from sunset to sunset, the length of our days would constantly be changing instead of having an exact twenty-four-hour day every single day. I also found another tidbit of information while doing my research that explains further why the Gregorian calendar has three hundred sixty-five days.



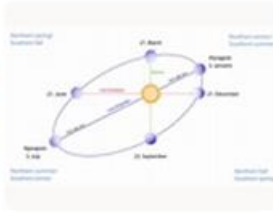
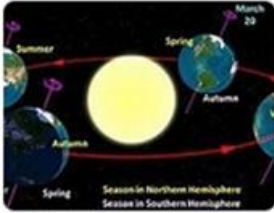
Earth's orbit - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth's_orbit

Earth orbits the Sun at an average distance of 149.60 million km (92.96 million mi) in a counterclockwise direction as viewed from above the Northern Hemisphere. One complete orbit takes 365.256 days (1 sidereal year), during which time Earth has traveled 940 million km (584 million mi). Ignoring the influence of ... [See more](#)

History of study

Heliocentrism is the scientific model that first placed the Sun at the center of the Solar System and put the planets, including Earth, in its orbit. Historically, heliocentrism is opposed to **geocentrism**, which placed the ... [See more](#)



Influence on Earth

Because of Earth's **axial tilt** (often known as the obliquity of the **ecliptic**), the inclination of the Sun's trajectory in the sky (as seen by an observer on Earth's surface) varies over the course of the

Events in the orbit

By astronomical convention, the four seasons are determined by the

[See all on Wikipedia >](#)

Our days are solar days, but our years are sidereal years? A sidereal year is defined as the time that Earth, or another planetary body, takes to orbit the Sun once with respect to the fixed stars. They're using stars to determine the length of our years but not our days? I'm not against using stars in the calculation of time. They are part of Yah's calendar, but they're not the only element we're supposed to be using. How do we know the correct star is being used? Are we making the year longer than it's supposed to be? The more I research this, it seems that we're trying to make the days fit into a chosen time period versus letting time be what it is.

Does the BOE have anything to say about this?

Enoch 74:13 “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that they do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in 364 days.”

The sun AND the stars (multiple) are needed to calculate the year. Not the stars only. Not the sun only. Perhaps the stars keep track of time during the night and sun during the day? This line of thinking brought me back to the “dial of Ahaz” in the story of King Hezekiah.

The word “dial” made me think of sundials.

Unlike modern methods of time keeping which place the sun at the center of the universe as an object of worship, Yah uses the position of the sun as it moves across the sky to tell time. Today, this method of measurement is called apparent time. The dials are divided into parts.



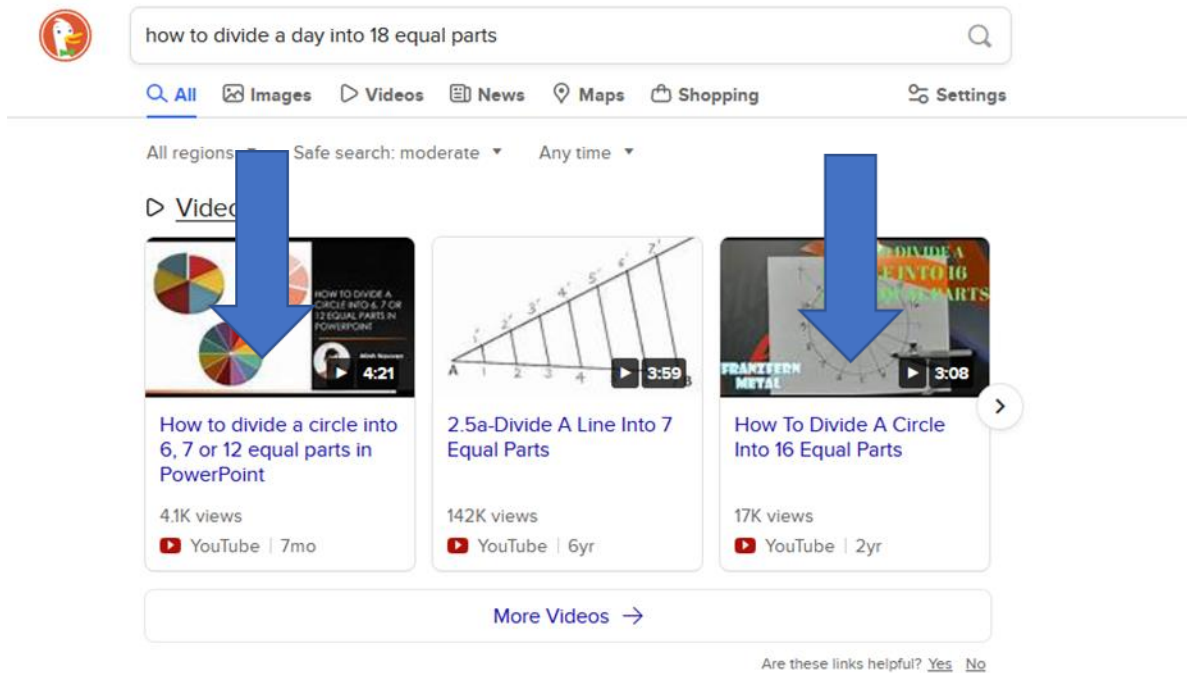
Download from
Dreamstime.com
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11864189
Oxanam | Dreamstime.com

In theory, the difference between our current measurements of time and Yah’s measurements accounts for the difference in length of years. I wonder if it can be tested or if we’re stuck in sun worship until the return of Yahshua.

Speaking of sundials and days...

I googled how to divide a day into 18 equal parts. These results were returned.



Isaiah 40:22 “*It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in:*”

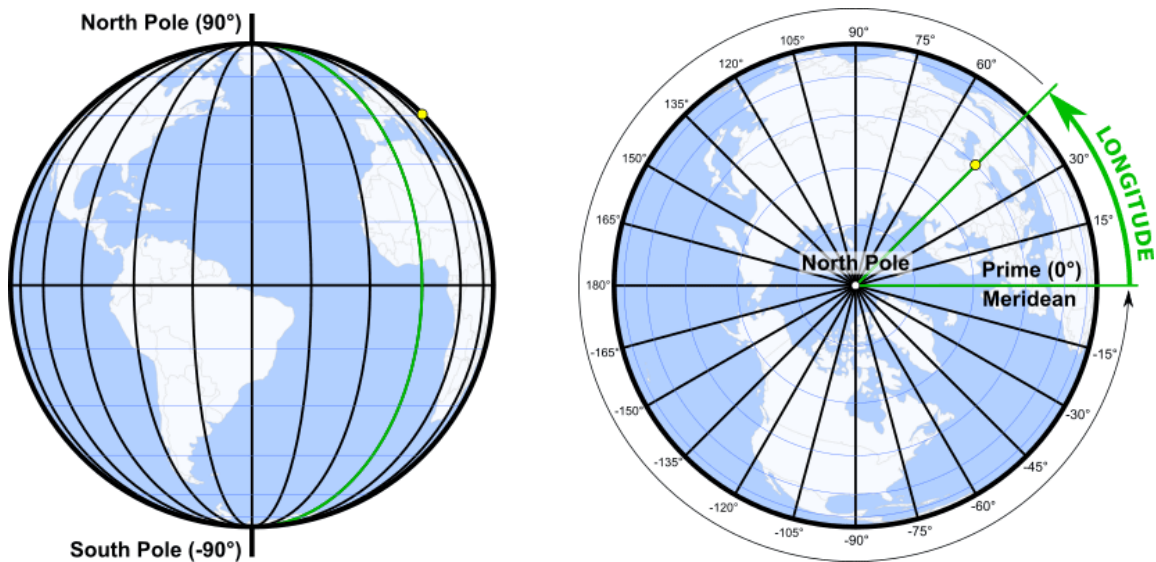
Why didn't I see this before? It would've saved me so much headache! A circle is 360° . Not 361° ! This makes so much more sense! Yah tells us his earth is a circle and a circle CAN be divided into 18 equal parts!

So, matter what type of earth you believe in...



<https://steemit.com/flat/@beyondhorizon/why-does-it-matter-if-the-earth-is-flat-or-round>

You're covered because Yah's time isn't measured in hours. It's measured in parts across a 360° circle. Guess what else is measured in degrees and there's three hundred sixty of them? Longitude lines!



<http://performativedesign.com/definitions/solar/longitude/>

And the best part? There's 360 of them!

$360 \text{ degrees} / 20 \text{ longitude lines} = 18 \text{ equal parts}$

$20 \text{ lines} / 4 = 5 \text{ equal moments}$

How does it equate to the 24 hour days?

I looked up the word for hour in the Bible. I looked up the word minute and I also looked up second. Do you know an hour is defined as a moment, there are no minutes, and seconds are a blink of an eye?

$\text{Each part} = 20 \text{ longitude lines (80 minutes)}$

$80 \text{ minutes} / 5 = 5 \text{ equal 16 minute moments}$

$\text{Each minute} = 60 \text{ blinks}$

I'm partial to the poetic sound of parts, moments, and blinks instead of hours, minutes, and seconds. I might start using those words more.

After all this study I realized time, as it's currently being measured, is fluid. It's like dialing a roulette wheel.



The Gregorian calendar is not set and fixed like Yah's. If it were, we wouldn't need to add a completely made-up day every four years to keep the calendar in sync with the seasons. They're just dialing time. What are they hiding?

In order to find out, I took a deeper look at our Gregorian calendar, a 365-day calendar with a day added every four years to keep the calendar in alignment with the seasons. Despite its obvious inaccuracy, it provides us with a familiar source backed by historical documentation of its development to compare with the Enochian model.

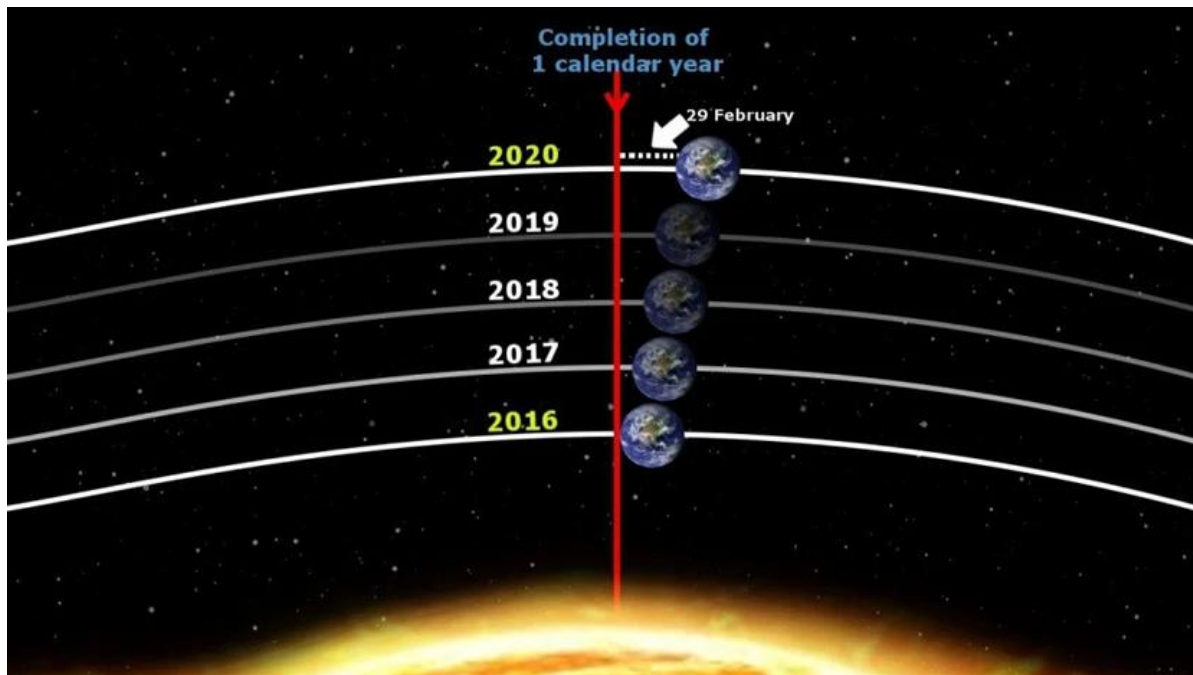
The first 365-day calendar is believed to be used by the Egyptians. Their system was the closest to the Enochian that I've found, but it still was not accurate. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "It consisted of 365 days organized into 12 months of 30 days each, with an additional five epagomenal days (days occurring outside the ordinary temporal construct) grouped at the end of the year." Since it is a well-known fact that the Egyptians worshiped the sun god Ra, we can reasonably conclude they are also responsible for why the length of a day is measured according to the zenith of the sun instead of sunset to sunset.

Fast forward to Roman times and we're given a ten-month calendar that starts in March. January and February existed; they just didn't have an assigned month. Numa Pompilius is credited with our current named twelve-month calendar. In 45 B.C., Julius Caesar added a leap day every four years creating the Julian Calendar, an entirely solar calendar. However, this calendar was still imperfect because the sun worshipers' most important religious holidays became out of sync with the spring equinox and winter solstice. In 1582 A.D., the Gregorian calendar that we use today skipped several days when it was implemented bringing the equinox and solstice back into alignment with their religious days, commonly known as Easter and Christmas.

It took 1,627 years to figure out the seasons were out of sync using a 365-day calendar that had a leap year? Isn't that what we're using now? Isn't the definition of insanity doing the same thing over and over again expecting different results?

According to science a leap day is needed because the earth's revolution around the sun is not exactly three hundred sixty-five days. Many, including myself, believe placing the sun as the focal point of telling time is sun worship. At this point I'm going to emphasize this study isn't about the placement of the sun in relevance to the shape of the earth. It's about the accuracy of the Enochian calendar model and why we should still be following it. I'll leave the globe vs. flat earth debate up to others.

Now back to the study. About six hours are left over because we're using some unknown fixed star and the sun to determine the length of a year. There's fifteen well-known fixed stars. I tried to find which one but couldn't. Here is a depiction of why the leap day is needed every four years.



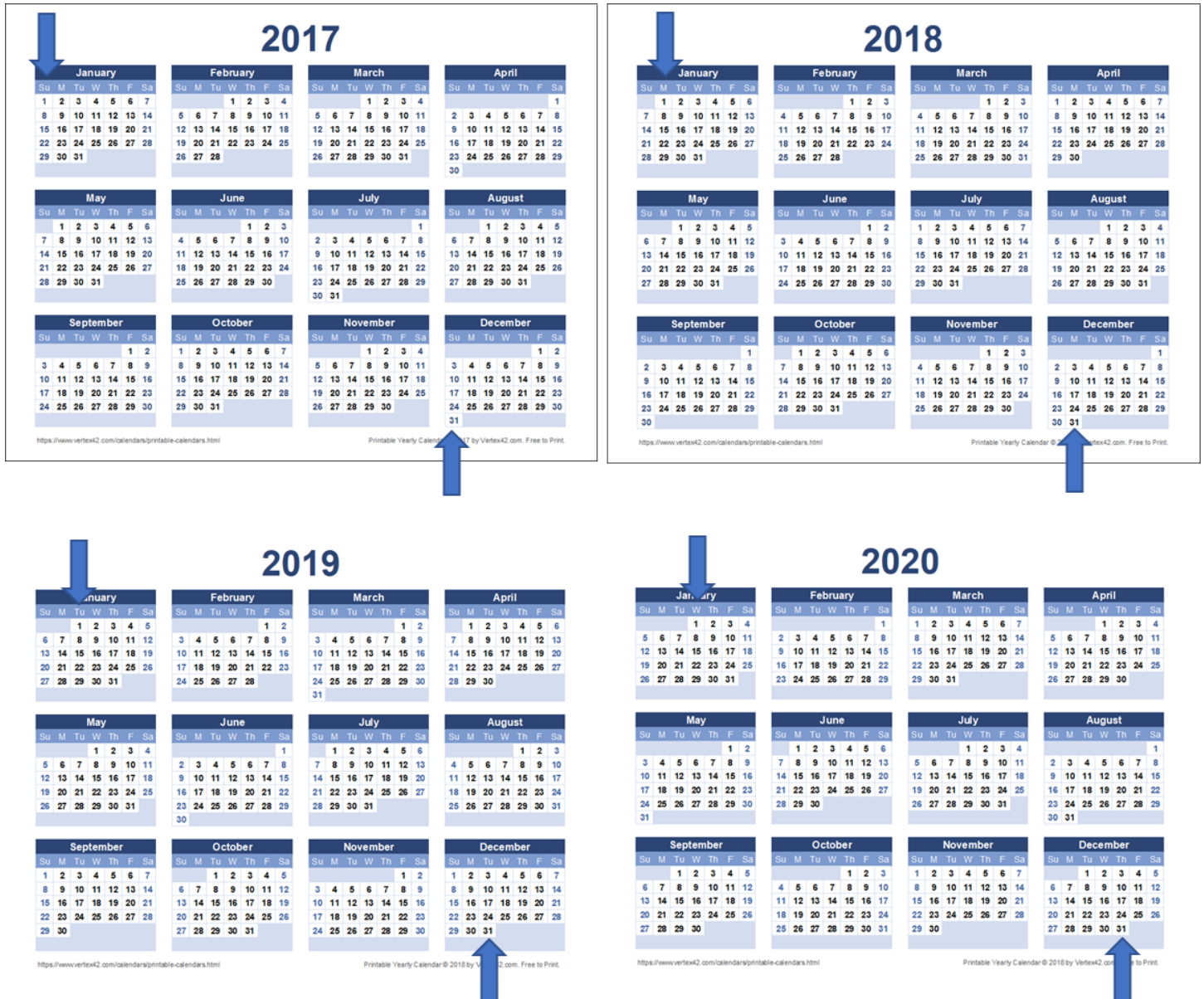
<https://www.scienceabc.com/nature/universe/is-earth-always-in-the-same-location-on-your-birthday.html>

As you can see, they have an exact same starting and ending point for the year, but each year the earth overshoots the line by 6 hours or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day due to the use of sidereal year time keeping. They use this overshoot to add the extra day in the fourth year because:

$$6 \text{ hours} + 6 \text{ hours} + 6 \text{ hours} + 6 \text{ hours} = 24 \text{ hours}$$

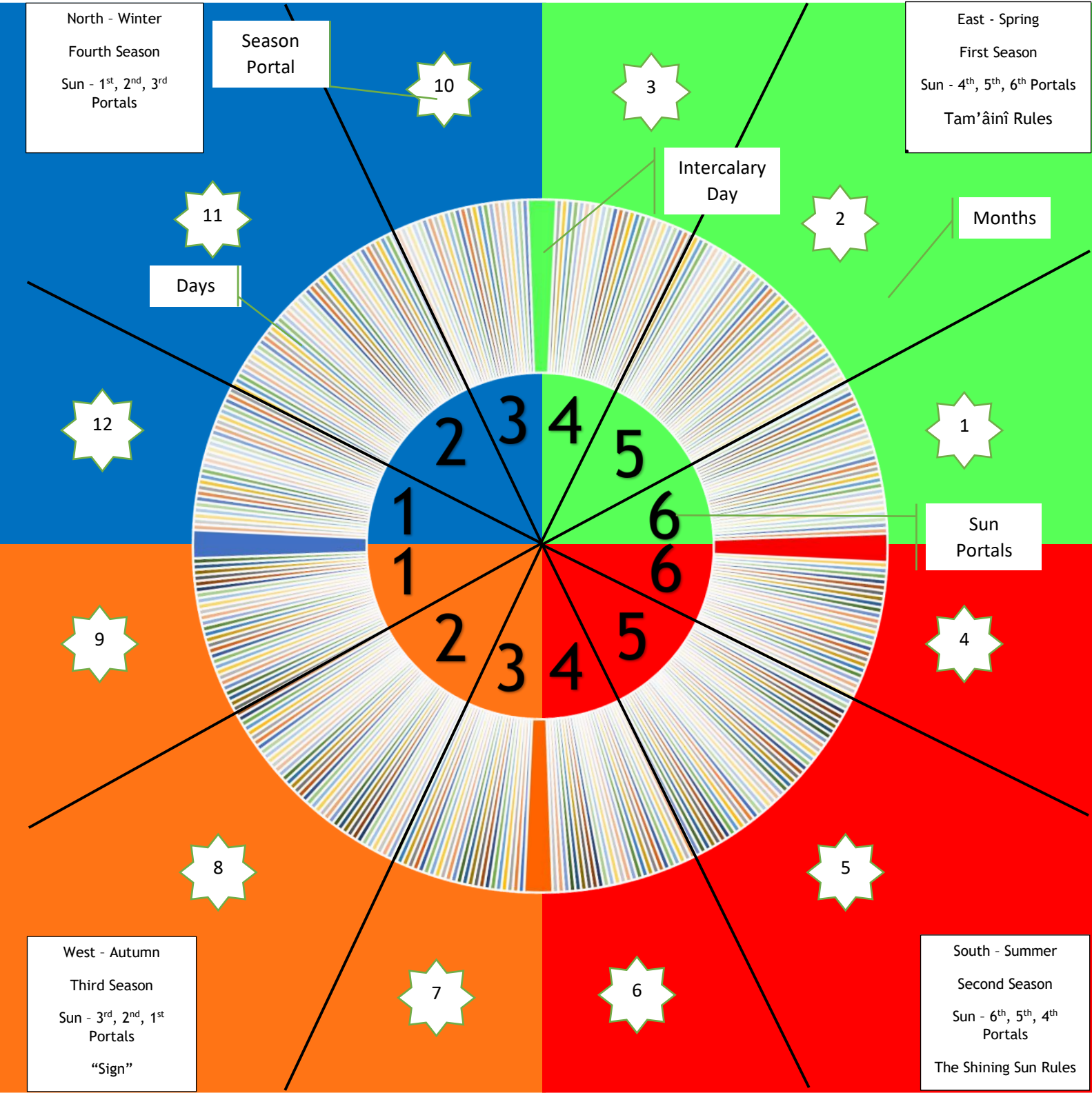
Since the length of the Gregorian year is established using the position of the sun and an unknown fixed star/s, there's no way to determine how the extra six hours is coming in each year. I'm going to drop for this now and move on to intercalary days.

But, before I do, I want to point out another way you can see evidence they're using the exact same day for starting and ending points in our calendars.

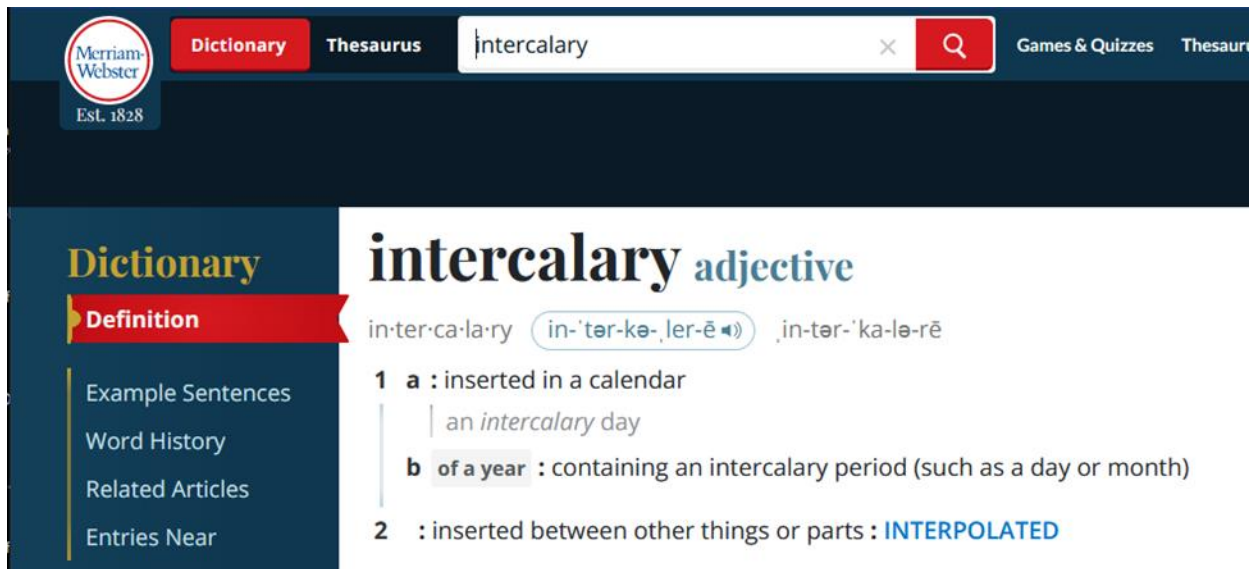


Each year the calendar starts and ends on the exact same day of the week except for the leap year when they add a day to February. How does this compare to the Enochian model and why is it important?

Below is a model I made showing the main elements of the Enochian calendar according to the information in the BOE. This is not to be used as a representation of astronomical or geological orientation.



The BOE tells us there are four intercalary days dividing the year into four equal three-month periods. The Egyptian calendar had five epagomenal days add at the end of the year. These days, for whatever reason, are not the same as other days. We've accounted for the 365th epagomenal days with the overshooting 1° of revolution every day. That leaves the four days intercalary days to define.

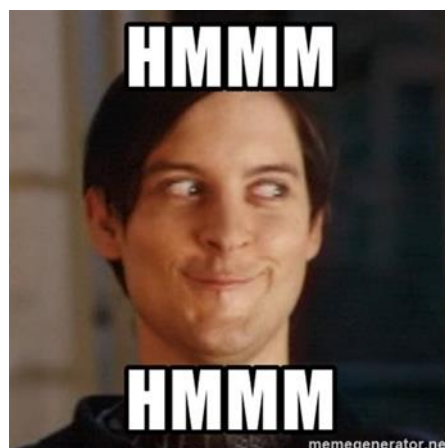


The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website with the search term 'intercalary'. The page displays the word 'intercalary' as an adjective with its phonetic pronunciations: in-ter-ca-la-ry, in-'tər-kə-,ler-ē, and in-tər-'ka-lə-rē. The definition is divided into two parts: 1. 'a : inserted in a calendar' with an example 'an intercalary day', and 2. 'b of a year : containing an intercalary period (such as a day or month)'. A second definition is listed: '2 : inserted between other things or parts : INTERPOLATED'. The left sidebar contains links to 'Dictionary', 'Definition', 'Example Sentences', 'Word History', 'Related Articles', and 'Entries Near'.

I did a little more research on leap years and found out February 29th is defined as an intercalary day. Unlike the intercalary days listed in the BOE, February 29th is not a real day created by Yah.

I returned to the BOE to review what it had to say.

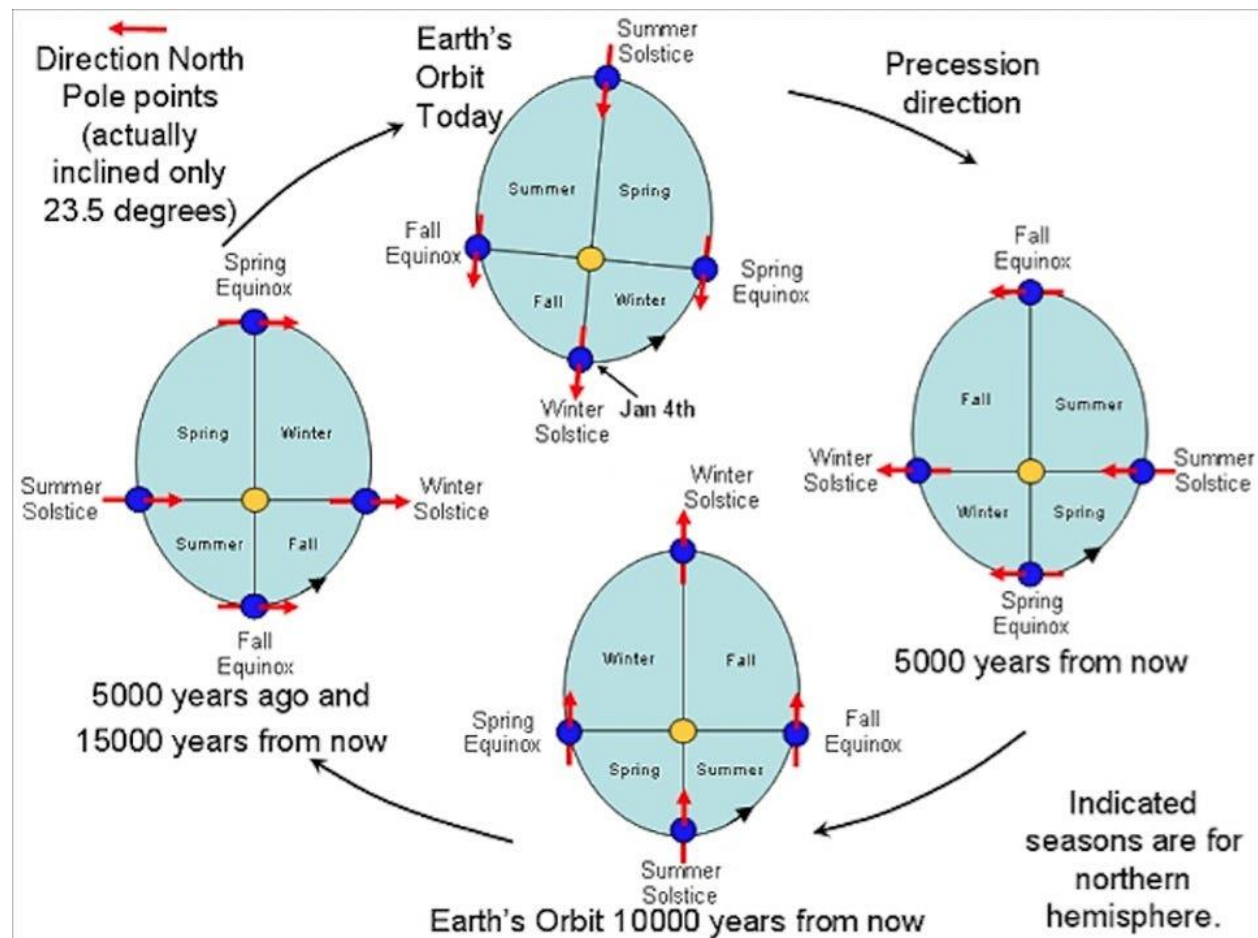
Enoch 75:1-2 “And the leaders of the heads of the thousands, who are placed over the whole creation and over all the stars, have also to do with the **four intercalary days**, being inseparable from their office, according to the reckoning of the year, and these render service on the **four days which are not reckoned in the reckoning of the year.**”



The four intercalary days “are not reckoned in the reckoning of the year.” How and why are they not reckoned or counted? Does it have something to do with earth’s circumference or the path of the sun?

While updating these notes to document sources, I found the statement and picture in an article about the length of a day.

“Only four times annually, latitude-dependent, are days actually exactly 24 hours.” <https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswithabang/2019/07/29/today-is-not-24-hours-long/?sh=2b12e8756048>



As you can see, these four times annually are implied to be on the solstices and equinoxes. If you remember, this study began when I found out about equiluxes. Before I get into the debate on what days to use, I want to finish studying out the intercalary days. Is there more information contained within the BOE to clarify what they are?

Enoch 82:8-10 “Blessed are all the righteous, blessed are all those who walk in the way of righteousness and sin not as the sinners, in the reckoning of all their days in which the sun traverses the heaven, entering into and departing from the portals for thirty days with the heads of thousands of the order of the stars, together with the four which are intercalated which divide the four portions of the year, which lead them and enter with them four days. Owing to them men shall be at fault and not reckon them in the whole reckoning of the year: yea, men shall be at fault, and not recognize them accurately. For they belong to the reckoning of the year and are truly recorded (thereon) for ever, one in the first portal and one in the third, and one in the fourth and one in the sixth, and the year is completed in three hundred and sixty-four days.

This passage is a bit confusing. I’m going to do my best to explain what Yah put in my mind when I read this passage.

What we have here is:

1st Portal

3rd Portal

4th Portal

6th Portal

But they’re out of order according to the order of months.

Starting from the beginning of the year it would go like this:

3rd Month - Sixth Portal - 60 Days - 1 Intercalary Day Between

6th Month & 7th Month - Third & Fourth Portal - 60 Days - 1 Intercalary Day Between

9th Month - First Portal - 60 Days - 1 Intercalary Day Between

12th Month & 1st Month - Third & Fourth Portal- 60 Days - 1 Intercalary Day Between

But now the BOE is saying they do belong to the reckoning of the year.

So, they count but they don’t count? Like February 29th?

I’m confused, but perhaps I’ll stumble upon the answer later.

For now, I'm going to take a closer look at equiluxes.

We know Yah's calendar has four seasons containing three, thirty-day months with one intercalary day at the end of each quarter. This means each quarter is exactly 91 days. Two of those quarters contain a day of equal day and equal night. I always assumed these were the spring and autumnal equinoxes until I heard about equiluxes. I'd never heard of them before and wondered how they worked. We need to find out beyond a shadow of a doubt which day, the spring equinox or equilux, determines the first day of the year to calculate what day Passover occurs.

Equal Light

"Equilux" is drawn from the Latin terms for equal (equi) and light (lux). So how do we find out which dates fit the description and qualify as **truly equal day and night**?

To measure the day/night split in a 24-hour span, astronomers use common definitions of sunrise and sunset. Simply put, sunrise is defined as when the **first bit** of the Sun's disk appears and sunset is when the **last bit** of the disk vanishes.

Calculating the length of day **between those two moments**, we find that **two dates every year reach equilux** in most latitudes.

In the Northern Hemisphere, these happen **a few days before** the **spring equinox** (vernal equinox) and **a few days after** the **autumn equinox**. South of the equator, it's the other way around.

A location's equilux **dates depend on the latitude** (see table). Locations on or near the **equator** never experience equal day and night.

Approx. equilux dates

Latitude	March	September
60° North	Mar 18	Sep 25
55° North	Mar 17	Sep 25
50° North	Mar 17	Sep 25
45° North	Mar 17	Sep 25
40° North	Mar 17	Sep 26
35° North	Mar 16	Sep 26
30° North	Mar 16	Sep 27
25° North	Mar 15	Sep 27
20° North	Mar 14	Sep 28
15° North	Mar 12	Sep 30
10° North	Mar 8	Oct 4
5° North	Feb 24	Oct 17
Equator	No equal day and night	
5° South	Apr 14	Aug 29
10° South	Apr 1	Sep 10
15° South	Mar 28	Sep 14

<https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/equilux.html>

Here is another reference to latitude dependency. Along with the statement in the Forbes article, the idea that the equilux is the day we use to determine when a year start is promising.

The good thing about equiluxes is that they are the exact same day every single year. This is great right? Equal day and night signal the ending and beginning of the year. No more worrying about fluctuating equinox/solstice dates. Easy peasy unless you test them.

	AUTUMN EQUILUX + 182 DAY COUNT	AUTUMN TO SPRING EQUILUX	SPRING EQUILUX + 182 COUNT	SPRING TO AUTUMN EQUILUX
	26-Sep	26-Sep	16-Mar	16-Mar
1	27-Sep	27-Sep	17-Mar	17-Mar
2	28-Sep	28-Sep	18-Mar	18-Mar
3	29-Sep	29-Sep	19-Mar	19-Mar
4	30-Sep	30-Sep	20-Mar	20-Mar
5	1-Oct	1-Oct	21-Mar	21-Mar
6	2-Oct	2-Oct	22-Mar	22-Mar
7	3-Oct	3-Oct	23-Mar	23-Mar
8	4-Oct	4-Oct	24-Mar	24-Mar
9	5-Oct	5-Oct	25-Mar	25-Mar
10	6-Oct	6-Oct	26-Mar	26-Mar
170	14-Mar	14-Mar	2-Sep	2-Sep
171	15-Mar	15-Mar	3-Sep	3-Sep
172	16-Mar	16-Mar	4-Sep	4-Sep
173	17-Mar		5-Sep	5-Sep
174	18-Mar		6-Sep	6-Sep
175	19-Mar		7-Sep	7-Sep
176	20-Mar		8-Sep	8-Sep
177	21-Mar		9-Sep	9-Sep
178	22-Mar		10-Sep	10-Sep
179	23-Mar		11-Sep	11-Sep
180	24-Mar		12-Sep	12-Sep
181	25-Mar		13-Sep	13-Sep
182	26-Mar		14-Sep	14-Sep
183	10 DAYS PAST EQUILUX	2 DAY DIFFERENCE ON LEAP YEAR WHERE'S THE SEE SAW?	12 DAYS BEFORE EQUILUX	15-Sep
184				16-Sep
185				17-Sep
186				18-Sep
187				19-Sep
188				20-Sep
189				21-Sep
190				22-Sep
191				23-Sep
192				24-Sep
193				25-Sep
194				26-Sep

Houston! We have a problem. They should be exactly 182 days apart and they're not.

Look at the equinoxes.

03/20/21	09/22/21	186	4 +	7	1	SAT
09/22/21	03/20/22	179	3 -			
03/20/22	09/23/22	187	5 +	7	1	SUN
09/23/22	03/20/23	178	4 -			
03/20/23	09/23/23	187	5 +	8	2	MON
09/23/23	03/20/24	179	3 -			
03/20/24	09/22/24	186	4 +	7	1	TUE
09/22/24	03/20/25	179	3 -			
03/20/25	09/22/25	186	4 +	7	1	THU
09/22/25	03/20/26	179	3 -			
03/20/26	09/23/26	187	5 +	9	1	FRI
09/23/26	03/20/27	178	4 -			
03/20/27	09/23/27	187	5 +	8	2	SAT
09/23/27	03/20/28	179	3 -			
03/19/28	09/22/28	187	5 +	8	1	SUN
09/22/28	03/20/29	179	3 +			
03/20/29	09/22/29	186	4 +	7	1	TUE
09/22/29	03/20/30	179	3 -			

They're not exactly one hundred eight-two days apart either, but they're closer than the equinoxes.

Why are they not evenly spaced other than 364/365 day controversy?

It's due to the division of days in the months. Without going in to all the details of who and why the months are the length they are, I'm just going to say Rome. Rome did it!

I made a chart to show the difference between the Roman divisions and Yah's created calendar.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31
91			91			91			91		
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31
91			92			92			90		

As you can see, the spring season has the correct number of days, summer and autumn have an extra day, but there's 1 day less in winter. By this we can determine the extra day occurs summer or autumn.

We know from the spring equinox to the summer solstice must be correct because there's exactly 91 days in that division, but let's test it by measuring between solstices and equinoxes.

	d	h	m	Local Time (CDT)		d	h	m	Local Time (CDT/CST as indicated)
2022									
Equinoxes	Mar	20	15:33	Mar 20 10:33 am	Sept	23	01:04	Sep 22 8:04 pm CDT	
Solstices	June	21	09:14	Jun 21 4:14 am	Dec	21	21:48	Dec 21 3:48 pm CST	
2023									
Equinoxes	Mar	20	21:24	Mar 20 4:24 pm	Sept	23	06:50	Sep 23 1:50 am CDT	
Solstices	June	21	14:58	Jun 21 9:58 am	Dec	22	03:27	Dec 21 9:27 pm CST	
2024									
Equinoxes	Mar	20	03:06	Mar 19 10:06 pm	Sept	22	12:44	Sep 22 7:44 am CDT	
Solstices	June	20	20:51	Jun 20 3:51 pm	Dec	21	09:21	Dec 21 3:21 am CST	
2025									
Equinoxes	Mar	20	09:01	Mar 20 4:01 am	Sept	22	18:19	Sep 22 1:19 pm CDT	
Solstices	June	21	02:42	Jun 20 9:42 pm	Dec	21	15:03	Dec 21 9:03 am CST	

I used the Days Calculator at: <https://www.timeanddate.com/date/duration.html>

I did not include the end date in these calculations because you can't use the start and end dates when counting the passage of time or you wind up with an extra day.

Spring to summer.

Start Date

Month: / Day: / Year:

End Date

Month: / Day: / Year:

☐ Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)

From and including: Sunday, March 20, 2022
To, but not including Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Result: 93 days
It is 93 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.
Or 3 months, 1 day excluding the end date.



Alternative time units
93 days can be converted to one of these units

- 8,035,200 seconds
- 133,920 minutes
- 2232 hours
- 93 days

What? How did it come up to 93 days?



There should only be 91! There's 2 extra days and it's not a leap year. Let's keep going.

Summer to autumn.

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
6	21	2022		9	22	2022	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
Calculate Duration							
From and including: Tuesday, June 21, 2022				Alternative time units			
To, but not including Thursday, September 22, 2022				93 days can be converted to one of these			
Result: 93 days				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8,035,200 seconds• 133,920 minutes• 2232 hours• 93 days			
It is 93 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.							
Or 3 months, 1 day excluding the end date.							

Two extra.



Autumn to winter.

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
9	22	2022		12	21	2022	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
Calculate Duration							
From and including: Thursday, September 22, 2022				Alternative time units			
To, but not including Wednesday, December 21, 2022				90 days can be converted to one of these			
Result: 90 days				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7,776,000 seconds• 129,600 minutes• 2160 hours• 90 days			
It is 90 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.							
Or 2 months, 29 days excluding the end date.							

Now we're at -1 days!

What is going on?

Winter to spring.

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
12	21	2022		3	20	2023	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
Calculate Duration							

From and including: **Wednesday, December 21, 2022**
To, but **not** including **Monday, March 20, 2023**

Result: 89 days

It is 89 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.
Or 2 months, 27 days excluding the end date.

Alternative time units

89 days can be converted to one of these:

- 7,689,600 seconds
- 128,160 minutes
- 2136 hours
- 89 days

Now it's -2 days!



How is this possible if they're supposed to be 91 days apart?!!!

Let's do some math.

$$2 + 2 - 1 - 2 = 1$$

There's still only one extra day.

How about between the spring and autumn equinoxes.

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
3	20	2023		9	23	2023	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
Calculate Duration							

From and including: **Monday, March 20, 2023**
To, but **not** including **Saturday, September 23, 2023**

Result: 187 days

It is 187 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.
Or 6 months, 3 days excluding the end date.



Alternative time units

187 days can be converted to one of these units:

- 16,156,800 seconds
- 269,280 minutes
- 4488 hours

Hmmm, a +5 day division.

Autumn and spring.

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
9	23	2023		3	19	2024	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
Calculate Duration							

From and including: **Saturday, September 23, 2023**
To, but **not** including **Tuesday, March 19, 2024**

Result: 178 days

It is **178** days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.
Or 5 months, 25 days excluding the end date.

Alternative time units

178 days can be converted to one of these units:



- 15,379,200 seconds
- 256,320 minutes
- 4272 hours
- 178 days

A -4 day division.

A difference of one day from equinox to equinox with the extra day, according to these calculations, perhaps falling sometime between the beginning of spring and last day of autumn.



Now let's try the solstices.

Summer to winter.

Start Date	End Date
<div>Month: 6 / Day: 21 / Year: 2022 </div> <div>Today</div>	<div>Month: 12 / Day: 21 / Year: 2022 </div> <div>Today</div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)	
Add time fields Add time zone conversion	Count only workdays
<div>Calculate Duration</div>	
<div>From and including: Tuesday, June 21, 2022 To, but not including Wednesday, December 21, 2022</div> <div>Result: 183 days It is 183 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date. Or 6 months excluding the end date.</div> <div>Alternative time units 183 days can be converted to one of these units:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15,811,200 seconds• 263,520 minutes• 4392 hours</div>	

Only 1 extra day.

Winter to summer.

Start Date	End Date
<div>Month: 12 / Day: 21 / Year: 2022 </div> <div>Today</div>	<div>Month: 6 / Day: 21 / Year: 2023 </div> <div>Today</div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)	
Add time fields Add time zone conversion	Count only workdays
<div>Calculate Duration</div>	
<div>From and including: Wednesday, December 21, 2022 To, but not including Wednesday, June 21, 2023</div> <div>Result: 182 days It is 182 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date. Or 6 months excluding the end date.</div> <div>Alternative time units 182 days can be converted to one of these units:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15,724,800 seconds• 262,080 minutes• 4368 hours</div>	

Oh, ho ho! A perfect match!

From these results we can conclude the extra day falls during the time between the summer and winter solstices. We've also learned the spring equinox and not the equilux determines the end of winter/beginning of spring/new year due to the, almost equal, division of days.

Some people steer clear of the equinoxes and solstices because they're associated with false god worship. I understand their aversion, but we can't call any of Yah's created days pagan days if they're part of His calendar.

Here's some additional reasons to use the spring equinox to determine when the year begins:

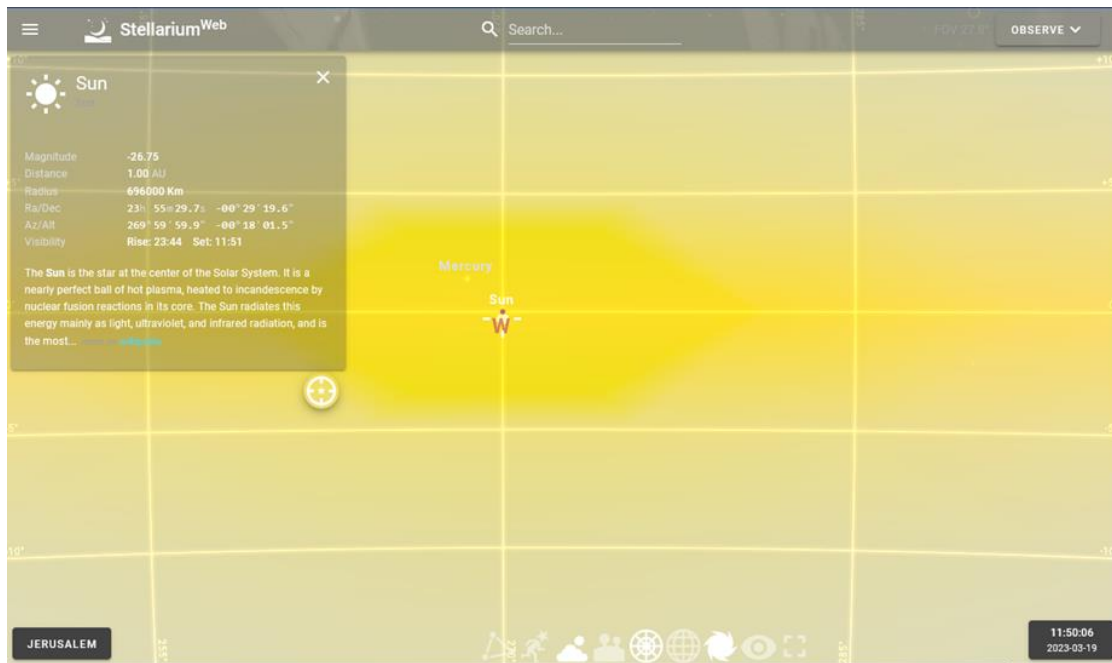
1. Equinoxes are observable with the naked eye.
2. You don't need a computer.
3. The equinox date are the same day all the world over.
4. The sun sets and rises almost exactly due west and due east.

There's a verse in Enoch that proves this is not sun worship, but a way to tell time. I missed it my first perusal, but during the second go around when I was making the calendar, it caught my attention.

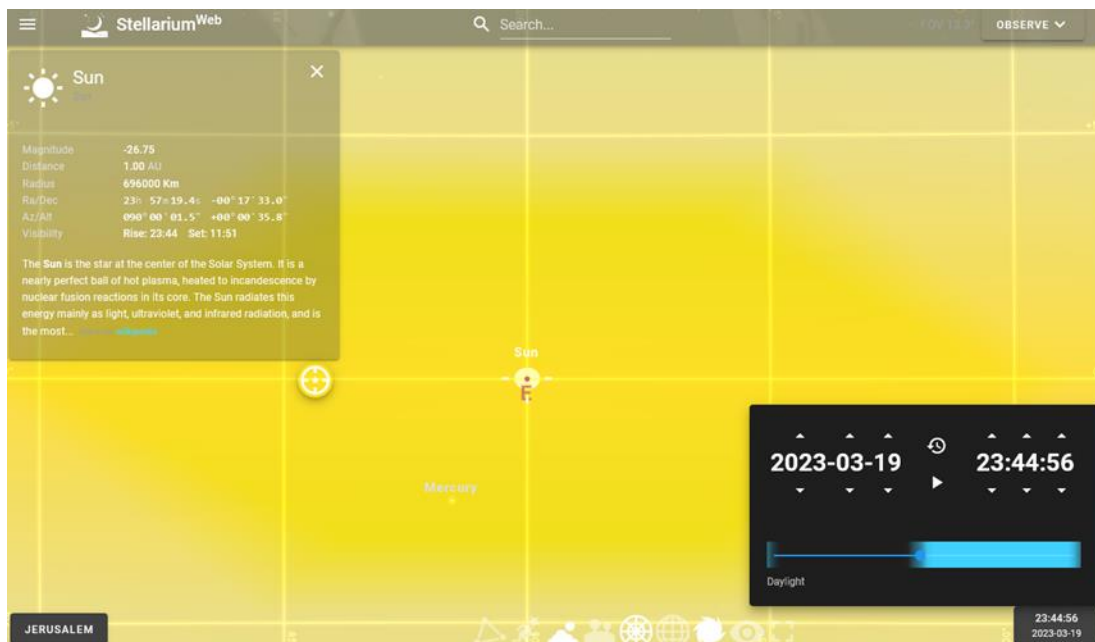
Enoch 72:11 "When the sun rises in the heaven, he comes forth through that fourth portal thirty mornings in succession, and **sets accurately in the fourth portal in the west** of the heaven."

This verse is about the first day and month of the year. So, that means at the end of the intercalary day the sun must set accurately in the west. Meaning, it must be the minimum amount of latitude north or south from due west. Sunset at the end of the spring equinox begins the first day of the year.

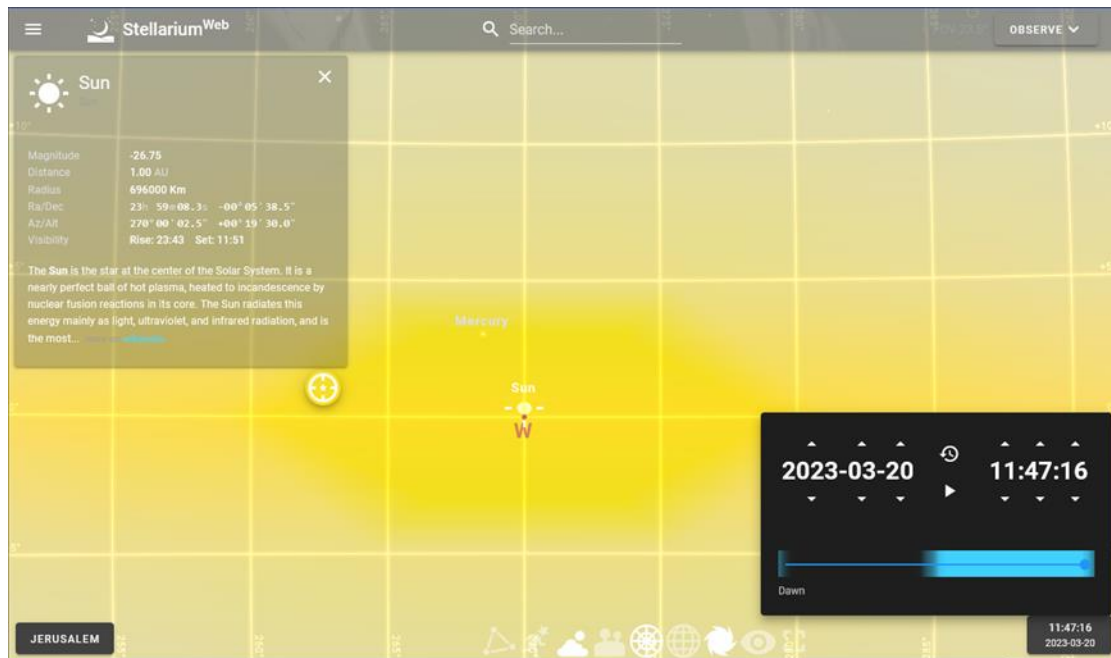
You can follow the process in Stellarium. It's best to do it without the landscape obscuring the view. There's a tree right in front of West.



The sun is setting almost exactly 270° due west the evening of the equinox.



The next morning the sun rises at almost exactly 90° due east. (The date hasn't changed yet.)



And, at the end of the day, the sun sets almost exactly at 270° due west again to begin the first day of the year. Every east/west position before and after these dates shows a significant difference in the position of the sun at these times.

Now that we've cleared up when the year begins, we can know from the Biblical commands when to observe each feast day regardless of what days the solstices or autumn equinox fall on. However, it is important that we go over the signs in nature within the BOE.

Enoch 82:20-25 "In the beginning of the year Melkejâl rises first and rules, who is named Tam'âinî and sun, and all the days of his dominion whilst he bears rule are ninety-one days. And these are the signs of the days which are to be seen on earth in the days of his dominion: sweat, and heat, and calms; and all the trees bear fruit, and leaves are produced on all the trees, and the harvest of wheat, and the rose-flowers, and all the flowers which come forth in the field, but the trees of the winter season become withered. And these are the names of the leaders which are under them: Berka'êl, Zêlebs'êl, and another who is added a head of a thousand, called Hîlûjâsêph: and the days of the dominion of this (leader) are at an end. The next leader after him is Hêl'emmêlêk, whom one names the shining sun, and all the days of his light are ninety-one days. And these are the signs of (his) days on the earth: glowing heat and dryness, and the trees ripen their fruits and

produce all their fruits ripe and ready, and the sheep pair and become pregnant, and all the fruits of the earth are gathered in, and everything that is in the fields, and the winepress: these things take place in the days of his dominion.

At first glance, I thought these passages were about spring and summer, but upon further research I believe they're not in order and span from mid-summer to mid-autumn. According to our current understanding of the equinoxes and solstices, they divide the seasons. Spring starts in March, summer in June, autumn in September, and winter in December. Given the above BOE verses it seems that the divisions of the year are not in alignment the seasons.

Ecclesiastes 3:1-2 “To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted;”

Why don't the seasons match up with the equinoxes and solstices?

SOWING AND HARVESTING TIMES IN MODERN ISRAEL AND THE CLIMATE														
March 19-21: Spring Equinox							September 22-24: Fall Equinox							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Nisan	Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Av	Elul	Tishri	Cheshvan	Kislev	Tevet	Shevat	Adar		
Seed	Harvest	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	January	February	March
Barley														
Wheat														
Oats														
Millet														
Flax, Linseed														
Grapes														
Figs														
Pomegranates														
Olives (oil)														
Rain mm	97,9	31,5	2	0	0	0	0,2	23,6	67,8	110,3	143,4	113,3	97,9	
T.Max °C	15,9	21	25,2	27,5	28,8	28,8	27,9	24,8	18,9	13,7	11,9	13,3	15,9	
Temp. °C	11,1	15,2	18,8	21,4	23	22,6	22,1	19,2	14,2	9,7	8	9	11,1	
T.Min °C	6,3	9,5	12,4	15,2	17,2	17,3	16,3	13,7	9,5	5,7	4,1	4,6	6,3	

<https://bible-menorah.jimdofree.com/english/calendar-and-feasts/barley-wheat-harvest-israel/>

The above chart shows harvesting times in orange. As you can see, the barley harvest happens solely in April. It is important to note that Passover takes place on the fourteenth day of First Month. Since the year starts the evening of the spring equinox, Passover will always occur in April, never in March as some calendar calculations have positioned it.

The harvestings times of barley and wheat coincide with the time of Passover and Shavuot. These are called first fruit offerings.

2 Timothy 2:6 “The husbandman that laboureth must be first partaker of the fruits.”

Yah is the husbandman of the earth. He gets the choicest of the first fruits. Not only barley and wheat, but everything.

Psalms 24:1 “The earth is the LORD’S, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.”

Every grain, every fruit, every firstborn animal, every textile, and even our children, everything that is first, and choicest belongs to Him in the time of their ripening.

Which brings us back to the seasons. Why is it so cold when spring starts?

13	14	15	16	17	18	19
49°	47°	45°	48°	54°	52°	55°
38°	36°	32°	30°	34°	39°	42°
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
51°	52°	50°	50°	48°	50°	54°
39°	38°	37°	36°	38°	37°	41°

Are there any other clues that tell us about seasons?

Jubilees 6:23 “And on the **new moon** of the first month, and on the **new moon** of the fourth month, and on the **new moon** of the seventh month, and on the **new moon** of the tenth month **are the days of remembrance, and the days of the seasons in the four divisions of the year.** These are written and ordained as a testimony forever.”

Psalms 104:19 “**He appointed the moon for seasons**: the sun knoweth his going down.”

The moon oversees the seasons? It has nothing to do with the equinoxes or solstices? Is this why we have crop failures? We’re not planting at the correct times?

I want to explore the subject of the moon more, but first I want to find out which day is the extra day if I can.

There are 182 days between the winter and summer solstices and from summer to winter it’s 183. We can conclude the extra day is hidden somewhere in summer or autumn. Let’s see if I can break things down further to find it.

December 2021 11 days included							January 2022 31 days included							February 2022 28 days included							March 2022 22 days included						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4							1			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
							30	31																			

There are 91 days (not counting the first day) from the winter solstice to March 22. Overshot equinox by 2 days. February’s missing days?

$$10 + 31 + 28 + 22 = 91$$

March 2022 10 days included							April 2022 30 days included							May 2022 31 days included							June 2022 21 days included						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5						1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12								8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19								15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25	26								22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30	31										29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

This date is included

From March 22 to summer solstice there are 91 days. If February had thirty days this period would've worked perfectly for the solstice and equinox lining up with the BOE.

$$9 + 30 + 31 + 21 = 91$$

June 2022 10 days included							July 2022 31 days included							August 2022 31 days included							September 2022 20 days included						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4						1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11								7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17	18								14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24	25								21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30										28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
							31																				

From June 21, summer solstice to September 20 there are 91 days. The equinox is September 22. Now we're undershooting the equinox and the two days equals the time overshoot of the equinox in March.

$$9 + 31 + 31 + 20 = 91$$

September 2022 11 days included							October 2022 31 days included							November 2022 30 days included							December 2022 21 days included						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3							1			1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10								6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17								13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24								20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30									27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							30	31																			

From September 20 to December 21, the winter solstice, there are...92 days. So, we can conclude the extra day is within this time frame. I still don't know which day though.

Perhaps the answer can be found in the Hebrew calendar.

The harvesting schedule from above showed the division of month compared between the Gregorian calendar and the Hebrew calendar.

March 19-21: Spring Equinox						September 22-24: Fall Equinox						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Nisan	Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Av	Elul	Tishri	Cheshvan	Kislev	Tevet	Shevat	Adar
March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	January	February	March

As you can see, the months are offset. Let's try to get these divided up better.

Hebrew Months With Their Gregorian Equivalents		
Month	Length	Gregorian Equivalents
Nissan	30 Days	March-April
Iyar	29 Days	April-May
Sivan	30 Days	May-June
Tammuz	29 Days	June-July
Av	30 Days	July-August
Elul	29 Days	August-September
Tishri	30 Days	September-October
Heshvan	29 or 30 Days	October-November
Kislev	30 or 29 Days	November-December
Tevet	29 Days	December-January
Shevat	30 Days	January-February
Adar	29 or 30 Days	February-March
Adar 2	29 Days	March-April

<https://jewishroots.net/library/calendar-reference/chart-for-hebrew-months-and-gregorian-equivalents.html>

Mar/Apr	Apr/May	May/Jun	Jun/Jul	July/Aug	Aug/Sept	Sept/Oct	Oct/Nov	Nov/Dec	Dec/Jan	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar
30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29 or 30	30 or 29	29	30	29 or 30
89			88			89 or 91			88 or 89		
177						177 up to 180					
354 or 357 day											

Here are the number of days divided across the months. As you can see, it's a lunar calendar, so it can't be used.

The BOE gives us the days of the year for the sun and moon.

Enoch 74:13-18 “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that they do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in 364 days. In 3 years there are 1092 days, and in 5 years 1820 days, so that in 8 years there are 2912 days. For the moon alone the days amount in 3 years to 1062 days, and in 5 years she falls 50 days behind: [i.e. to the sum (of 1770) there is to be added (1000 and) 62 days.] And in 5 years there are 1770 days, so that for the moon the days in 8 years amount to 2832 days. [For in 8 years she falls behind to the amount of 80 days], all the days she falls behind in 8 years are. And the year is accurately completed in conformity with their world-stations and the stations of the sun, which rise from the portals through which it (the sun) rises and sets 30 days.”

Enoch 79:5 “She falls behind the sun and the order of the stars exactly five days in the course of one period, and when this place which thou seest has been traversed.”

3 years - Sun 1092 days/364 = 3 even years - Moon 1062 days (30 days less)

5 years - Sun 1820 days/364 = 5 even years - 1770 days (50 days less)

8 years - Sun 2912 days/364 = 8 even years - Moon 2832 days (80 days less)

The moon cannot determine the length of a year because the cycle is shorter. We're even warned about the consequences of following the cycle of the moon for months.

Jubilees 6:32-38 “And command you the children of Yisrael that they observe the years according to this reckoning- three hundred and sixty-four days, and (these) will constitute a complete year, and they will not disturb its time from its days and from its feasts; for everything will fall out in them according to their testimony, and they will not leave out any day nor disturb any feasts. But if they do neglect and do not observe them according to His commandment, then they will disturb all their seasons and the years will be dislodged from this (order), [and they will disturb the seasons and the years will be dislodged] and they will neglect

their ordinances. And all the children of Yisrael will forget and will not find the path of the years, and will forget the new months, and seasons, and Shabbats and they will go wrong as to all the order of the years. For I know and from henceforth will I declare it unto you, and it is not of my own devising; for the book is written before me, and on the heavenly tablets the division of days is ordained, lest they forget the feasts of the covenant and walk according to the feasts of the Gentiles after their error and after their ignorance. For there will be those who will assuredly make observations of the moon -how it disturbs the seasons and comes in from year to year ten days too soon. For this reason the years will come upon them when they will disturb (the order), and make an abominable (day) the day of testimony, and an unclean day a feast day, and they will confound all the days, the kodesh with the unclean, and the unclean day with the kodesh; for they will go wrong as to the months and Shabbats and feasts and jubilees. For this reason I command and testify to you that you may testify to them; for after your death your children will disturb them, so that they will not make the year three hundred and sixty-four days only, and for this reason they will go wrong as to the new months and seasons and Shabbats and festivals, and they will eat all kinds of blood with all kinds of flesh.”

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31
91			91			91			91		
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31
91			92			92			90		

Revisiting this calendar from earlier in the study. For simplicity's sake, I've divided the months according to starting and end dates. As you can see, we have four, 3-month seasons consisting of 91 days each in the top calendar (Yah's calendar) and the bottom we have the Gregorian calendar divisions. I'm going to rearrange some days to make them as equal as possible.

April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31
	30	31	30	30	31			✓	30	29	
										30	
91			92			92			90		
			91						91		
✓			✓						✓		

I've given back February it's missing days to make the winter solstice and spring equinox equidistance apart. The days came out of July and January. Then I made all the end months match 31 days, to give us a total of 364 days with the pagan day, October 31st, left over.



Not really.

Pagans conscripted Passover with Easter, or Ishtar/Semiramis worship, and they fooled everybody into celebrating the birth of the sun-god, Nimrod, a.k.a Moloch, a.k.a. Ba'al...you know Satan, at Christmas. And now they've fooled everyone into celebrating the reincarnated sun-god, Tammuz on the day of the dead. It's the 3rd highest satanic day.

The story goes like this...

Inanna (Ishtar) had a lover named Dumuzi (Tammuz). Inanna went to conquer her sister in the underworld. She succeeded but became trapped until someone could take her place. Inanna escaped with the help of a loyal servant.

Well, when Inanna returned, everyone was mourning her...except Dumuzi who was living the high life hanging out on Inanna's throne. She got ticked off and sent Dumuzi to the underworld to take her place. Now Ishtar and Dumuzi switch off every six months.

This pagan day is also known as Samhain. A word meaning summer's end. It falls right in the middle of autumn equinox and winter solstice.

It's even in the Bible.

Ezekiel 8:14 “Then he brought me to the door of the gate of the LORD's house which was toward the north; and, behold, there sat women weeping for Tammuz.”

It is also important to note that on the night of October 31st at midnight, the veil separating the living from the dead. A Druid ritual occurs at the time when the Pleiades constellation, also known as the seven sisters, is directly overhead.

However, the Pleiades is not merely a constellation. It's a jail.

Enoch tells all about it.

Enoch 18:12-15 “And beyond that abyss I saw a place which had no firmament of the heaven above, and no firmly founded earth beneath it: there was no water upon it, and no birds, but it was a waste and horrible place. I saw there **seven stars like great burning mountains**, and to me, when I inquired regarding them, The angel said: 'This place is the end of heaven and earth: **this has become a prison for the stars** and the host of heaven. And the stars which roll over the fire are they which have transgressed the commandment of the Lord in the beginning of their rising, because they did not come forth at their appointed times. And He was wroth with them, and bound them till the time when their guilt should be consummated (even) [for ten thousand years.]”

Enoch 21:2-6 “And there I saw **seven stars** of the heaven bound together in it, like great mountains and **burning with fire**. Then I said: 'For what sin are they bound, and on what account have they been cast in hither?' Then said Uriel, one of the holy angels, who was with me, and was chief over them, and said: 'Enoch, why dost thou ask, and why art thou eager for the truth? **These are of the number of the stars [of heaven], which have transgressed the commandment of the Lord**, and are bound here till ten thousand years, the time entailed by their sins, are consummated.”

The Pleiades is also mentioned 3 times in the Bible.

Job 9:9 “He is the Maker of the Bear and Orion, the Pleiades and the constellations of the south.”

Job 38:31 “Can you bind the chains of the Pleiades? Can you loosen Orion’s belt?”

Amos 5:8 “He who made the Pleiades and Orion, who turns midnight into dawn and darkens day into night, who calls for the waters of the sea and pours them out over the face of the land— Yahuah is his name.”

Keep in mind, when reading these verses, we now have evidence that the celestial signs were created by our Heavenly Father. They are not Pagan unless you worship them. We’re not going to be doing that.

Speaking of the worship of stars reminded me of sidereal time, the method of measuring time by using the sun and a fixed star. I searched for, but never found, which fixed star is being used. I did find a list of common fixed stars according to the use of astrology. Searching through them, I found the following”

The Sun joins Alphecca on November 4

Fixed star Alphecca, Alpha Coronae Borealis, is a 2.2 magnitude star in the Northern Crown, **Corona Borealis Constellation**. It is a brilliant white binary star located at the base of the Crown. Alphecca is positioned at 12°18' Scorpio with an orb of 2°10'. Other names for alpha Coronae Borealis include Gemma, Gnosia and Asteroth. Alphecca is Arabic for nayyir al-fakka “the bright star of the broken ring of stars”. Gemma is Latin for “jewel”, Gnosia (Gnōsia stella corōnæ) is Latin for “star of the crown of Knossos”. Asteroth is Hebrew for “Astarte (idols)”.

<https://astrologyking.com/alphecca-star>

“The sun” joins the fixed star “Alphecca on November 4.” That is awfully close to October 31st. It’s reasonable to conclude the two are correlated. Maybe, at one time, they occurred together. Perhaps this is the star used to determine the length of our years. Given the other name of “Asteroth,” I say it is highly likely, but I can’t prove it.

Asteroth (different spelling) in Hebrew is Astarte.

Judges 2:13 “And they forsook the LORD, and served Baal and Ashtaroth.”

1 Samuel 31:10 “And they put his armour in the house of Ashtaroth: and they fastened his body to the wall of Bethshan.”

Ashtaroth = Astarte = Ishtar = Ianna = Isis...the Egyptian version of same goddess. Egypt, where it is believed the first three hundred sixty-five-day calendar originated.

With this knowledge it is reasonable to deduce through false god worship the days of the year became three hundred and sixty-five. The length of a day and year were defined by a man-made construct instead of the ordained laws of time created by Yah. Can we prove it?

Perhaps. More study needs to be done on the celestial bodies and their courses before I give a definitive answer.

It has been established that the moon has no bearing on the length of the year but does control the seasons. How does one decide which moon to use?

The word “moon” appears 51 times in the Bible. However, there are 4 different words used for moon. Two seem to be for regular moons and two for new moons. In the OT, the word “yārēah” is used for a regular moon. The word “ḥōdeš” is used for new moon. In the NT (Greek), the word “selēnē” is used for a regular moon, and the word “neomēnia” is used for new moon. Clearly, we’re talking about two different types of moons. But, which one?

The dark moon?



The waning sliver?



The waxing sliver?



Or the full moon?



The BOE describes how the moon receives light and its cycle.

Enoch 78:4 “In the circumference of the sun there are seven portions of light which are added to it more than to the moon, and in definite measures it is transferred till the seventh portion of the sun is exhausted.”

There are 7, set apart, portions of light transferred from the sun to the moon each month. These portions give us the phases of the moon.



Using the BOE and by studying the physical movement of the moon through its phases we can understand the cycle of the moon.

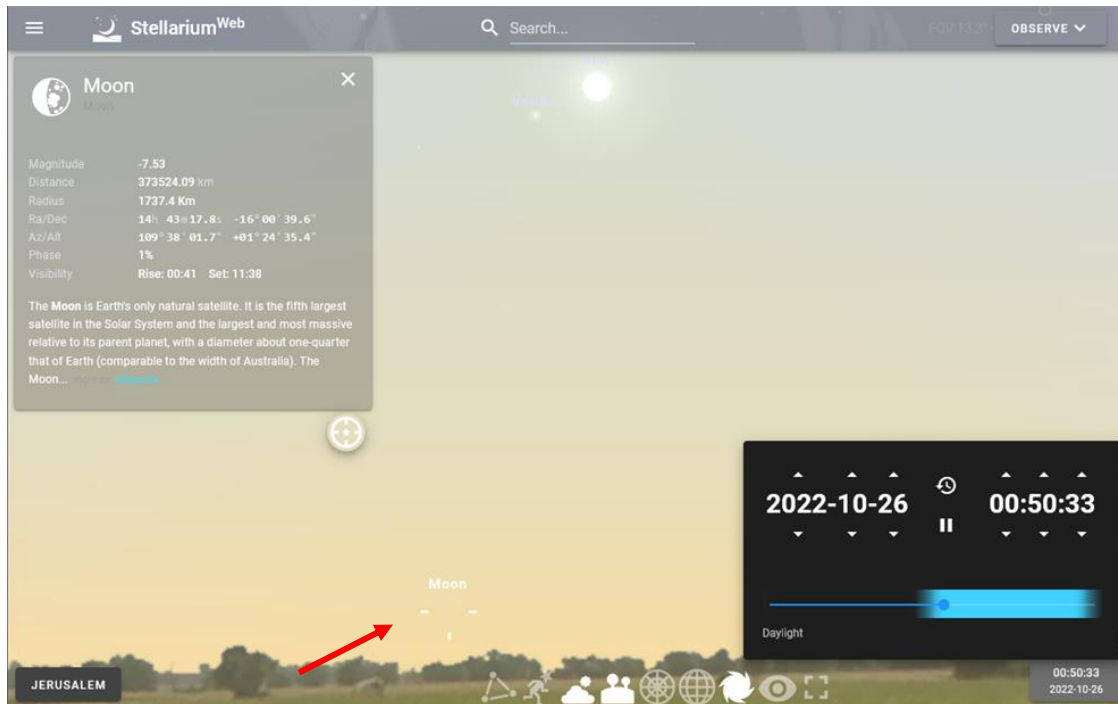
Enoch 73:5-8 “And thus she rises. And her **first phase in the east** comes forth on the thirtieth morning: and on that day she **becomes visible**, and constitutes for you the first phase of the moon on the thirtieth day **together with the sun** in the portal where the sun rises. And the one half of her goes forth by a seventh part, and her whole circumference is empty, without light, with the exception of one-seventh part of it, (and) the fourteenth part of her light. And when she receives one-seventh part of the half of her light, her light amounts to one-seventh part and the half thereof. And she sets with the sun, and when the sun rises the moon rises with him and receives the half of one part of light, and in that night in the beginning of her morning in the commencement of the lunar day the moon sets with the sun, and is invisible that night with the fourteen parts and the half of one of them. And she rises on that day with exactly a seventh part, and comes forth and recedes from the rising of the sun, and in her remaining days she becomes bright in the (remaining) thirteen parts.”

I understood the first portion, but the rest is gibberish. It seemed to be talking about the waning crescent because it said “thirtieth morning.” Then I realized this is happening at the end of a calendar month where the previous moon cycle was only 29 days. All these verses talk about the first phase of the moon.

Once I understood this I could break the verses down into easier to understand steps.

1. 1st morning she becomes visible.
2. Rises together with the sun.
3. She rises with $1/14^{\text{th}}$ part of her light.
4. As the day passes, she receives another $1/14^{\text{th}}$ part, setting with 2, $1/14^{\text{th}}$ parts or $1/7^{\text{th}}$ of her light.
5. The next morning, she rises with the $1/7^{\text{th}}$ part she set with and then receives her additional 13 parts over the course of the remaining days of her rising light.
6. The moon moves away from the sun while it's receiving light.

The full moon happens in the evening, at the onset of the 15th day. Therefore, we can conclude the moon's rising cycle is always 14 days beginning at sunrise on the 1st day, at sunset on the 15th day marks the new, full moon, and at sunrise on the 15th day marks the beginning of the moon losing light.



The first phase of the moon cycle is a waxing crescent and occurs in the morning when the moon rises east of the sun. It's barely visible. Everybody is looking for the crescent moon in the sky only at night but it's happening all day.

Now on to the full moon. This may be the most debated phase of the moon's cycle.

Enoch 78:9-12 "And Uriel showed me another law: when light is transferred to the moon, and on which side it is transferred to her by the sun. During all the period during which the moon is growing in her light, she is transferring it to herself when opposite to the sun during fourteen days [her light is accomplished in the heaven], and when she is illumined throughout, her light is accomplished full in the heaven. And on the first day she is called the new moon, for on that day the light rises upon her. She becomes full moon exactly on the day when the sun sets in the west, and from the east she rises at night, and the moon shines the whole night

through till the sun rises over against her and the moon is seen over against the sun. On the side whence the light of the moon comes forth, there again she wanes till all the light vanishes and all the days of the month are at an end, and her circumference is empty, void of light.”

I’ve broken down the highlighted area in to easier to understand laws.

1. Light is transferred to the side towards the sun. This is when her light is growing or waxing. The transferring happens for 14 days
2. The moon is full at the end of transferring light to the moon.
3. The new moon is the first day all the light rises in the moon.
4. The moon is exactly full when the sun is setting in the west and the moon is rises in the east. The new, full moon shines the whole night, and then the sun is seen in the east the next morning when the moon is setting in the west.
5. The side where light is given is the waning side.
6. When the cycle is ended, there is no light, or dark moon.

#3 intrigued me. There is much debate about what exactly is the “new moon.” The controversy needs to be laid to rest once and for all. There is too much division rising within the body of Messiah concerning the topic. Perhaps breaking down the verses and comparing translations can end the bickering.

Enoch 78:10-12 “During all the period during which the moon is growing in her light, she is transferring it to herself when opposite to the sun during fourteen days [her light is accomplished in the heaven], and when she is illumined throughout, her light is accomplished full in the heaven.”

Verse ten is clearly talking about the light growing in the moon until it “is accomplished full in the heaven.” I don’t believe there can be any debate about what this verse is saying. The moon’s light grows until the moon is full of light.

Enoch 78:11 “And on the first day she is called the new moon, for on that day the light rises upon her.”

After reading about the how the light grows in the moon, the next verse tells us that the “first day she is called the new moon.” This little verse is where the problem lies. By today’s understanding, the “new moon” is either the dark or conjunction moon, or the waxing sliver. To me, this verse is saying the first day “...(all) the light rises upon her,” she is called the new moon, but is this backed up in other translations?

<http://parallel.thebookofenoch.info/#78>

Robert Henry Charles, 1913

“And on the first day she is called the new moon, for on that day the light rises upon her.”

Richard Laurence, 1883

“And when it is wholly extinguished, its light is consumed in heaven; and on the first day it is called the new moon, for on that day light is received into it.

George H. Schodde, 1882

“And on the first day she is called the new moon, for on that day the light is raised upon her.”

The subject of each verse would read like this:

Robert Henry Charles, 1913

Moon fills with light until full, first day is new moon, moon is full all night OR full moon, full moon is new moon, full moon

Richard Laurence, 1883

Moon grows in light until it is complete, the light goes out, the moon gets light again on the first day, the light is accomplished and the moon is full all night OR full moon, dark moon, more light is new moon, full moon

George H. Schodde, 1882

The moon fills with light until full, new moon when light is first raised, moon shines all night OR full moon, first light is new moon, full moon

It seems to me the R.H. Charles version is consistent on the moon phases across the verses whereas the other two switch back and forth between moon phases. Obviously, this is where the controversy is coming from. At this point I'm firm in my belief the "new moon," according to the BOE is the full moon. By to our definition, this would be the beginning of the moon's cycle, but Enoch 73:5 says the waxing crescent is the first phase. Which is correct?

I turned to the Bible for a second witness.

There are many verses in the Bible containing the words "new moon" together. The word used is "ḥōdeš."

In the story of David hiding in a field from King Saul, "ḥōdeš" is used multiple times.

1 Samuel 20:5 "And David said unto Jonathan, Behold, tomorrow is the **new moon**, and I should not fail to sit with the king at meat: but let me go, that I may hide myself in the field unto the third day at even."

1 Samuel 20:18 "Then Jonathan said to David, Tomorrow is the **new moon**: and thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

1 Samuel 20:24 "So David hid himself in the field: and when the **new moon** was come, the king sat him down to eat meat."

These verses do not tell me what phase the "new moon" they're speaking of is in, so I kept reading. I came to verse twenty-seven.

1 Samuel 20:27 "And it came to pass on the morrow, which was the **second day of the month**, that David's place was empty: and Saul said unto Jonathan his son, Wherefore cometh not the son of Jesse to meat, neither yesterday, nor to day?"

Obviously, "new moon" doesn't appear in the verse, but we do now know this it's the second day of the month, so the "new moon" must've been on the first day. I'm checking the translations as I go along to make sure nothing is misunderstood or missed because this may be my last chance to get the feast days "right."

Using the Blue Letter Bible, I looked up the verse and found something interesting.

the second	H8145	הַשֵּׁנִי שֵׁנִי <i>šēnī</i>	 HTd/Aom sa
[day]			
of the month,	H2320	הַחֹדֶשׁ חֹדֶשׁ <i>ḥōḏeš</i>	 HTd/Ncmsa







The word “ḥōḏeš” is being translated as “month.” From the proceeding verses it was translated as “new moon.” How can the same word be translated for two entirely different things? I dug deeper to find other instances where this had happened.

Numbers 28:11 “And in the beginnings of your months ye shall offer a burnt offering unto the LORD; two young bullocks, and one ram, seven lambs of the first year without spot;”


The children of Israel were commanded to make a sacrifice at the beginning of each month. Can we conclude from the usage in this passage, and several others, the word “ḥōḏeš” means “month” only, “new moon” only, or does it indeed have two different definitions? Is there more than one application for the word “ḥōḏeš”?

I turned to comparing verses in different Bible versions and found there are two verses where new moon and month are used in the same verse.

Look at the various translations of Psalms 81:3.


Verse (Click for Chapter)	
	New International Version Sound the ram's horn at the New Moon, and when the moon is full, on the day of our festival;
	New Living Translation Blow the ram's horn at new moon, and again at full moon to call a festival!
	English Standard Version Blow the trumpet at the new moon, at the full moon, on our feast day.
	Berean Standard Bible Sound the ram's horn at the New Moon, and at the full moon on the day of our Feast.
	King James Bible Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day.
	New King James Version Blow the trumpet at the time of the New Moon, At the full moon, on our solemn feast day.

I wondered what word they were using for full moon because the KJV says “in the time appointed” instead of “full moon.”

כֶּסֶה	
Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>kese'</i>	keh'-seh 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	Apparently from כֶּסֶה (H3680)
Dictionary Aids	
TWOT Reference: 1006	
KJV Translation Count — Total: 2x	
The KJV translates Strong's H3677 in the following manner: appointed (2x).	
Outline of Biblical Usage [?]	
/. full moon	
Strong's Definitions [?]	(Strong's Definitions Legend)
כֶּסֶה <i>keṣe'</i> , keh'-seh; or כֶּסֶה <i>keṣeh</i> ; apparently from H3680; properly, fulness or the full moon, i.e. its festival:—(time) appointed.	

The KJV translators used the word as “appointed” but the definition is full moon?

I checked the root word definition also.

Transliteration	Pronunciation
kāsâ	kaw-saw' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root
Dictionary Aids	
TWOT Reference: 1008	
KJV Translation Count — Total: 152x	
The KJV translates Strong's H3680 in the following manner: cover (135x), hide (6x), conceal (4x), covering (2x), overwhelmed (2x), clad (1x), closed (1x), clothed (1x).	
Outline of Biblical Usage [?]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. to cover, conceal, hide<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. (Qal) conceal, covered (participle)B. (Niphal) to be coveredC. (Piel)<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. to cover, clotheii. to cover, concealiii. to cover (for protection)	


The meaning is now clear. The word “kese” as appointed is a mistranslation. According to the root word, “kese” means full moon, a moon “covered” or “clothed” in light. The alternate translations are correct.

Since the “new moon” is also translated as month in the KJV and there’s separate word for “full moon” we can conclude this verse is talking about two different festivals, the one at the beginning of the month where the Israelites are commanded to make a sacrifice on the first day of the month and a full moon festival.

It became clear “ḥōdeš,” when used for “new moon” is also a mistranslation. It should be the word “yārēah,” which is always translated as simply “moon.”

Lexicon :: Strong's H3394 - *yārēah*

יָרֵחַ

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>yārēah</i>	yaw-ray'-akh 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	From the same as יָרַח (H3391)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 913a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 26x

The KJV translates Strong's H3394 in the following manner: moon (26x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

/ . moon

Strong's Definitions [?] (Strong's Definitions Legend)

יָרֵחַ, *yārēach*, yaw-ray'-akh; from the same as H3391; the moon:—moon. Yrechow. See H3405.

The clarification between definitions gives us a second witness that the “new moon” talked about in the BOE is the full moon. I believe the definition of “new moon” has changed over the years due to the tradition of using a lunar calendar for the months in the Jewish religion.

I was left wondering about the new, or full, moon festivals. What are they and when do they take place?

I'd never heard of them before. After some searching, I found the answer. Remember this verse?

Jubilee's 6:23 “And on the new moon of the first month, and on the new moon of the fourth month, and on the new moon of the seventh month, and on the new moon of the tenth month are the **days of remembrance**, and the days of the seasons in the four divisions of the year. These are written and ordained as a testimony forever.”

A couple of verses below we see why they are days of remembrance in addition to marking the change of season.

Jubilees 6:25-27 “And on the new moon of the first month he was bidden to make for himself an ark, and on that (day) the earth became dry and he opened (the ark) and saw the earth. And on the new moon of the fourth month the mouths of the depths of the abysses beneath were closed. And on the new moon of the seventh month all the mouths of the abysses of the earth were opened, and the waters began to descend into them. And on the new moon of the tenth month the tops of the mountains were seen, and Noah was glad.”

Now I can say with even more certainty that the new moon spoken of in the Book of Enoch and Jubilees is the new, full moon; and the new moon spoken of in the Bible is the beginning of the month.

The last thing to cover about the cycle is the waning moon.

Enoch 78:8 “And in her waning (the moon) decreases on the first day to fourteen parts of her light, on the second to thirteen parts of light, on the third to twelve, on the fourth to eleven, on the fifth to ten, on the sixth to nine, on the seventh to eight, on the eighth to seven, on the ninth to six, on the tenth to five, on the eleventh to four, on the twelfth to three, on the thirteenth to two, on the fourteenth to the half of a seventh, and all her remaining light disappears wholly on the fifteenth.”

This description of this phase is much easier to understand than the others. The only thing we need to keep in mind is the waning period starts on the morning of the fifteenth day.

The cycle of the moon varies in length.

Enoch 78:9 “And in certain months the month has twenty-nine days and once twenty-eight.”

Enoch 78:13 “And three months she makes of thirty days, and at her time she makes three months of twenty-nine days each, in which she accomplishes her waning in the first period of time, and in the first portal for one hundred and seventy-seven days. And in the time of her going out she appears for three months (of) thirty days each, and for three months she appears (of) twenty-nine each.”

In each six-month period the moon has three 30-day cycles and three 29-day cycles for a total of one hundred seventy-seven days. That is five days less than the sun during the same six-month period. Is the cycle 30-30-30-29-29-29, vice versa; or are they 30-29-30-29-30-29 or vice versa?

Starting from the first crescent after the spring equinox:

04/02 - 04/30 - 29 days
05/01 - 05/30 - 30 days
05/31 - 06/29 - 30 days
06/30 - 07/28 - 29 days
07/29 - 08/27 - 30 days
08/28 - 09/25 - 29 days
09/26 - 10/25 - 30 days
10/26 - 11/24 - 29 days
11/25 - 12/23 - 30 days
12/24 - 01/22 - 29 days
01/23 - 02/20 - 30 days
02/21 - 03/22 - 29 days
354 days

Jubilees 74:11 “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that they do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in 364 days.”

The moon's cycle is ten days shorter than the sun's each year. This ten-day deficit each year adds up to a thirteenth lunar month every three years. This lunar calendar can't be used to determine the length of years because the year is only twelve months. Yet, the lunar calendar is still being used by the Jews today even though warnings exist many times over not to use the moon to determine the years.

Jubilees 1:14 “And they will forget all My law and all My commandments and all My judgments, and will go astray as to new moons, and sabbaths, and festivals, and jubilees, and ordinances.”

Jubilees 6:37-38 “For this reason the years will come upon them when they will disturb (the order), and make an abominable (day) the day of testimony, and an unclean day a feast day, and they will confound all the days, the holy with the unclean, and the unclean day with the holy; for they will go wrong as to the months and sabbaths and feasts and jubilees. For this reason I command and testify to thee that thou mayest testify to them; for after thy death thy children will disturb (them), so that they will not make the year three hundred and sixty-four days only, and for this reason they will go wrong as to the new moons and seasons and sabbaths and festivals, and they will eat all kinds of blood with all kinds of flesh.”

There are more details about the lunar cycle that I will not address in this study due to time constraints. They will be picked up in later studies.

The last portion of this study covers stars. Then I will bring everything together to make the calendar.

Remember this verse?

Enoch 74:13 “And the sun and the stars bring in all the years exactly, so that they do not advance or delay their position by a single day unto eternity; but complete the years with perfect justice in 364 days.”

There are twelve constellations that coincide with the twelve months of the year. They are mentioned in the Bible.

Job 9:9 “Which maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south.”

Job 26:13 “By his spirit he hath garnished the heavens; his hand hath formed the crooked serpent.”

In the Hebrew, the constellations are known as the Mazzaroth.

Bethulah = Virgo

Moznayim = Libra

Aqrab = Scorpio

Keshet = Sagittarius

Gedi = Capricorn

Deli = Aquarius

Dagim = Pisces

Taleh = Aries

Shor = Taurus

Thaumim = Gemini

Sartan = Cancer

Aryeh = Leo

The BOE doesn't give us much information about the stars other than calling them portals. Through careful study I'm sure we can figure out the course of the sun and stars.

I observed their rising order at sunset.

March (from Equinox) - Virgo rises first

April - Libra rises first

May - Scorpio rises first

June (Solstice)- Sagittarius rises first

July - Capricorn rises first

August - Aquarius rises first

September (Equinox)- Pisces & Aries rise at the same time

October - Taurus rises first

November - Taurus rises first

December (Solstice) - Gemini rises first

January - Cancer rises first

February - Leo rises first

Two anomalies stand out.

Taurus has a back-to-back pattern, rising first in October and November. Pisces and Aries rising side-by-side during the time of the autumn equinox. At first, I thought maybe this might have something to do with the moon's back-to-back orbit, but time frames don't match. I wondered about the rising order at sunrise.

In the 1st month the sun rises and sets with Pisces. (Pisces is a dual sign. Maybe something to do with the back-to-back 30-day moon cycles or intercalary day?)

2nd - Aries.

3rd - Taurus

4th - Gemini

5th - Cancer

6th - Leo

7th - Virgo

8th - Libra

9th - Scorpio

10th - Sagittarius

11th - Capricorn

12th - Aquarius

I looked for other signs and found nothing concrete to put in writing.

The last thing to be cleared up is the Sabbath day. Does it drift due to the added calendar day or is it still Saturday?

For this I turned to nature.



Did you know beavers don't come out of their dens on Saturday? Every seven days they rest just like we're commanded to do.

There's also scientific evidence.

M. H. C. 10

RECEIVED BY THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 March 1932

REF ID: A66666

EX23/H5(14)(1)

Incolosure. 2.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 25 February, 1932, containing questions on the continuity of the weekly cycle is at hand.

As to Question (1) - I can only state that in connection with the proposed simplification of the calendar, we have had occasion to investigate the results of the works of specialists in chronology and we have never found one of them that has ever had the slightest doubt about the continuity of the weekly cycle since long before the Christian era.

As to Question (2) - There has been no change in our calendar in past centuries that has affected in any way the cycle of the week.

As to Question (3) - The answer is implied in the answer given to question (1).

Through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Captain Hellweg, I am inclosing an article on Calendar Reform, published by Admiral Upham, that might be of interest to you.

I am also returning your very interesting debate with Mr. Eastman. It was very considerate of you, for which, I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

James Robertson

James Robertson,
Director American Ephemeris.

Mr. F.D. Nichol,
The Advent Review & Sabbath Herald,
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Remember, the modern measurement of time is not the measurements Yah uses.

He measures from sunset to sunset. Not from zenith to zenith.

He uses parts. Not hours.

He uses the sun, the moon, and the stars, in combination, for us to keep time.

Not the sun only.

Not the moon only.

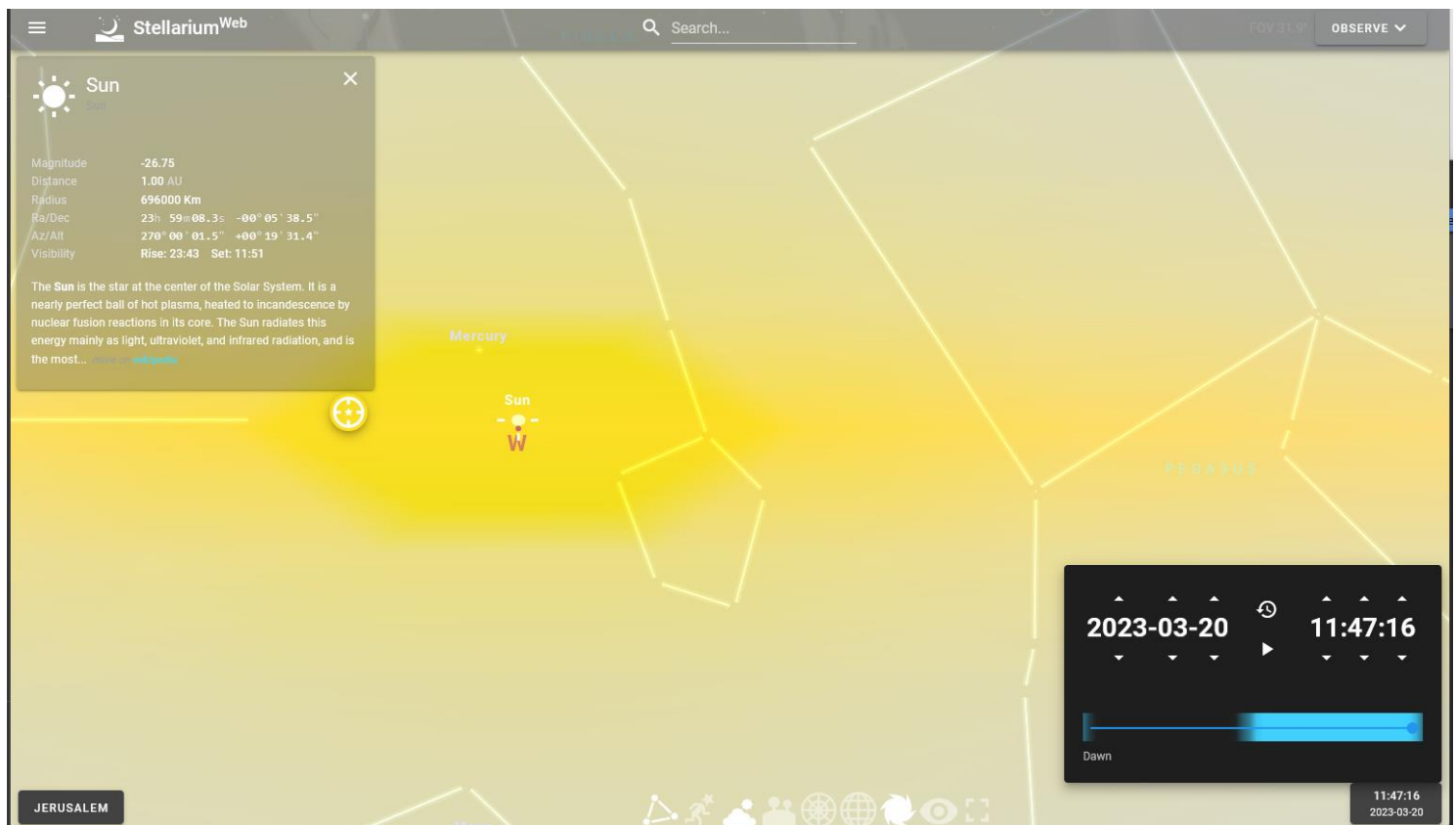
Not the stars only.

All of them. Together.

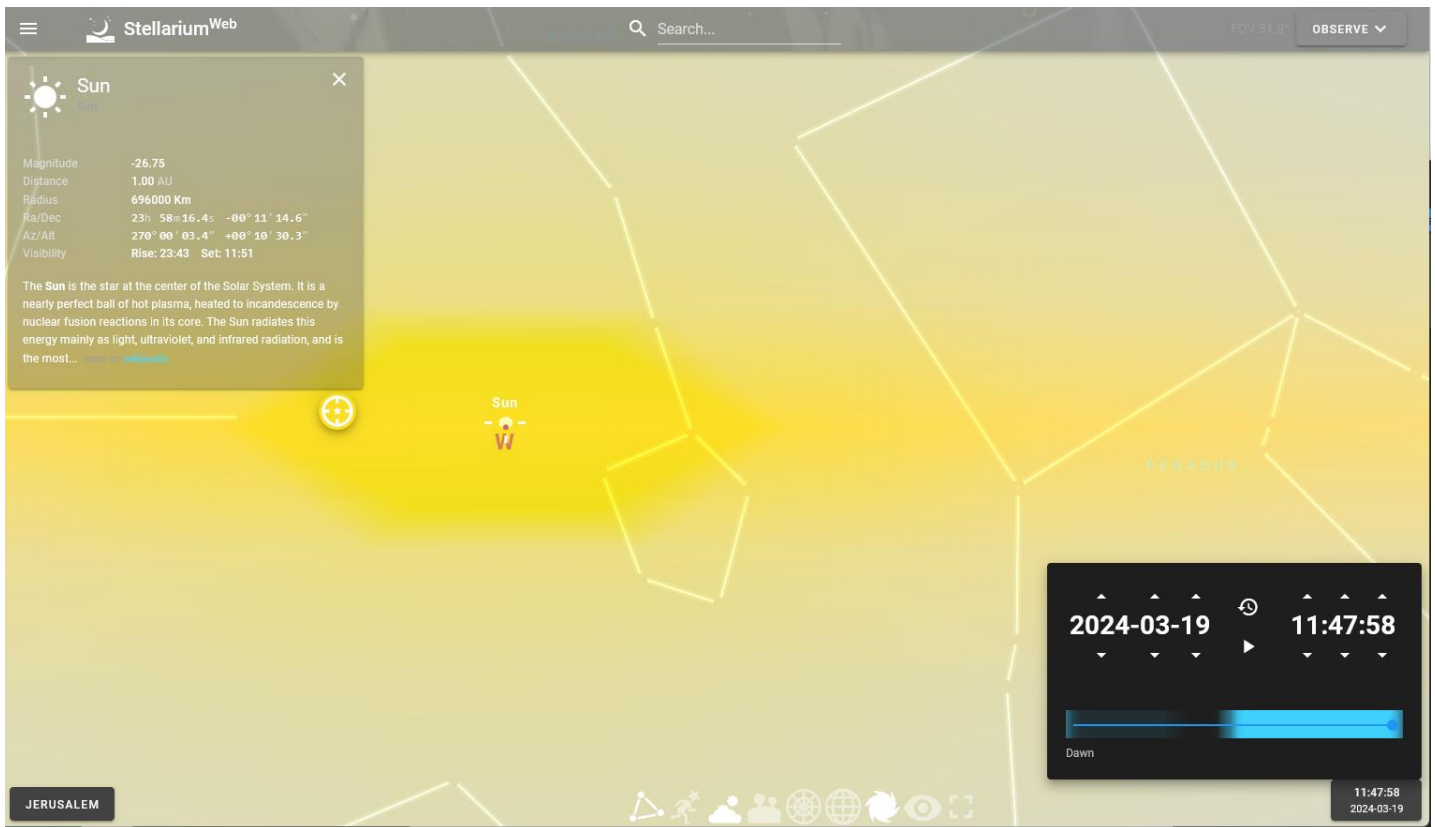
And until we return to his method of timekeeping, there will remain 365/366 days in a year.

Now I'm going to do one final test. I think you'll find the results interesting.

Counting from the equinox sunset on 03/20/2023



To equinox sunset 03/19/2024, a leap year,



There are three hundred six-five days.

I checked between dates to make sure. (Remember, you can't use both the starting and end dates.)

Start Date				End Date			
Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:	Month:	Day:	Year:	Date:
3	20	2023		3	19	2024	
Today				Today			
<input type="checkbox"/> Include end date in calculation (1 day is added)							
Add time fields				Count only workdays			
Add time zone conversion							
<button>Calculate Duration</button>							
<div><div><p>From and including: Monday, March 20, 2023</p><p>To, but not including Tuesday, March 19, 2024</p><p>Result: 365 days</p><p>It is 365 days from the start date to the end date, but not including the end date.</p><p>Or 11 months, 28 days excluding the end date.</p></div><div><p>Alternative time units</p><p>365 days can be converted to one of these units:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• 31,536,000 seconds• 525,600 minutes• 8760 hours</div></div>							

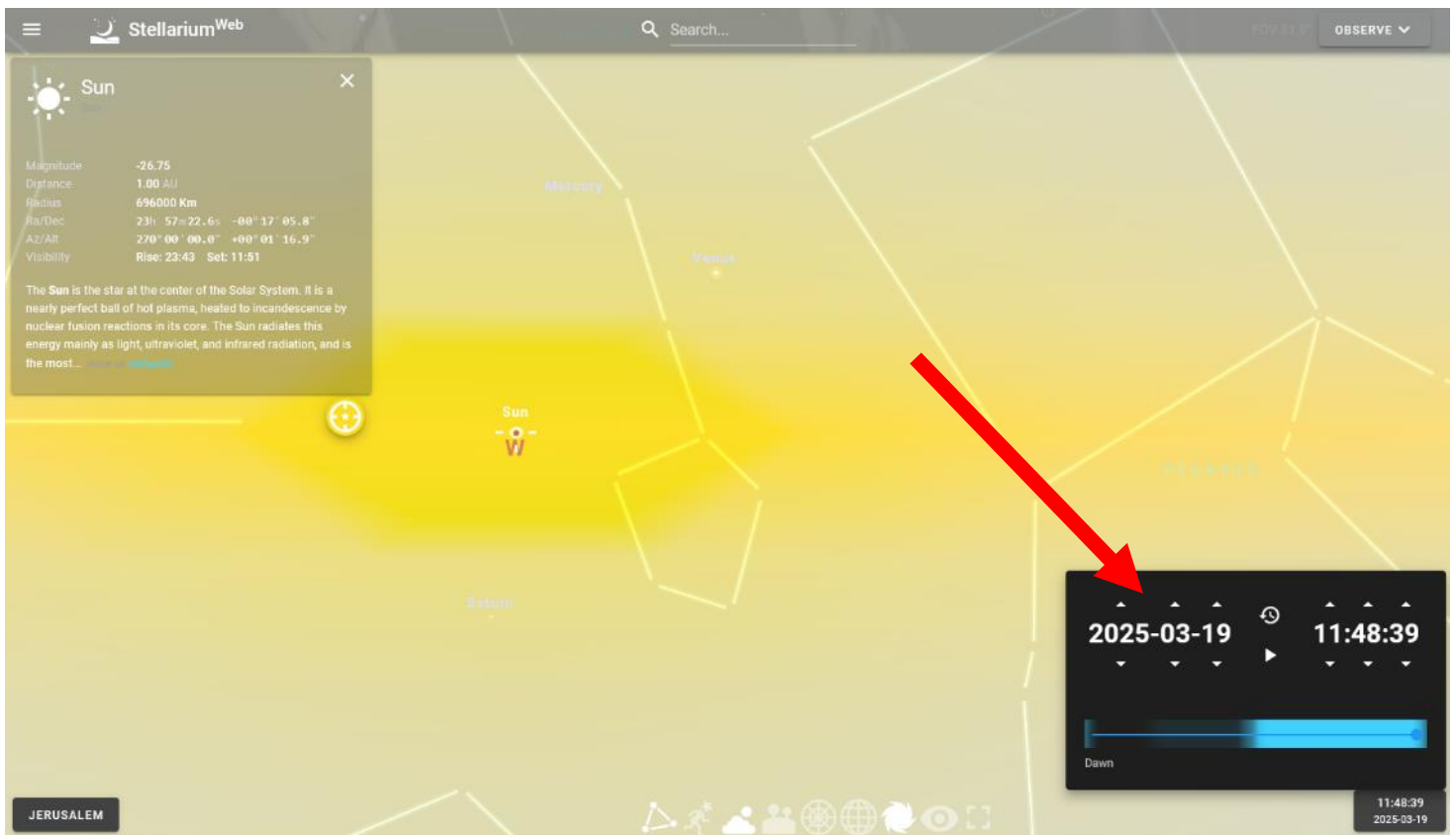
I counted about twenty more times because the results astounded me.

I know what you're thinking. You think this proves the year is three hundred sixty-five days long.

It proves the exact opposite.

Remember, the year 2024 is a leap year. That means I counted February 29th, a made-up day. Without February 29th, there would only be three hundred sixty-four days.

The next year, the sun set at exactly 270° west. Exactly, pin-point center, due west!



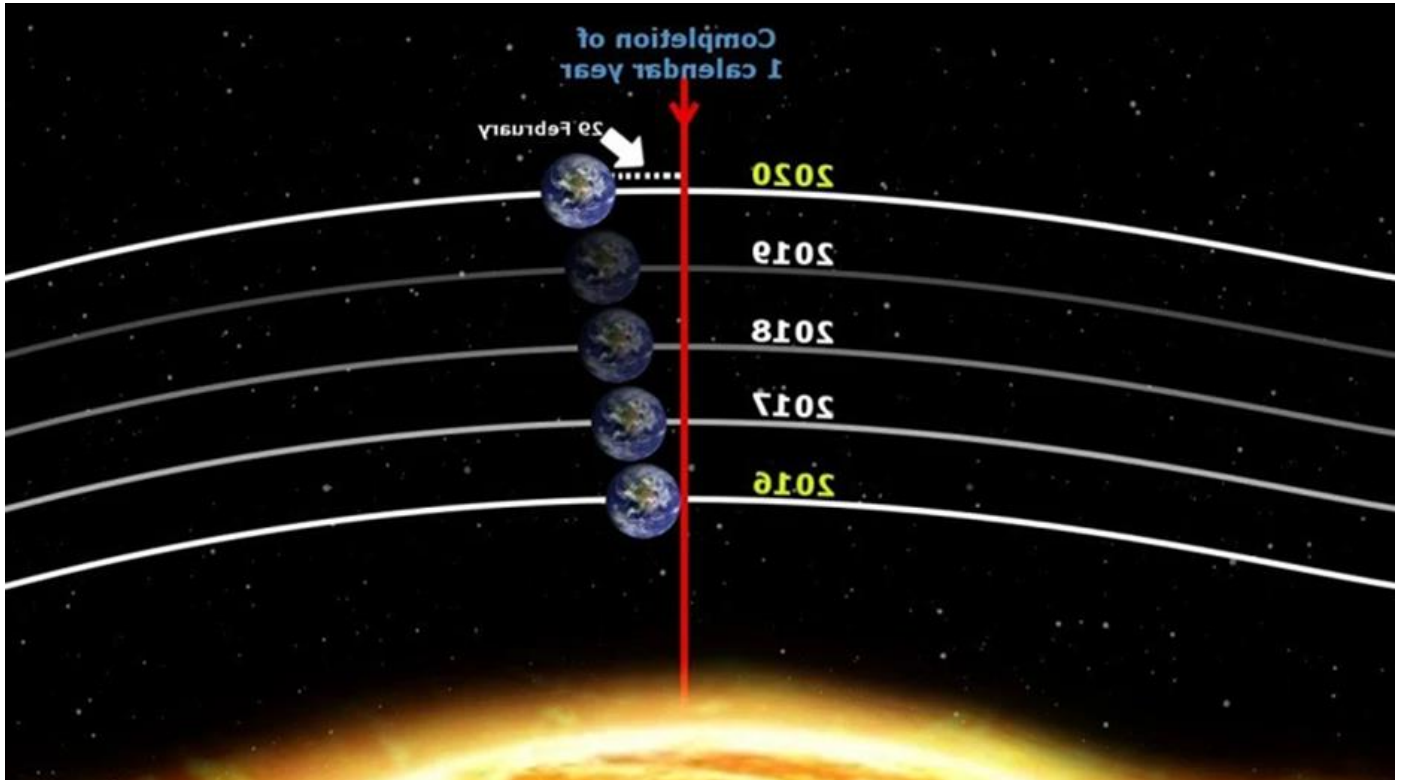
But not on the date they have listed for the spring equinox which is 03/20/25. It's on 03/19/25

Remember!

Enoch 72:11 “When the sun rises in the heaven, he comes forth through that fourth portal thirty mornings in succession, and sets accurately in the fourth portal in the west of the heaven.”

The count between equinox sunsets is still 365. Not 366 as you would expect with the current knowledge we're taught.

Instead of keeping the seasons in alignment (because the moon controls the seasons), they're hiding the natural cycle reverting back to 364 days!



I checked the next leap year cycle and the exact same thing happened.

Left alone, without the interference of man-made measurements of time, Yah's calendar would automatically revert to the original cycle.

I hope you've enjoyed my study! I will continue to watch for signs. You're welcome to follow along on my social media accounts.

The LampKeeper can be found on:

Patreon (coming soon) - early release studies and my life

Facebook & Instagram - quick updates

YouTube (coming soon) - regular release studies and my life

Thelampkeeper.com - blog

Shalom!