

## The Enoch Calendar with Synchronization

### Overview:

“The Book of Enoch”, from the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament, is presumably the oldest Book written that is available today. In this book Enoch receives understanding, given by the angel Uriel, explaining how the sun, moon, and the seasons of the year are observed. The words and language-style used for the explanations of how each orb follows its yearly path, is problematic to modern readers. The observations and metaphors used by Enoch are very different than the terms used in modern astronomical explanations. For example, Enoch uses “gates”, “portals”, and “circular chariots” to explain the astronomy of the sun’s and moon’s seasonal risings and settings in the horizon.

In simplistic terms, The Enoch Calendar has four-seasons of 91 days each, totaling 364 days per year. Countless papers and websites propose insights into the discrepancy between the solar year, having 365.256363004 days, and The Enoch Calendar’s year, having only 364 days. Some have The Enoch Calendar slip away from the equinoxes, having no synchronization, while others try to suggest different methods of adding intercalary-days to The Enoch Calendar so that it stays in synchronization with the equinoxes. Most papers and websites acknowledge that they really do not know how synchronization was achieved.

Even so, the Book of Enoch does explain how The Enoch Calendar stays in synchronization with the seasonal equinoxes and solstices. The fundamental reason why people miss Enoch’s explanation, is because we are all taught by our schools system to think in a very specific manner, which is not how Enoch thought, nor how he wrote. Presumably, Enoch wrote down his explanation using a language other than English. The ancient language he used has been translated into English words. But it should be manifest that our English words will not have the exact same meaning as they did for Enoch.

Following is the explanation of The Enoch Calendar, and how it stays in synchronization with the seasonal equinoxes and solstices. The primary sources are the English translations found in: “The Book of Enoch”, <http://www.hiddenbible.com/enoch/online.html> and <http://book-ofenoch.com/> . Each source uses its own chapter and verse numbering system. References will give both, separated by a colon, “ : ”. For example, most of the calendar explanations are found in Chapters 71-82 (in the ‘hiddenbible.com’) : 70-81 (in the ‘book-ofenoch.com’).

### Significance:

**This explanation of the Enoch Calendar’s solar synchronization is a significant "Breakthrough"**. This "Breakthrough" means that we can add a very significant historical witness to the list of corroborating evidence for using the "**Observed Lunar Calendar**". The historical records and astronomical-sightings demonstrate that the "Observed Lunar Calendar" is the Calendar used by the priests of the Second Temple, from Ezra up to at least circa AD 193.

### **Enoch’s “Days” are not Modern “Days”**

Looking up the English word “Day”, we envision a 24 hour time span of equal length. Describing fixed length time spans is not what Enoch meant. Enoch used the word translated for us as “Day”, with the meaning of “Event”. The Enoch Calendar is not counting off equal length 364 “Days”. The Enoch Calendar is counting off unequal length 364 astronomical “Events”.

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### **Enoch's "Years" are not Modern "Years"**

Looking up the English word "Year", we envision a 365.256363004 24-hour length day as a time span from one spring equinox to the next. Describing time spans using fractions, such as "0.256363004" of a day, is not what Enoch meant. Enoch used only whole numbers, not fractions. Enoch used the word translated for us as "Year", with the meaning of "Circuit" or "Cycle". Each "Circuit" has exactly 364 "Events", expressed as a whole number. The Enoch Calendar is not kept in synchronization with the equinoxes by calculating in fractions of a "Day" or an "Event". The Enoch Calendar's "Year" is counting off "Events", one at a time, as whole numbers, until 364 "Events" have been counted. The "Year" does not complete until 364 whole number "Events" occur.

### **Enoch's "Events" are Typically a "Morning" and an "Evening"**

The Enoch Calendar counts a "Day" as an "Event", and is typically a "Morning and Evening", one (1) rotation of the Earth. "Days" start in the "Morning" when the sun rises. When the sun sets it is "Evening". The unequal length of time between "Morning" and "Evening" is the "Day-Part". The unequal length of time between "Evening" and the next "Morning" is the "Night-Part". There are eighteen (18) "Parts" per "Day"- "Event".

Notice that the word "Day" has two meanings. It has the meaning of counting 364 of them to make a "Year". It also has the meaning of describing the "Lighted" portion of the "Day", contrasted with the "Darkened" night portion of the "Day". The casual reader will get confused by not noticing when Enoch is talking about the "Day"- "Event", versus the "Day"- "Lighted" portion of the "Day". The Hebrew Text has this same dual meaning of the word "Day", H3117- "Yoom".

### **Enoch's "18 Parts" Determine the Equinoxes**

Many papers and websites make the mistake of interpreting the "18 Parts" of The Enoch Calendar's "Day" as lengths of time. There is no reason to assume that Enoch had clocks and stop watches to measure the time between daylight and night. Enoch was not measuring time, he was measuring the observed traversal of the daylight and night against the backdrop of the Zodiac's stars.

That is, The Enoch Calendar measures how many (360/18) 20-degree sections of the Zodiac the daylight traverses, and how many 20-degree sections of the Zodiac the night traverses, per "Day". At sunrise and sunset, you are looking at the horizon, and seeing stars that tell you which "20-degree section" of the Zodiac the event is in. Just count the number of "20-degree sections" between morning and evening and then the next morning. Do not count "Parts" as if they are a length of time. Count the number of 20-degree increments of the Zodiac is being traversed.

The seasons are measured by observing the ratio between the daylight "Parts" and the night "Parts". For example, the spring and autumn equinoxes occur on that "Day" when the daylight traverses 9 "Parts" and the night traverses 9 "Parts". That is, when both the daylight and night portions traverse (20x9) 180-degrees of the Zodiac. The Summer solstice is on that "Day" when the daylight traverses 12 "Parts", and the night traverses 6 "Parts". The Winter solstice is on that "Day" when the daylight traverses 6 "Parts", and the night traverses 12 "Parts". Having such a

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symmetrical pattern, 9 by 9, 12 by 6, 6 by 12, means that **The Enoch Calendar is measured as if the observer is standing on either the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn.**

### **Enoch's "91<sup>st</sup> Day" Are "Events" Which Can Span "Days"**

The Enoch Calendar has four (4) seasons. Each season has three (3) "Months". Each "Month" has 30 "Days". Each "Day" has a "Morning" and an "Evening", with its associated daylight and night portions. But the third "Month" of each season has a 91<sup>st</sup> "Day", which is measured differently, (Chapter 75:1-2 : 74:1-2). This is explained in Chapter 82:10+ : 81:11+, as well as other places. Look for the word "Leader" or "Conductor".

Many papers and websites make the mistake of interpreting each season's "Day" number "91" as just another "Day", like the other 90 "Days". But The Enoch Calendar is not counting "Time", it is counting "Events", and the 91<sup>st</sup> "Event" is measured differently. **It is the 91<sup>st</sup> "Event" which keeps The Enoch Calendar in synchronization with the equinoxes and solstices.**

The 91<sup>st</sup> "Event"- "Day" is not completed until the observed "18-Parts" have the ratio specified for that season. For example, the spring equinox is on that "Day" when the daylight has 9 "Parts" and the night has 9 "Parts", (Chapter 72:32 : 71:25). Thus, the 91<sup>st</sup> "Day" of the Winter season is not completed, or counted, until this ratio is observed. Making this measurement may take one, two, or three "Mornings" and "Evenings", but it is still counted as being within the 91<sup>st</sup> "Day"- "Event". Thus, the first "Day" of spring is always after the spring equinox, every "Year". In this manner each of the four seasons are always kept in synchronization with the solar year. Thus, The Enoch Calendar always has exactly 364 "Day-Events", "Year" after "Year", **and always stays in exact synchronization with the solar year.**

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### The Enoch Calendar and the Moon

The Book of Enoch also explains the Observed Lunar Calendar as well. In Chapter 73:7 : 72:8, it is explained that the moon has its own “Morning” or “Period”, separate from the sun, and starts at night. That is, the sun has its “Morning” and “Evening”, and so does the moon, except the moon’s “Morning” is at the sun’s “Evening”.

It further explains that the first “Lunar Day” of the “Lunar Month” is when the moon obtains **its first visibility** (new crescent) after its total darkness (while aligned with the sun), and is seen in the evening sky. That is, **the Book of Enoch has the Observed Lunar Calendar starting each Lunar Month at evening, upon the moon’s first crescent visibility.** This is the same observation method as was used by the ancient Sumerian Lunar Calendar, circa BC 2250, and also by the Second Temple Calendar used by the Persian Empire and the Jerusalem Temple authorities.

**The “New Moon” is at its First Visibility:** Chapter 78:12 : 77:14.  
**The Moon’s Light is Measured in 7 Portions:** Chapter 78:1+ : 72:3+.

	Moon 4 (Full)	
Moon 5		Moon 3
Moon 6	EARTH	Moon 2
(waning crescent is)	Moon 7	<b>Moon 1 (is the New Crescent)</b>
	Moon 0 (no light)	
	SUN	

### Enoch’s Lunar Calendar and the Equinoxes

The Book of Enoch explains that the moon has its own heavenly cycle separate from the sun, (Chapter 74:73 and 78:77). But unlike “Western-Thinking” which expects things are always counted sequentially, the moon’s months are not in numerical sequential order.

The fundamental difference in thinking is that “Lunar Months” are declared to be “next”, not counted sequentially to be “next”. In the Book of Enoch, the moon has names, not numbers, (Chapter 78:2 : 77:2). Thus, the next month is declared to be “the Month of Some-Name”, or “the Month of Some-Other-Name”. The Lunar Calendar does not count months, nor does it declare months as the next sequential number.

The Lunar Month has a different name for each of the four seasons. Today, we are instructed to look for the “Seventh Month”, thinking this means to count to the number seven. But the Lunar Calendar is not counting, it is observing and then making declarations. The “Seventh Month” is **the name of the month**, which is declared to be the month “Tishri”, or the “Seventh Month”, when it is time to do so. The “Seventh Month”, or “Tishri”, is not declared until it matches with the autumn equinox. When it is time, then the “Seventh Month” is declared to be the month “Tishri”, having that name.

For example, if the next Lunar Month is too early for matching with the autumn equinox, then that Lunar Month is declared to be a “**2<sup>nd</sup> Sixth Month**”, and is called a different name, such as “**Elulu II**”. Only the month matching with the autumn equinox is declared to be the name “Tishri”, the “Seventh Month”. This same understanding is also used when a “**2<sup>nd</sup> Twelve**

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**Month**” is declared in the winter, calling it “**Adar II**”, so that the “**First Month**” will start after the spring equinox.

Thus, the Observed Lunar Calendar **declares** the Lunar Months, one at a time. When a Lunar Month matches with a seasonal equinox or solstice, it is declared to be that name, **the name of the Lunar Month of that season**. In this manner **the Observed Lunar Calendar always stays in perfect synchronization with the seasons, year after year**.

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