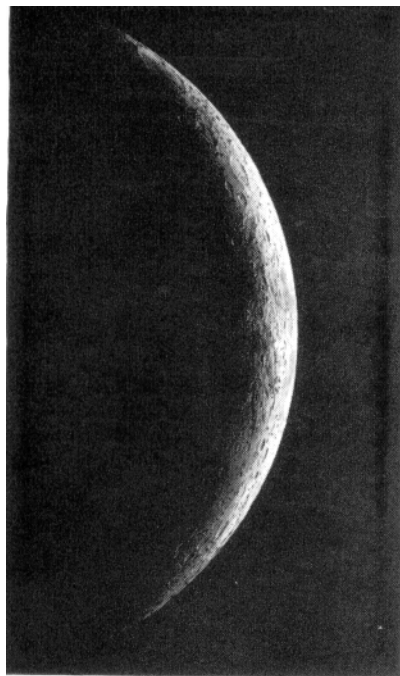


God's True Calendar for the Year 2010

New Moons and Holy Day Dates



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HOW TO DETERMINE WHICH DAY IS THE TRUE NEW MOON

Determining the Observable New Moon Crescents from Jerusalem for each Month using the Best Available Astronomical Data from the U.S. Naval Observatory and H.M. Nautical Office.

The rules are as follows:

- 1). Obtain New Moon Conjunctions For Years 2010-2011 (Spring To Spring) In G.M.T. (Greenwich Mean Time) or Universal Time.
- 2). Two Hours Must Be Added To Bring The Conjunction To Jerusalem Time.
- 3). Another Twenty Four Hours Must Be Added, Because According To The U.S. Naval Observatory, The First Visible Crescent Of The New Moon Cannot Be Seen For About 24 Hours After The Conjunction, But Sometimes Slightly Less Or Slightly More. There Are Visibility Graphs Available And Also Computer Software Called "LUNACAL", Which Can Help In Determining Whether Or Not A "Possibility Of Sighting" Or "Potential Visibility" Exists On A Given Night. However It Is Not Simply The Amount Of Time Which Has Passed Since The Conjunction, But Other Technical Factors Such As "Declination", "Lagtime", "Altitude" And "Azimuth", MUST Be Taken Into Account.

N.B. Even If 24+ Hours Have Passed Since The Conjunction, A High Southerly Declination Could Well Mean That The New Moon Would NOT Be Visible From Jerusalem Until The Following Evening.

Declination:- The angular distance of the Moon either North or South of the Equator.

Lagtime:- The span of time between Sunset and Moonset.

Altitude:- The height of the Moon above the visible horizon.

Azimuth:- The angular distance of the Moon from True North.

- 4). The New Moon Crescent Is Usually Visible Just Above The Western Horizon During Dusk (Between Sunset And Total Darkness) And VERY RARELY A Few Minutes Before Sunset. In Either Case The "New Moon" Is Declared The Day Just Beginning.
- 5). In Temple Times, According To Alfred Edersheim, "It Was Ruled That A Year Should Neither Have Less Than Four Nor More Than Eight Full Months Of Thirty Days". (A Lunar Month Can Only Have Either 29 or 30 Days.)
- 6). A Year Should Neither Have Less Than Twelve Months Nor More Than Thirteen Months.

7). On Certain Occasions, A New Moon May Be Declared Without A Sighting, If For Instance The Skies Over Jerusalem And The Land Of Israel Happen To Be Overcast. This Would Happen In The Case Of “Potential Visibility” Where There Was No Doubt That The New Moon Crescent Would Be Visible Given Clear Skies. On Other Occasions However, A “Borderline” Case Could Exist, Where It Cannot Be Absolutely Certain That The New Moon Crescent Will Be Seen On A Given Evening.

NOTE:- As we grow in grace and knowledge, this material may need refining in the future, but we are doing the very best we know how, to get back to “The Faith Once Delivered To The Saints”.

Interestingly, in some years if both NISAN and IYAR have 29 days, then PENTECOST will be on SIVAN 7. Alternatively, in some years both NISAN and IYAR may have 30 days, in which case PENTECOST will be on SIVAN 5. Although these scenarios for PENTECOST can happen occasionally, the most common occurrence for PENTECOST is to be on SIVAN 6.

Unger’s Bible Dictionary under the article heading “Festivals” – sub-heading “Pentecost” states:- “...the Jews, who during the SECOND TEMPLE kept Pentecost fifty days after the 16th Nisan, rightly interpreted the injunction in Lev. 23:15-22. The fiftieth day, according to the Jewish canons, may fall on the 5th, 6th or 7th of Sivan...”

The month of NISAN or ABIB is declared according to the state of the barley crop in the fields around Jerusalem. If the barley is not in an ABIB condition then the month should be ADAR II. There can be little doubt that this is the primary determining factor regarding the declaration of the “New Moon Of Abib”. If the barley is not ready then obviously no “Wave Sheaf Offering” would be possible, and a thirteenth month would be inserted.

There is however another important factor which has to be considered, and this is that the Holy Days must be kept in their correct seasons. According to Josephus in “Antiquities Of The Jews” – Book 3 – Chapter 10 – Section 5 we read,

“.....In the month of Xanthicus, which is by us called Nisan, and is the beginning of our year, on the fourteenth day of the lunar month, when THE SUN IS IN ARIES, (for in this month it was that we were delivered from bondage under the Egyptians), the law ordained that we should every year slay that sacrifice which I before told you we slew when we came out of Egypt, and which was called the PASSOVER.....”

Note that the Sun is in ARIES from 21st March through to 20th April and for the Passover to be in the Springtime, it must fall either on or after the Spring Equinox. If the Passover fell earlier than this it would still technically be in the winter, but it would also pull the Autumn/Fall Holy Days out of their season and into the Summer. Conversely if the Passover fell more than 30 days after the Spring Equinox, this would also push back the Autumn/Fall Holy Days further away from the Autumnal Equinox.

An interesting point to note is that the “Fixed” Jewish Calendar OFTEN declares a New Moon day beginning, EVEN BEFORE the time of conjunction and BEFORE the visual observation of the New Moon crescent in Israel. This is obviously a nonsensical notion, and another simple “Proof” of the errors and inaccuracies of the “Fixed” Mathematical Jewish Calendar. In actual fact the “Fixed” Jewish Calendar cannot be used in its present form

indefinitely. The further into the future the “Fixed” Calendar is projected, the Passover moves slowly but inexorably further away from the Spring Equinox and towards the Summer Solstice. Given a few thousand more years, Passover would move through the Summer and towards the Autumn Equinox, while Tabernacles would move through the Winter towards the Spring Equinox. This is not supposition, but an irrefutable fact of the “Fixed” Mathematical Jewish Calendar.

An easy way to keep track of the True Calendar throughout the year, is to mark the Hebrew days onto our standard Roman Calendar. In other words when we know that the New Moon of a particular month has been declared then we can mark off 29 days in succession, because we know that a lunar month has either 29 or 30 days. This should bring us up to the 29th day. All we now need to do is wait and see if the New Moon Crescent is sighted in Jerusalem that evening, in which case the following day will be marked as New Moon Day of the next Month. If the New Moon Crescent is not sighted in Jerusalem that evening, then the following day will be the 30th day and then the day after that will be marked as New Moon Day. As we can see there is sometimes an element of uncertainty over the exact appearing of a New Moon, which should help to train us all to WATCH very carefully and STAY ALERT.

God’s True Calendar is so simple a child can understand it. No need for esoteric and complicated mathematical formulae which only the “initiated” can understand fully.

“This month (ABIB) shall be your beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you.”

Exodus 12:2.

“Remember this day in which you went out of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; for by strength of hand the LORD brought you out of this place. No leavened bread shall be eaten. On this day you are going out, in the month ABIB.”

Exodus 13:3-4.

“Observe the month (Hebrew CHODESH - NEW MOON) of ABIB, and keep the Passover to the LORD your God, for in the month of ABIB the LORD your God brought you out of Egypt by night.”

Exodus 16:1.

“These are the FEASTS of the LORD, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at their APPOINTED TIMES (i.e. IN THEIR CORRECT SEASONS).”

Leviticus 23:4.

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
MAR-10	15	21	01	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	15	23	01	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	16	23	01	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 17th March Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON ABIB → THURSDAY 18th MARCH 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon ABIB → Tuesday 16th March 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
APR-10	14	12	29	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	14	14	29	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	15	14	29	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 15th April Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON IYAR → FRIDAY 16th APRIL 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon IYAR → Thursday 15th April 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
MAY-10	14	01	04	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	14	03	04	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	15	03	04	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 15th May Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON SIVAN → SUNDAY 16th MAY 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon SIVAN → Friday 14th May 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
JUN-10	12	11	15	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	12	13	15	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	13	13	15	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 13th June Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON TAMMUZ → MONDAY 14th JUNE 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon TAMMUZ → Sunday 13th June 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
JUL-10	11	19	40	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	11	21	40	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	12	21	40	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Will Not Be Seen From Israel Just After Sunset On 12th July But The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 13th July Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON AV → WEDNESDAY 14th JULY 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon AV → Monday 12th July 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
AUG-10	10	03	08	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	10	05	08	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	11	05	08	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 11th August Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON ELUL → THURSDAY 12th AUGUST 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon ELUL → Wednesday 11th August 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
SEP-10	08	10	30	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	08	12	30	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	09	12	30	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Will Not Be Seen From Israel Just After Sunset On 9th September Due To High Southerly Declination But The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 10th September Therefore Estimated
NEW MOON TISHRI → SABBATH 11th SEPTEMBER 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon TISHRI → Thursday 9th September 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
OCT-10	07	18	44	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	07	20	44	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	08	20	44	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Will Not Be Seen From Israel Just After Sunset On 8th October But The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 9th October Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON CHESVAN → SUNDAY 10th OCTOBER 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon CHESVAN → Sabbath 9th October 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
NOV-10	06	04	52	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	06	06	52	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	07	06	52	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 7th November Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON KISLEV → MONDAY 8th NOVEMBER 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon KISLEV → Monday 8th November 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
DEC-10	05	17	36	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	05	19	36	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	06	19	36	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Will Not Be Seen From Israel Just After Sunset On 6th December But The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 7th December Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON TEVET → WEDNESDAY 8th DECEMBER 2010

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon TEVET → Wednesday 8th December 2010]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
JAN-11	04	09	03	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	04	11	03	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	05	11	03	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 5th January Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON SHEVAT → THURSDAY 6th JANUARY 2011

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon SHEVAT → Thursday 6th January 2011]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
FEB-11	03	02	31	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	03	04	31	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	04	04	31	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 4th February Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON ADAR → SABBATH 5th FEBRUARY 2011

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon ADAR → Sabbath 5th February 2011]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
MAR-11	04	20	46	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	04	22	46	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	05	22	46	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Will Not Be Seen From Israel Just After Sunset On 5th March But The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 6th March Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON ADAR 2 → MONDAY 7th MARCH 2011

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon ADAR 2 → Monday 7th March 2011]

Month	Days	Hours	Minutes	
APR-11	03	14	32	Conjunction GMT
Add		02		

	03	16	32	Conjunction Jerusalem
Add		24		

	04	16	32	New Moon Visible Jerusalem

Astronomical Data Confirms That The Crescent Should Be Visible From Israel Just After Sunset On 4th April Therefore Estimated

NEW MOON ABIB → TUESDAY 5th APRIL 2011

[Jewish Fixed Calendar New Moon ADAR 2 → Tuesday 5th April 2011]

SPRING HOLY DAYS 2010

Passover Seder Evening	Wednesday	31 st March	
1 st Day Unleavened	Thursday	1 st April	
Wave Sheaf Offering	Friday	2 nd April	--- Omer Count Begins
7 th Day Unleavened	Wednesday	7 th April	
Pentecost	Friday	21 st May	--- Sivan 6

AUTUMN HOLY DAYS 2010

Trumpets	Sabbath	11 th September	
Atonement	Monday	20 th September	
1 st Day Tabernacles	Sabbath	25 th September	
8 th Day	Sabbath	2 nd October	