

## ***If satyrday is the Sabbath or every seventh day in an unbroken cycle...***

...then the evidence below should NOT be available, much less undeniably and provably true. While you might disagree with me, you will not be able to disprove the 12 points I provide that blow up this "satyrday" issue because no one can disprove that which is true. The truth is not a beauty contest, you don't get to pick what is true. It either is, or it is not. In no particular order...

**1.** The battle of Jericho was a 7 day event. Every able bodied Israelite male took with him every weapon at his disposal. The priests carried with them the sacred Ark of the Covenant. In this battle/siege, Israel is on the offensive, the aggressors. Read the account in **Joshua 6**. Only Joshua knew it would be a 7 day affair, the men were told they would attack when Joshua gave the signal. These soldiers were marching around Jericho for 7 days in attack mode, on a full tilt adrenalin rush, not knowing for sure when the signal would come. Which day was the Sabbath?

Did YHWH ever send Israel into battle on the Sabbath? The battle of Jericho is more a calendar statement than it is about the conquest of Canaan. Israel had JUST come out of the wilderness after a 40 year sojourn, having to relearn the law (including the Sabbath) of Yah. Do you suppose that the VERY first thing YHWH commanded Israel to do would be to break the Sabbath with a 7 day siege? If the Sabbath is every seventh day in an unbroken cycle, then ONE of the days Israel marched around Jericho had to have been the weekly Sabbath. You think about this. If you are interested in knowing how they took Jericho WITHOUT breaking the Sabbath, look at the calendar model below. It is so simple a child can figure it out.

*And it was in the second month, on the first day of the month, that YHWH said to Joshua, Rise up, behold I have given Jericho into thy hand with all the people thereof; and all your fighting men shall go round the city, once each day, thus shall ye do for six days. And on the seventh day they went round the city seven times, and the priests blew upon trumpets.*  
The **Book of Jasher 88:14, 17**

1 time	1 time	1 time	1 time	1 time	1 time	7 times	
New Moon Day	First Week Day	Second Week Day	Third Week Day	Fourth Week Day	Fifth Week Day	Sixth Week Day	Seventh Week Day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(30)							

Second witness: There is another 7 day skirmish in **I Kings 20**. Here is an excerpt...

*And it came to pass at the return of the year, that Benhadad numbered the Syrians, and went up to Aphek, to fight against Israel.  
And the children of Israel were numbered, and were all present, and went against them: and the children of Israel pitched before them like two little flocks of kids; but the Syrians filled the country.*

*And there came a man of Elohim, and spake unto the king of Israel, and said, “Thus saith YHWH, Because the Syrians have said, ‘YHWH is Elohim of the hills, but He is not Elohim of the valleys,’ therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye shall know that I am YHWH.”*

*And they pitched one over against the other seven days. And so it was, that in the seventh day the battle was joined: and the children of Israel slew of the Syrians an hundred thousand footmen in one day. I Kings 20:26-29*

On the Sabbath, Israel was commanded to go to the tabernacle to worship. Here, the men are in the field, pitched against the enemy, and after 6 days of posturing, the battle is joined on the seventh day of a 7 day sequence, followed by a great slaughter. This battle was attended by a man of Yah, who came with a message of encouragement from YHWH. So this battle was a sanctioned event. But does YHWH EVER break, bend or ignore His own law? No. Clearly this battle also began on New Moon.

Here is a calendar model that permits this 7 day battle to take place without breaking the law...

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Pitched</b>	<b>Joined</b>	
<b>New Moon</b>	Work day 1	Work day 2	Work day 3	Work day 4	Work day 5	Work day 6	<b>7th day Sabbath</b>
<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>
	9	10	11	12	13	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	<b>22</b>
	23	24	25	26	27	28	<b>29</b>
<b>(30)</b>							

There is no way to accommodate either of these historical battles on a calendar that has uninterrupted seven day weeks. So, how is saturday the Sabbath of Scripture?

2. Scholars have generally agreed that the only dates that the crucifixion could have taken place was A.D. 30, 31 or 33. The reason for these years is that there are other historical events that took place at known dates that must be taken into consideration and placed in the timeline of the events in the NT. Passover was a lunar event, the 14th day of the first lunar month. The moon's phases are not a secret and the lunar cycle can be determined in either the past or future with a great deal of accuracy. Any moon phase calculator will tell you that...

Passover would have been on the pagan we-day in 27 A.D.

It would have been on the pagan mo-day in 28 A.D.

On the pagan su-day in 29 A.D.

On the pagan th-day in 30 A.D.

On the pagan tuesday in 31 A.D.

On the pagan su-day in 32 A.D.

And on the pagan th-day in 33 A.D.

What this proves is that there were no fri-sat-sun weekend Passovers on ANY of the dates between 27 and 33 A.D. covering all the suspected years of the crucifixion. And the day after Passover in the year of the crucifixion was most certainly the weekly Sabbath (see Mark 15:42, Luke 23:54-56, John 19:31) which means that if satyrday is the Sabbath, friday would have been Passover. This proves that the pagan planetary week was not employed by Israel in the first century and that satyrday is not the Sabbath of Israel. They observed the Lunar-solar calendar established at Creation, a fact corroborated by historians and proved in Scripture.

**3. Satyrday is a day of the pagan/papal calendar, not the Hebrew calendar. If satyrday is the weekly Sabbath, then how come there was no satyrday on the Roman calendar in the first century? How come there are 3 speed bumps in the Father's calendar that exclude satyrday from being the weekly Sabbath? How come there are not one, but TWO 7 day battles in Scripture? War was never waged on the Sabbath in Scriptural times. It is ASSUMED that satyrday (the seventh day of the pagan/papal calendar) is the Sabbath now, and it is ASSUMED that this extends not only from the first century, but all the way back to creation. And yet, as I just showed you above, there are no fri-sat-sun crucifixion weekends to be found ANYWHERE on the Roman calendar in the first century. There is a secondary reason for that.**

In the first century, Rome had an 8 day market calendar week, not a seven day week. Satyrday did not appear on the official Roman calendar until 321 A.D., so “satyrday” was FAR from well established as a day on the Roman (much less Hebrew) calendar in the NT times.

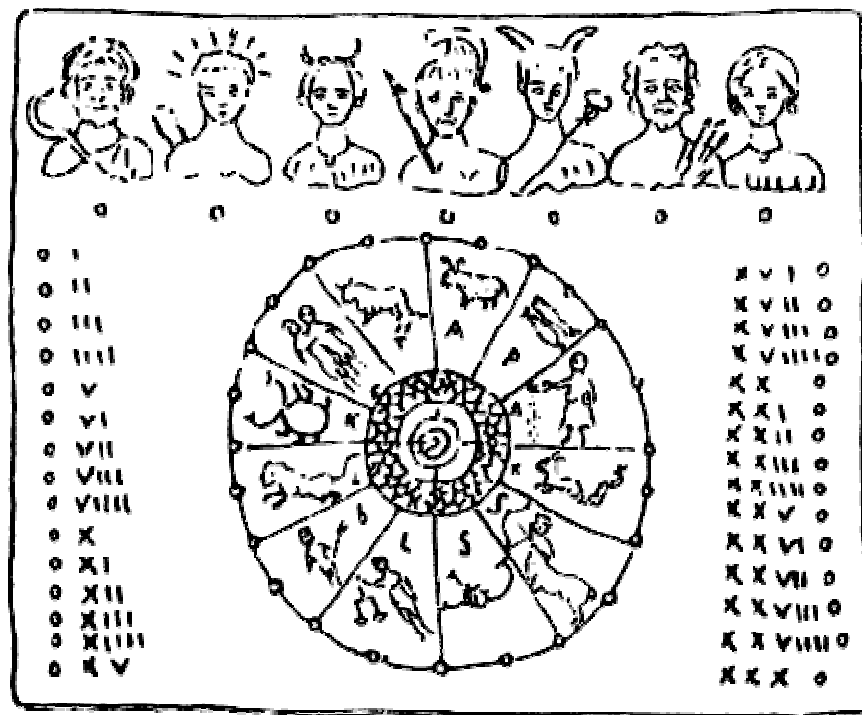
Here is a copy of an actual first century Roman calendar. The 8 day week was designated as follows: A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H.... (in descending order)



In the first century, Rome observed an 8 (EIGHT) day calendar week. Please note that in the first century, the pagan months of january and april had 29 days instead of 31 and 30 days (respectively) that they consist of now. The 6th and 8th months (what we know as june and august) as well as september, november and december also have 29 days rather than 30, 31, 30, 30 and 31 days as they have now.

To assume that Israel observed the pagan seven day planetary week in the first century when Rome themselves did not is sheer lunacy. Rome did not officially adopt the seven day planetary week until A.D. 321 when Emperor Constantine became a “christian”. Until that time, saturn’s day was the FIRST day of the pagan seven day planetary week, not the seventh.

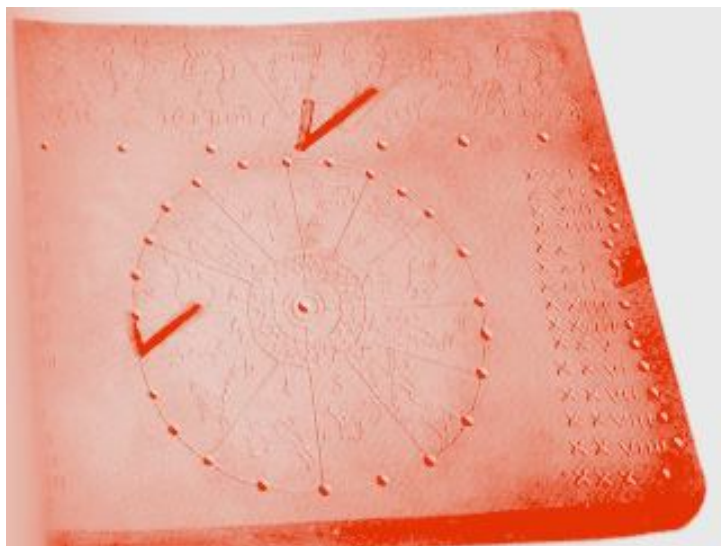
Below is a sketch of the pagan planetary week, circa 100 B.C.



saturn’s day, sun’s day, moon’s day, mars’ day, mercury’s day, jupiter’s day, venus’ day

The sketch above came from the clay calendar tablet pictured below. Rome ruled the world in the first century B.C., thus the Roman numerals, but this is not a Roman calendar. This is the pagan seven day planetary week as it existed from 800-600 B.C., until A.D. 321 when Constantine venerated the day of the sun. You see, Constantine worshiped Mithra, the Persian version of the sun god. He did not want the day of the sun taking a back seat to saturn, so when he venerated the day of the sun all he did was bump satyrday from the coveted #1 position in the week all the way to the seventh day, which was vacated by all the other days moving up one position in the weekly cycle, permitting the sun’s day to hold the preminent first day position.

You see, the dirty little secret is out. Satyrday was not the seventh day of the week anywhere on the earth until A.D. 321, and then by virtue of Constantine, not the Creator Almighty, so it certainly was NOT the Sabbath of Israel at any time in earth’s history, yet this is the day satyrday Sabbath keepers defend as the weekly Sabbath.



So, if Israel had been using the 7 day planetary week in the first century, are you ever going to produce any evidence to support your conclusion? Rome certainly wasn't. In the first century, the Julian calendar consisted of a repeating 8 day market week, that was later set aside for a seven day week in A.D. 321 when Constantine adopted the pagan planetary week. Arguments are mere words until you backs them up with facts. It's OK, don't be frightened. Facts have never hurt anyone....well, unless you reject or ignore them.

**4. Exodus 12, 16 and 19 reveal that the Sabbaths fell on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month for 3 consecutive months. This is not possible if satyrday, the seventh day in an unbroken cycle, is the Sabbath.**

**Exodus 12** reveals that Israel was released from bondage on Abib 15, the 15th day of the first month. It is not called a Sabbath in **Exodus 12**, but later Scripture does reveal the nature of this day. **Leviticus 23:4-8** shows us that Passover (Abib 14) is preparation day for Abib 15, the Sabbath of Unleavened Bread. Some say that Abib 21 is also a Sabbath, but this is not the case. The evidence is that the 15th of the first month is the weekly Sabbath; Scripture is not saying that the 21st is an annual Sabbath at all. Consider the following.

The first day of the feast and the “seventh day” [of the week in context] are one and the same. The 21st is the 6th day of the week and of course the 7th day of a seven day feast, but....

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

...the “seventh day” of Unleavened Bread is also spoken of in **Exodus 13:6** and is called a Chag (H2282) which is used 62 times in Scripture and is only used to refer to the pilgrimage feast days (found in **Exodus 23:14-17**), in this case, Abib 15. It is not referring to the last day of the feast, rather the first. This Chag can only be the 15th of Abib. See also **Deuteronomy 5:12-15** and **Leviticus 23:6-8**.

The Sabbath commandment in **Exodus 20** is linked to Creation week. The 4th commandment listed in **Deuteronomy 5** is linked to the deliverance of Israel. That date was the 15th of Abib.

I submit to you that this “seventh day” is Abib 15, and it is not only an annual Sabbath, but a weekly Sabbath as well. There are no back to back Sabbaths in Scripture. The 15<sup>th</sup> is without question a Sabbath, meaning that the 22<sup>nd</sup> of the first month is also a Sabbath. If the 21<sup>st</sup> is an annual Sabbath, there would be two Sabbaths back to back, and there would be no preparation day for the second Sabbath of the two. Common sense, right?



**Exodus 16** is the first place where the word “Sabbath” is used in Scripture. In the first verse, YHWH is speaking to Moses and Aaron on the 15th day of the 2nd month and gives them what turns out to be a simple math equation. From day 15 add 6 days of manna = 21. Next day (22nd) is the Sabbath.

	x1	x1	x1	x1	x1	x2	Sabbath
<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>
	9	10	11	12	13	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	<b>22</b>
	23	24	25	26	27	28	<b>29</b>
<b>(30)</b>							
<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>

Israel was to collect one portion of manna from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> and a double portion on the 21<sup>st</sup> because the morrow was the Sabbath. If the 22nd is a Sabbath, so is the 15<sup>th</sup> (as well as the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup>. The first day of the month is new moon day, not a Sabbath.

**Exodus 19:1** also proves that the children of Israel arrived at Sinai on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the third month. Please read the context. Moses indicates that the children of Israel rested at Rephidim the 15<sup>th</sup> of the third month. The root word for *Rephidim* means “rest” and this passage says that they arrived at the Wilderness of Sinai the “same day” of this month that they left Egypt (two months earlier). If you’ll remember, Israel got as far as Succoth the 15<sup>th</sup>, and actually left Egypt the on the 16<sup>th</sup>. **Numbers 33:3-6**. So Israel arrived at Sinai on the 16<sup>th</sup> and Moses was immediately summoned up the mount. YHWH told Moses to go back down the mountain and to tell the people to consecrate themselves for on the third day of the week (the 18<sup>th</sup>) He would come down on the mount in a cloud, **Exodus 19:10-11**.

If the 18<sup>th</sup> is the third day, then the 16<sup>th</sup> is the first day, meaning that they were “resting” in Rephidim on the Sabbath, the 15<sup>th</sup>, which is the weekly Sabbath.

Looks like this:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
9	10	11	12	13	14	<b>15</b>
16	17	18	19	20	21	<b>22</b>

Amazing isn’t it? There is always harmony in the truth.

**5.** “The New Moon is still, and the Sabbath originally was, dependent upon the lunar cycle.” *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, p. 410. **No quote can be clearer than this.**

“... each lunar month was divided into four parts, corresponding to the four phases of the moon. The first week of each month began with the new moon, so that, as the lunar month was one or two days more than four periods of seven days, these *additional days* were not reckoned at all.” *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 482. Article “Week.”

“The Sabbath depending, in Israel’s nomadic period, upon the observation of the phases of the moon, ...could not, according to this view, be a fixed day.” [www.jewishencyclopedia.com](http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com)

“...the Hebrew *Sabbathon* ... was celebrated at intervals of seven days, corresponding with changes in the moon’s phases...” *Encyclopedia Biblica*, 1899. p. 4180

“In the time of the earliest prophets, the New Moon stood in the same line with another lunar observance, the Sabbath. Ezekiel, who curiously enough frequently dates his prophecies on the New Moon ... describes the gate of the inner court of the (new) temple looking eastward as kept shut for the six working days, but opened on the Sabbath and the New Moon.” *Scribner’s Dictionary of the Bible* (1898 edit.), p. 521

“The Hebrew month is a lunar month and the quarter of this period—one phase of the moon—appears to have determined the week of seven days.” *Encyclopedia Biblica*, p. 4780. **And why have we never been taught any of this???**

“...The [early] Hebrews employed lunar seven-day weeks...which ended with special observances on the seventh day but none the less were tied to the moon’s course.” *Hutton Webster*, in his book, *Rest Days*, page 254.

In the article *Shawui Calendar: Ancient Shawui Observance*, we find confirmation of a radical change in YHWH’s calendar. “The [lunar]...calendar was used by all the original disciples of Yeshua... This original Nazarene lunar-solar calendar was supplanted by a Roman ‘planetary week’ and calendar in 135 C.E. -- when the ‘Bishops of the Circumcision’ (i.e. legitimate Nazarene successors to Yeshua) were displaced from Jerusalem. This began a three hundred year controversy concerning the true calendar and correct Sabbath.”

“This intimate connection between the week and the month was soon dissolved. It is certain that the week soon followed a development of its own, and it became the custom -- without paying any regard to the days of the month (i.e. the lunar month) -- ...so that the New Moon no longer coincided with the first day [of the month].” *Encyclopedia Biblica*, (1899 edit.), p. 5290.

“... the custom of celebrating the Sabbath every 7th day, irrespective of the relationship of the day to the moon’s phases, led to a complete *separation* from the ancient view of the Sabbath...” *Encyclopedia Biblica*, (1899 edit.), p. 4179.

“The calendar was originally fixed by observation, and ultimately by calculation. Up to the fall of the Temple (A.D. 70), witnesses who saw the new moon came forward and were strictly examined and if their evidence was accepted the month *was fixed by the priests*. Eventually the authority passed to the Sanhedrin and ultimately to the Patriarchate. ... Gradually observation gave place to *calculation*. The right to determine the calendar was reserved to the Patriarchate; the Jews of Mesopotamia [Babylonian Jews] tried in vain to establish their own calendar but the prerogative of Palestine was zealously defended. So long as Palestine remained a religious centre, it was naturally to the homeland that the Diaspora looked for its calendar. Uniformity was essential, for if different parts had celebrated feasts on different days confusion would have ensued. It was not until the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. that Babylon fixed the calendar...” *Encyclopedia Britannica*: Vol. 4, article “Calendar”.

“These imported [from Babylon] superstitions eventually led Jewish rabbis to call Saturn *Shabbti*, ‘the star of the Sabbath,’ [and]...it was not until the first century of our era, when the planetary week had become an established institution, that the Jewish Sabbath seems always to have corresponded to Saturn’s Day [Satyrday].” *Hutton Webster* in his book, ***Rest Days***, p. 244. **Thus the condemnation in Amos 5:26 was set in stone.**

In **Amos 5:26**, the prophet is recorded as reminding Israel of their apostasy. Israel started worshipping Chiun, a star-god of their own making. In **Acts 7:43**, Stephen quotes Amos and is translated into Greek as saying “Remphan, the star-god...” Chiun and Remphan are the respective Hebrew and Greek words for Saturn. The Sabbath of Scripture is based upon the lunar cycle. So Israel did indeed come to worship Saturn on his day, but at a much later date and not by Divine command.

“With the development of the importance of the Sabbath as a day of consecration and the emphasis laid upon the significant number seven, the week became more and more divorced from its lunar connection...” *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia: Vol. 10, 1943 edit. Article, "Week," p. 482.*

“The four quarters of the moon supply an obvious division of the month...it is most significant that in the older parts of the Hebrew scriptures the new moon and the Sabbath are almost invariably mentioned together. The [lunar] month is beyond question an old sacred division of time common to all the semites; even the Arabs, who received the week at quite a late period from the Syrians, greeted the New Moon with religious acclamations. ... We cannot tell [exactly] when the Sabbath became disassociated from the month.” *Encyclopedia Biblica, 1899 edit., pp. 4178-4179.*

How is it that Scholars cannot tell when the Sabbath was disassociated from the lunar cycle while modern Satyrday sabbath keepers in general deny that the Sabbath was ever connected with the moon in the first place?

*The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, My people doth not consider.* **Isaiah 1:3**

If there is any possible remaining doubt that Israel observed a lunar Sabbath in Scripture, let this quote settle your conscience:

“Luni-solar calendar foundations of the Jewish calendar extend from the earliest verses of scripture. Natural, uniform motions of the heavenly spheres are the pivotal markers of time reckoning. The list of ancient characters mentioned in the Old Testament used this lunar-solar calendar system of time recording. Observation of lunar phases coupled with solar positioning graduated the lifetime ages of Adam and his descendants. . . .

“Changes in the appearance of the moon provided the seven-day week. Originating with ancient interpretations of lunar time, divisions of seven days separate the four basic lunar phases... Starting with a dark new moon, the moon gradually comes into view on following nights. In about seven days the first half of the moon is visible. The second half waxes until full moon at the end of two weeks. Lunar light reverses progression in the third week, waning to half visibility again. A fourth week completes the month, and visibility again diminishes toward a new moon. Completion of four lunar phases comprises the month.” *Ages of Adam*, published in 1995, by Clark K. Nelson.



The cloud is moving. We need either to follow or be left in the wilderness.

**6.** In order to have a lunar Sabbath, you must have a lunar “week”. Philo, the first century historian, lived from 20 B.C. to 50 A.D., so he was alive before, during and after the events of the New Testament. Did Philo link the Sabbath or the “week” with the phases of the moon? The answer is yes, in fact the lunar week and lunar Sabbath are the only week or Sabbath mentioned in Philo’s writings. Notice that the number seven, the weeks, the Sabbath and the moon are all linked together in Philo’s writings.

In **Allegorical Interpretation, 1 IV (8)**, it says... *“Again, the periodical changes of the moon, take place according to the number seven, that star having the greatest sympathy with the things on earth. And the changes which the moon works in the air, it perfects chiefly in accordance with its own configurations on each seventh day. At all events, all mortal things, as I have said before, drawing their more divine nature from the heaven, are moved in a manner which tends to their preservation in accordance with this number seven. ... Accordingly, on the seventh day, Elohim caused to rest from all his works which he had made.” ...*

Notice that Philo says the moon is perfect in its shape or appearance at seven day intervals. Had a Hebrew speaking Israelite written this he would have said *“it perfects chiefly in accordance with its own configurations on each Sabbath day* instead of each “seventh” day because elsewhere in his writings, Philo identifies that when he mentions the seventh day [of the week] he is speaking of the Sabbath.

Oh, I'm not done yet. For those of you who have tried (or are still trying) to prove that Saturday is the Sabbath, sit down and pay attention. Continuing on with Philo:

**The Decalogue XXX (159)**, *“But to the seventh day of the week he has assigned the greatest festivals, those of the longest duration, at the periods of the equinox both vernal and autumnal in each year; appointing two festivals for these two epochs, each lasting seven days; the one which takes place in the spring being for the perfection of what is being sown, and the one which falls in autumn being a feast of thanksgiving for the bringing home of all the fruits which the trees have produced” ...*

Let's look carefully at what Philo is saying. To the seventh day of the week He [the Father above] has assigned the greatest festivals, in other words the greatest (longest) festivals have been assigned to the seventh day of the week. Philo, keeping the same luni-solar calendar established in Scripture, calls the first day of each of these seven day feasts the “seventh day of the week”. Scripture says that both of the seven day feasts (Unleavened Bread and Tabernacles) begin on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of their respective months. See **Leviticus 23:5-6** and **23:34**. Friend, the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, is it not? It is the seventh day of the week EVERY year. If the 15<sup>th</sup> is the weekly Sabbath, so are the 8<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> days of the month.

In other words, Philo is saying the weekly Sabbath begins these feasts, and is on the 15<sup>th</sup>. This proves the Sabbaths by the lunar calendar is true and the Gregorian false because there is no way the weekly Sabbath can begin these two festivals on the 15<sup>th</sup> in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> month each year, on a continuous seven day cycle presented by the Gregorian calendar we have today.

Speaking of “lunar” intervals, in **Special Laws I. (178)**, Philo writes, “...*there is one principle of reason by which the moon waxes and wanes in equal intervals, both as it increases and diminishes in illumination; the seven lambs because it receives the perfect shapes in periods of seven days—the half-moon in the first seven day period **after** its conjunction with the sun, full moon in the second; and when it makes its return again, the first is to half-moon, then it ceases at its conjunction with the sun.*” [All emphasis supplied by Troy Miller.]

The half-moon (first quarter moon) announces the first Sabbath of the month. It is the seventh day of the week, naturally, but this is the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the month. New moon day is not counted against the week. The full moon rising at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month announces the 15<sup>th</sup> as the second Sabbath of the month.

Philo gives a second witness in **On Mating with the Preliminary Studies, XIX (102)**...

*“For it is said in the Scripture: On the tenth day of this month let each of them take a sheep according to his house; in order that from the tenth, there may be consecrated to the tenth, that is to Elohim, the sacrifices which have been preserved in the soul, which is illuminated in two portions out of the three, until it is entirely changed in every part, and becomes a heavenly brilliancy like a full moon, at the height of its increase at the end of the second week”.*

Please let what Philo just said sink in. His readers in those days understood that the weeks were by the moon, same as in Scripture, and that at the end of the second week there would be a full moon. This statement needs no interpretation and is impossible to misunderstand. Do full moons always rise on a friday night announcing satyrday as the Sabbath? No. The weeks and Sabbath are lunar in Philo's writings, he does not link the pagan satyrday to the Hebrew Sabbath.

**7. New Moon interrupts the week.** From creation, New Moon day(s) are not included in the work week, and because they are not week days, the interrupt the weekly cycle, every month.

**Genesis 1:1-2** and **Ezekiel 46:1** proves that new moon day (the first day of every month, even the FIRST month of earth's history) is a third category of day, not counted as a week day. **Ezekiel 46:1** says that the gate to the temple is shut on all SIX working days, but open on the Sabbath and new moon. The 4th day of the week is a work day, right? Let's say for a moment that New Moon fell on the 4th day of the week (on a wednesday). If the tabernacle were still here and I asked you, “*Would the gate have been open or shut?*”, how would you answer? If you open because it is New Moon, I would respond that it is a work day, it must be shut. If you agreed, “*Of course wednesday is a work day, it must be shut.*” I'd reply, “*But friend, it is New Moon, it must be open.*” Satyrday sabbath keepers have no correct answer because they are applying a pagan/papal/Roman/solar-only/man-made calendar to this Scriptural calendar event. **Amos 8:5, Isaiah 66:23** and **II Kings 4:23** also prove that the days of set-apart convocation (Sabbaths and new moon days) belong in a separate category, apart from the six common work days.

**Amos:** The unscrupulous venders are seeking to cheat the Israelites, but it is Sabbath and new moon. Israel won't come out to buy their wares until a work day.

**Isaiah:** We will worship YHWH on the Sabbaths and new moon days, not on work days.

**II Kings:** The boy collapses in the field, his mother races out, scoops him up and runs inside. There the boy dies in her lap. So she runs upstairs, places the boy on Elisha's bed, then runs to her husband asking permission to take a donkey and a servant with her to go see the prophet. To which he inquires, It is neither New Moon, nor Sabbath, why do you want to go see him today? Where was the man? In his field. What was he doing? Working.

<b>New Moon</b>	Day 1 of work week	Day 2 of work week	Day 3 of work week	Day 4 of work week	Day 5 of work week	Day 6 of work week	<b>7<sup>th</sup> day Sabbath</b>
<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>
	9	10	11	12	13	14	<b>15</b>
	16	17	18	19	20	21	<b>22</b>
	23	24	25	26	27	28	<b>29</b>
<b>(30)</b>							

Put the new moon day back in its rightful place in the lunar cycle, and suddenly (IF one is going outside and LOOKING at the Creator's clock--the lights in the heavens) the Sabbaths will be announced by quarter phase moons before the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th days of each lunar cycle. There is simply NO evidence in Scripture that the Sabbath is EVERY 7th day in succession. There is simply NO evidence in Scripture that satyrday is the Sabbath. Scripture says that the Sabbath is the seventh day of the week. Period. But whose week? Yah's week or the pagan planetary week? Satyrday sabbath observers want you to believe it is the latter.

New moon is a day not counted against the work week, so it cannot be numbered in the first week.

<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	<b>7</b>
8	9	10	11	12	13	<b>14</b>
15	16	17	18	19	20	<b>21</b>
22	23	24	25	26	27	<b>28</b>

The Sabbaths cannot be on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days of the month. If the Sabbaths were on these days, then new moon would be a week day.

**8.** Abib 10 is the day to purchase a lamb if you don't already own one. Abib 10 floats on the Roman calendar. The 14th day of Abib is always the preparation day for the Sabbath of Unleavened Bread. Abib 14 also floats on the current calendar. The fact is that the 10th, 14th and 16th of Abib are commanded work days. The barley could be harvested on the 16th only after the Wave Sheaf had been offered, **Leviticus 23:9-14**. If there is a continuous, uninterrupted 7 day cycle, and satyrday is the weekly Sabbath, every few years either the 10th, 14th or 16th will fall on a satyrday. How is this possible? Evidence: Abib 10 fell on a satyrday in 2003 and 2020. The 14th fell on satyrday in 2004, 2008, 2011 and 2018. Abib 16 fell on a satyrday in 2002, 2006, and 2009. There is no legislation provided to do these tasks a day early or late in case these days "just happen" to fall on the Sabbath. These work dates are fixed; they never fell on a Sabbath. Furthermore, YHWH never instructed Israel to do common work on a rest day.

**9. There is a two day New Moon in the OT.** According to Scripture, New Moon days interrupt the week....

It was on the 29th day of the month that David said to Jonathan, “Tomorrow was the New Moon.” (**1 Samuel 20:5**, Jonathan agreed in verse **18**) David understood that there would be 2 days of feasting (Day 30 and Day 1) which is why he requested that Jonathan come into field to shoot the arrows on the 3rd day (the day following the 2nd day of the New Moon celebration). David knew that the king would expect him for the 2 days in question, and he was right. The king ignored his absence the first day thinking him unclean or something, but was wroth when he was not there the second day - **1 Samuel 20:24-30**. The underlying Hebrew in **1 Samuel 20:27, 34** where it says 2nd day of the month literally means the 2nd day of the chodesh or *New Moon* (celebration) not the 2nd day of the *month* as translated. (I asked a man fluent in Hebrew). This man didn’t just convince me by his answer; nature did. Nature is the first gospel. There are sometimes one dark day after the last Sabbath of the month, sometimes two. In David's day, there were always two New Moon days. Here is this calendar puzzle on paper.

23	24	25	26	27	28	<b>29</b>
						<b>30</b>
						<b>1</b>
2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>

Jonathan and David agreed upon the 29th day of the month. David was not at the Kings table on the 30th, nor on the 1st. Jonathan shot his arrows on the 2nd. When there are two days of New Moon celebration, the second is always the first day of the new month.

In Scripture, the months ALL used to be 30 days in length, for a total of a 360 lunar/solar year. The luni-solar year was originally 360 days long. Twelve 30 day months = 360 day year. Here is the evidence for this. **Genesis 7:11** says that the flood began on the 17th day of the second month. **Genesis 8:4** says the water prevailed upon the face of the earth until the 17th day of the seventh month. That is 5 months. **Genesis 7:24** and **8:3** say that the water prevailed upon the earth for 150 days. 150 divided by 5 = 30. So there were 5 consecutive 30 day months in Scripture, which is not possible with the current relationship between the earth and moon.

**Second witness:** all of the timed prophecies in Daniel and Revelation are based on a 360 day year (i.e. time, times and a dividing of time equated to  $360 + 720 + 180 = 1260$  days, where a time was a Hebrew idiom for a literal year).

The lunar cycle is now 29.5 days rather than 30 day in length. Which equates to some months being 29 days long, some being 30 days long. There are 4 seven day weeks in each month, which accounts for only 28 of 29 or 30 days. These other days are New Moon days.

**There is a two day New Moon in the NT.** According to Scripture, New Moon days interrupt the week....

*These going before tarried for us at Troas.*

*And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them to Troas in five days; where we abode seven days.*

*And upon the **first day of the week**, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow; and continued his speech until midnight. **Acts 20:5-7***

Pay attention to the underlined text above. See where it says "first day of the week"? Saturday sabbath keepers believe this means Sunday. Acts 20:5-7 says that it took Paul five days to get to Troas after the last day of Unleavened Bread, which is Abib 21. It does not say he traveled on the Sabbath, just that he arrived 5 days later, which would be on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of Abib, and then stayed in Troas 7 days. Using the modern Roman calendar arrangement, try to make a seven-day stay in Troas end on a Sunday (the first day of the week) counting from the 26<sup>th</sup>. The 26<sup>th</sup> must be included because that is one of the days that they were in Troas.

The Feast days are lined up on a Gregorian calendar format below to permit Passover (Abib 14) to be on preparation day, the 15<sup>th</sup> on the Sabbath. **Is this the calendar spoken of in Acts 20?**

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

**Answer:** No, it is not the calendar in Acts 20! Here the last day of his stay is the third day of the week, not the first.

Paul left sometime AFTER the 21<sup>st</sup> and took a total of 5 days before he arrived in Troas on the 26<sup>th</sup>. There he abode seven days. On the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the week (the 7<sup>th</sup> of his stay) Paul preached until midnight ready to depart on the following day. How can his sermon be on the seventh day of his stay (which is day 2 of the following month) and he leave on the morrow, on the second day of the week? This is a physical impossibility with the Gregorian or any man-made calendar.

Some like to manipulate the calendar in order to find support for their conclusions. I have taken the opportunity to do what some have done in order to have Paul preach on the first day of the week. **Perhaps the calendar month of Abib looked like this for Paul?**

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Answer:** The calendar did NOT look like this for Paul. If the calendar looked like this, Paul could arrive in Troas on the 26<sup>th</sup> and be there for seven days (Paul preaching on the first day until midnight) and leave on the morrow. So why can't this be the calendar for Paul in Acts 20?

**Problem.** Can you spot it? Look at the calendar above. The 10<sup>th</sup> day of Abib is a work day. All Israel was to go and select or purchase their Passover lamb or offering on this day. If they did not own a lamb, they had to **purchase** one on Abib 10. Buying and selling is prohibited on the Sabbath. Please look at the last calendar alignment again!!! There is no postponement laws in place for the "chance" that Abib 10 might occur on the Sabbath. The 10<sup>th</sup> is always a work or commerce day.



The Spirit of YHWH is always 100% in exposing and destroying the commandments, doctrines and vain imaginations of carnal men.

Now, would you like to consider the TRUE calendar of YHWH? Count the highlighted days...

New Moon Days	First Week Day	Second Week Day	Third Week Day	Fourth Week Day	Fifth Week Day	Sixth Week Day	Seventh Week Day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(30)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

From the end of Unleavened Bread (Abib 21), count 5 days and you arrive at Abib 26. Now, counting day 26 as a day in Troas—count seven days. Did we come to the first day of the week? Yes. Can Paul observe the Creator's Sabbaths, spend 7 days in Troas, preach a good-bye sermon on the first day of the week and leave on the morrow AFTER the first day with this calendar arrangement? Yes. He absolutely can and he did.

So, do you STILL think satyrday is the Sabbath? *Come now, let us reason together.*

**10.** Every weekly Sabbath that can be date identified in Scripture falls on either the 8th, 15th, 22nd or 29th day of the (lunar) month. [http://www.creationcalendar.com/CalendarIssue/28-8-15-22-29\\_Proof.pdf](http://www.creationcalendar.com/CalendarIssue/28-8-15-22-29_Proof.pdf). The study at this link painstakingly goes through both the OT and the NT, and there are no weekly Sabbaths that are found on any date other than these. This cannot happen with the current solar calendar; this cannot happen if satyrday is the Sabbath, nor if the weekly Sabbath is every seventh day in an unbroken cycle. This does however occur on a lunar-solar calendar though. Looks like the calendar model on this page, above.

Can you find a single weekly Sabbath in Scripture that falls on a date other than these?

**11.** OK, I admit it, Israel worshiped on satyrday. But it isn't what you think. *But you have borne the tabernacle of your moloch [king] and Chiun your images, the star of your god which you made for yourselves.* **Amos 5:26.** Chiun is the Hebrew word for saturn. But that does not mean their worship was acceptable to YHWH. In this verse Amos sees a day where Israel worships a star-god that they would make for themselves which means that Israel would have been in apostasy at the time.

Stephen, in **Acts 7:43**, quotes Amos and is translated as Remphan, which is Greek for saturn. Satyrday is a day found exclusively on the pagan seven day planetary week of a calendar designed for the express purpose of worshipping false gods.. Satyrday was the first day (not the seventh) of this pagan calendar week from at least 600 B.C. and perhaps further back. The Father's calendar is found in the sun and moon (the two great lights), not in the planets.

Why am I spelling it satyrday instead of saturn's day? Because saturn and the satyr are both linked to the same false system of worship.

Do this word study with your concordance. **Isaiah 13:21** says... *But wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there.*

*The wild beasts of the desert shall also meet with the wild beasts of the island, and the satyr shall cry to his fellow; the screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest. **Isaiah 34:14***

In both cases, the Hebrew word here translated as satyr is Strong's **H8163**.

It would seem that the Father stopped Israel's satyrday observance early on. Speaking to Israel after their deliverance from Egypt, YHWH said... *And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a whoring. This shall be a statute for ever unto them throughout their generations. **Leviticus 17:7**.* Notice the word for devils below.

*And they shall no 3808 more 5750 offer 2076 (853) their sacrifices 2077 unto devils, 8163 after 310 whom 834 they 1992 have gone a whoring. 2181 This 2063 shall be 1961 a statute 2708 forever 5769 unto them throughout their generations. 1755*

Same Hebrew word, **H8163**, satyrs.

Jeroboam and his sons were later cursed for leading Israel BACK into idolatry. **II Chronicles 11:15** says... *And he [Jeroboam] ordained 5975 him priests 3548 for the high places, 1116 and for the devils, 8163 and for the calves 5695 which 834 he had made. 6213*

Same Hebrew word, **H8163**, satyrs.

Jeroboam brought back what YHWH had removed from Israel in **Leviticus 17**. And nearly every time Jeroboam's name is mentioned thereafter it is either prefaced or followed by the statement, *who has made my people Israel to sin*. Amos reminded Israel of their satyrday idolatry, Stephen repeated it and it got him killed.

Let me share with you why I believe it is a good idea to examine the foundation of the day that you call "Sabbath". Watch for the **bold font** below because at least one particular scholar DOES believe that satyrday worship is linked to saturn worship, and he proves it very convincingly.

Ever heard of a dual counterfeit? Only the enemies of YHWH would accept an obvious counterfeit, but for the more elect, the Adversary has a not-so-obvious counterfeit.

*How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD be Almighty, follow Him: but if Ba'al, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word. **I Kings 18:21**.*

Ba'al is the obvious fraud, but what about "the LORD"? Every time you read LORD or GOD in all capital letters in Scripture, the underlying Hebrew is YHWH, the Creator's Name. Ba'al means "Lord" in Hebrew. In Hebrew there is no deception, His Name is YHWH, (which is how the Hebrew reads) but in English there is no right answer from which to choose, both mean Lord. YHWH tells us to stop calling Him "my Lord" (**Hosea 2:16**-Baali means "my Lord").

Friends, what we have here is a dual counterfeit; one is obvious, the other not-so-obvious.

Which day do YOU keep holy?

- Sunday, the current first day of the pagan Roman/papal calendar
- Saturday, the current seventh day of the pagan Roman/papal calendar.

I say “current” because these days were not always the first and seventh days of the week, respectively.



As a side note, I find it very interesting that we pronounce the “n” in woden’s day (wednesday), but we don’t for “saturn’s day” (saturday). Have you ever heard of a satyr? The cloven footed half-man, half-goat—the universal symbol of Satan himself?

**Sunday** is the obvious fraud. Only the enemies of YHWH would observe sunday, in honor of the pagan sun-god. But every satyrday, of every week, of every year, Sabbatarians everywhere, in spite of themselves, worship on satyrday — a day named after Satan himself.

Very cleverly, the Adversary receives his worship every week, all year long, by sincere folks who believe they are following YHWH. Friends, what we have here is a dual counterfeit; one is obvious, the other not-so-obvious. Even if saturday really is named after saturn, don’t think we are going to get off the hook so easily. Saturn worship is the oldest form of Satanism and is clearly and historically linked to satyr, the horned goat. The Adversary does not care how you spell his many different names, or which one you worship, as long as you do not worship YHWH. Please feel free to connect the dots...

**Satan (or Pan) is also called the “Horned God”**

**Pan a lusty satyr, half-man, half-goat, was given to every form of licentiousness and debauchery.**

**Kronos, the father of the gods.....for a certain wicked deed, was called Titan, and cast down to hell. Kronos is none other than Satan himself. Titan, or Teitan, as it is sometimes spelled, is the Chaldee form of the Hebrew word Sheitan (Satan), the common name for the Adversary.**

**In the region where the Chaldean Mysteries were originally concocted,—that Adversary who was ultimately the real father of all the pagan gods,—and who (to make the title of Kronos (Saturn), “the Horned One,” appropriate to *him* also) was symbolized by the Kerastes, the *Horned* serpent.**

Horned goat, horned serpent, father of the gods...hmm. Kronos claims to be in charge if TIME! Kronos is where we get our word Chronology, the study of time. Kronos, said another way, is also known as Father Time. Cue Scriptural support: **Daniel 7:25**, see also **Isaiah 14...**

*For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of Elohim:*

*I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High. **Isaiah 14:13-14***

The word *congregation* here is the Hebrew word Mo'edim, which means "appointed times". A mountain in Scripture is a controlling power or seat of government. The prophecy above is proclaiming that someone will claim to sit on the mount of YHWH's appointed times. He is saying that he will control the calendar, and the appointed times. And indeed he does, but only in the hearts and minds of his followers, having no control of YHWH's calendar appointed times or the Children of the King.

**Now, the name Saturn in Chaldee is pronounced Satur; but, as every Chaldee scholar knows, consists only of four letters, thus — S T U R. This name contains exactly the Apocalyptic number 666...**

ס	S = 60
ת	T = 400
ו	U = 6
ר	R = 200
<hr/>	
666	

The information in the **bold font** on the 2 pages above was gleaned from Alexander Hislop's classic, *The Two Babylons*.

Truth is a two edged sword. If we are going to condemn "sunday" observance as worshipping on the "venerable day of the sun," satyrday Sabbath keepers need to look in the mirror. Is worshipping on a day named after Satan any better? Satyrday bears the name of our enemy.

**12. Creation Calendar Class 101.** **Genesis 1:14** says that the two great lights would be for **signs, seasons**, days and years. Thus the calendar of Yah is in the heavens, each time segment regulated by at least ONE of the two great lights.

**Exodus 31:13, Ezekiel 20:12, and 20:20** all say that the Sabbath is a **sign**, using the SAME Hebrew word found in **Genesis 1:14** (owth), meaning signal or beacon.

**Psalms 104:19** says that the moon will regulate the **seasons** (Mo'edim--appointed times, set feasts). **Leviticus 23:1-3** shows the weekly Sabbath to be the first **feast** (Mo'edim--appointed times, set feasts).

This alone is enough to prove that the Sabbath is by the moon. Yours is not to ask WHY. Either do (obey) or do not. The HOW will only be answered by going outside and looking AT the clock and watching for patterns. Can you go outside, look at the sun and tell whether it is satyrday or the Sabbath? No? Then try the other lesser of the 2 great lights in the heavens.

It is within my ability to provide even more evidence that satyrday is NOT the weekly Sabbath, but these 12 different witnesses should prove to be a rather formidable obstacle for any promoters of satyrday or enemies of the Lunar Sabbath as well as fatal to any satyrday Sabbath doctrine.

The calendar of Scripture must line up with nature as the calendar of Scripture is found IN nature regardless of the opinion of nay-sayers. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, after reading this, does it appear that satyrday, the seventh day of the pagan/papal Gregorian calendar, a calendar created for the express purpose of worshipping false gods, is the Sabbath of Scripture? Or is the calendar and Sabbath of Scripture regulated by the lights in the heavens?

**This is how easy it is to determine the Sabbath from nature.** Scripture reveals that there are three different categories of day in a lunar month, New Moon, work days and Sabbaths. Interestingly enough, there are three different, distinct phases of the moon in the lunar cycle, dark phase, illuminated phase, and the obvious division--the 4 quarters of the illuminated phase.

There are 28 days in a lunar cycle when the moon is visible. There are 28 week days in a lunar month. This is not a coincidence.

There are 4 quarter phases in the lunar cycle that are approximately 7 days apart. There are 4 weekly Sabbaths in a lunar month that are seven day apart. This is also not a coincidence.

After the last Sabbath of each month, there are 1-2 dark days (days when no moon is visible) in a lunar cycle. After the last Sabbath of each month, there are 1-2 New Moon days in a lunar month. Do you honestly believe that all of this is a coincidence?

Do the math. It is not rocket science is it? It is the easiest, most natural conclusion you can come to. Nature is the first gospel. All nature screams the majesty of YHWH. Nature does not lie. Men do.

And, there is always perfect harmony in the truth.

The truth leans ONE way, not necessarily the way of your choosing. Remember, the truth is not a beauty contest, you don't get to pick (or vote) what is true. It is for this reason that I have been able to find evidence that destroys any notion that satyrday is the Sabbath of Israel.

Respectfully submitted,

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[www.CreaitonCalendar.com](http://www.CreaitonCalendar.com)

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