

## The Zadok Priesthood's "Checksum" Authenticity Test For The Ancient Biblical Calendar

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In parchment **Q392a**, concerning the *priestly service on the Passover*, we find the Zadok priesthood have described a "checksum" test that authenticates whether a festival worship calendar schedule is in fact the ancient priestly calendar or not.

The Zadok this "checksum test" is mathematically precise and works for *every successive year* as a provable authentication test . For the theological critics of the Zadok solar calendar, who argue their alternative calendars have biblical authority, this Zadok test is mathematically profound and it works as a legitimate authenticity test for the biblical calendar every successive year without fail. If a calendar cannot meet this "Checksum test" then it fails to live up to the nature of the ancient priestly calendar. Critics cannot point to their calendar as being able to line periodically or intermittently in every seven to twenty years and then claim that their calendar meets the ancient priestly criterion.

Consequently I anticipate the only way forward for those critics to continue to stand against the authority of the Zadok calendar precepts is either;

- 1) to somehow argue that the Zadok priesthood does not have any authority *over the ancient biblical calendar (replacement theologies)* , but that rather justify their own authority over what constitutes the religious calendar ( which has always been the traditional position of the institutional religious polemic of Judaism and Roman/ Protestant Christendom or
- 2) to keep as many as possible from knowing /understanding the Zadok Qumran testimonies and who they were authored by (which they have done through various deliberate

strategies such as locking up the scrolls from public scrutiny for six decades and still probably continuing to hide the most revealing Qumran scrolls they consider significantly threatens institutional dominionism).

For this reason , the second part of this article provides a brief overview of the scriptures' proclamations that the ancient Zadok priesthood, (a descendent line of the ancient Aaronic priesthood), was mandated by YHVH to have authority over the biblical calendar from ancient times until the time of the coming of Yahushua, Many do not realise that the Zadok priesthood ultimately *lawfully* culminated in Yahushua Melchizedek who holds both the Davidic and Zadok family lines.

In addition, it was after Yahushua resurrection saw all the remnant of the Zadok priesthood submit hand their baton of authority to Yahushua Melchizedek and submitting themselves to the Apostolic call (Acts 6:7).

## Part 1 - The Zaddok's "Checksum Test" Of The Incidence Of The Passover

Around August/September of 2015, as Boaz and I together felt called to read through the published Zadok scrolls to get some grasp if they made any prophetic exhortations to the last generation remnant that would find themselves "in the wilderness of the peoples" , Boaz discovered a "checksum" for the calculation of the Passover was laid out in the parchment fragment **4Q329a**. In this parchment, the mathematical relationship of the weekly Sabbath to the incidence of the Passover meal is identified for the priestly services of the Passover.

Boaz immediately jumped up and examined at the calendar schedule I had setup months earlier in March of 2015, and then he sent me an excited email - that our calendar schedule (that is based on the two substantive Zadok precepts ) was indeed *congruent with the prescriptions of 4Q329a*. It was a moment of wonderful confirmation and clarification to us both that Abba YHVH had indeed been leading our years of searching to discover the biblical calendar over the past years. With this awaking to the "Checksum test" He had now given us His independent confirmatory test of our understanding and consequently we now have even stronger confidence.

*Hallelujah ! All glory to YHVH's Spirit who convicts and teaches us of all things! (John 14:26)*

This year (2016), I once again laboured over the schedule of the calendar as before using the two formative Zadok precepts - and in the pressure and demands of the task I had completely overlooked to check the Zadok "checksum test". After I emailed the schedule to Boaz, his immediate response was that he had evaluated the "checksum test" and once again found the calendar schedule confirmed that we have the Sabbath days correctly identified and the counting to the festival of Passover right.

In conclusion, I am able to testify that for two successive years now, my calendar schedule which is based on the two formative Zadok precepts has been retrospectively checked independently by Boaz who found it to be in accord with the prescriptions of Qumran parchment **4Q329a**. As it has now occurred for two successive years, using the Zadok precepts for the identification of Day 1 and the

identification of the weekly Sabbath, I also expect that the "checksum Test" will confirm the calendar schedule is reflecting the ancient priesthood's calendar in all future years.

### The 4Q329a "Checksum Test" Every Successive Year For The Biblical Calendar

As our calendar schedule perfectly fitted the "checksum test" for two successive years, I am now confident that the ancient Zadok's precepts that we are using to identify the calendar to find the first day of the biblical year, and the subsequent identification of biblical weekly sabbath are solid verifiable precepts. Furthermore, this test will pass for every future successive year without error because we are anchored (according to Zadok precepts) in the actual observed sun incidence of the vernal equinox on Jerusalem longitude, as the declaration of day 1 of the biblical year, and concurrently day 4 of the biblical week.

The mathematical relationships here between the first day of the year, the weekly Sabbath and the 14 day count to the Passover meal is a perfect mathematical relationship. Notwithstanding the revelation of this Zadok "checksum test" in the principles of time measurement truth prescribed by YHVH's into his laws of creation and observed (as instructed by Moses) by the incidence of the vernal equinox as the perfect anchor of the annual biblical calendar!

**It cannot be understated that this "checksum test" prescribed in 4Q329 is the true test of the ancient calendar for EVERY SUCCESSIVE YEAR. If a calendar schedule does not live up to this test year on year then, by Zadok testimony, the calendar is not the ancient biblical calendar. (i.e. getting a match periodically over the years or by chance is inadequate and a single failure would indicate the calendar being tested is not in accord with the priestly calendar)**

For those who do not have access to the text of 4Q329a, it is presented below:

**In summary - the "checksum test" in 4Q329a is that it defines the mathematical time relationship between the incidence of the day of the weekly sabbath and the incidence of the day of the Passover. On the authentic priestly calendar the Passover must occur on the third day after the weekly sabbath in each and every biblical year.**

Using my 2016 calendar schedule, the Zadok "checksum test" can be seen here:

13	10		29	Zadok "Checksum Test"
14	11	Weekly Sabbath	Wed 30 March	Scroll 4Q329a
15	12		31	Day 1
16	13		1	Day 2
17	14	Passover Meal (Evening)	Saturday 2 April	Day 3

## The Text of Zadok Parchment 4Q329a

Source: "The Dead Sea Scrolls: A new Translation" by Michael Wise et al, 2005.

(This parchment records the priestly course whose duty it was to sacrifice the lamb for the Passover, and the day counting from the weekly sabbath on which the Passover lamb was to be slaughtered.)

*[The festivals of the first year] on the th[ird of the] week [of Mazziah falls the Passover].  
The f[estival]s of the second (year) [on the th]ird [of Seorim falls the Passover.] The  
festivals [of the thir]d (year) on the third [of Abijah falls the Passov]er. The festivals on the  
fourth (year) [on the third of Jakim falls the Pa]ssover. The festivals of the fifth year on the  
third of Imm[er falls the Passover. The festivals of the sixth year . . . ]*

For the sake of the significance of this precept - to repeat: the "checksum test" in 4Q329a is that it defines the mathematical time relationship between the incidence of the day of the weekly sabbath and the day of the Passover. On the calendar the Passover must occur on the *third day after the weekly sabbath in each and every biblical year.*

**Now for your own test: Using this precept, simply check the 2016 Rabbinic lunar calendar date for of Passover in relation to the Rabbinical Saturday sabbath - it is readily seen that the calendar of the Rabbinic Passover simply does NOT meet the Zadok test!**

Is the Rabbinic calendar the ancient priestly calendar? Cannot be!

Case closed?

## Part 2 - A Brief Overview of The Biblical Definition Of Who Has Authority Over The Biblical Calendar

Throughout the Law and the Prophets, we will find that as ancient history progresses, the Zadok Priesthood was delegated authority over the calendar to the time of Yahushua, and then YHVH declares the physical descendants of Zadok will again have the authority over the biblical calendar in the Messianic era( Ezekiel 44:15), because they "*kept the charge of my sanctuary*" when the people of Israel rebelled against Him.

With the arrival of Yahushua of Nazareth, rather than finding him *replacing* the Zadok Priesthood, we find that Yahushua in fact carries continuity of the Zadok priestly line in that he is descended of both the royal line of David and the priestly line of Zadok. Yahushua has legitimate title of the priestly order of "Melchizedek". Thus ultimately Yahushua currently carries the authority over the biblical calendar that was mandated to the Zadok priestly line - and this authority is also recorded in the Apostolic testimony that He observed His last Passover on an evening that was a *full day in advance of the Rabbinic calendar* (Luke 22) and did not observe the subsequent time of the Pharisee Passover. Also *He was raised from the dead as our Firstfruits offering* from among men to YHVH, (1 Cor 15:20; 23) *after the sign of Jonah* of three days and nights in the grave, according to the testimony of the Apostles, thereby demonstrating the lawful incidence of the Feast of First Fruits.

1. **The law of Moses informs us that YHVH established the sons of Aaron to be the High priest family line , and they were given specific authority over the biblical calendar, as written in Numbers 10:10**

**Numbers 10:**

*10 Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, ye shall blow with the trumpets over your burnt offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings; that they may be to you for a memorial before your Elohiym: I am the YHVH your Elohiym.*

2. **The High Priesthood Authority of the Descendants Of Phinehas**

In Numbers 25:10 we see YHVH declare that Phinehas, (a son of Aaron) and his descendants (family line) would have an "everlasting" priesthood" covenant before Him and would hold His 'Covenant of Peace".

**Numbers 25:**

*10 And YHVH spake unto Moses, saying,*

*11 Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron the priest, hath turned my wrath away from the children of Israel, while he was zealous for my sake among them, that I consumed not the children of Israel in my jealousy.*

*12 Wherefore say, Behold, I give unto him my covenant of peace:*

*13 And he shall have it, and his seed after him, even the covenant of an everlasting priesthood; because he was zealous for his Elohiym, and made an atonement for the children of Israel.*

3. **The High Priesthood Line Of Zadok**

In the books of Samuel and Chronicles, David is presented as a man having YHVH's heart. David had a deep seated commitment to living and implementing the Word of YHVH. When David became King, he faced the rebellion of his enemies, and Zadok the (High) priest was in loyal service to King David at that time. Zadok was a patrilineal descendant of Eleazar the son of Aaron the high priest. (2 Samuel 8:17; 1 Chronicles 24:3). The lineage of Zadok is presented in the genealogy of Ezra (his descendant) as being of ninth generation and direct patrilineal descent from Phineas the son of Eleazar.

*Ezra 7:1-4...Zadok, The son of Ahitub, son of Amaryah, son of Azaryah, son of Mirayoth, son of Zerachyah, son of Uzzi, son of Bukki, son of Avishua, son of Phineas*

#### 4. **David Anointed Zadok To Be High Priest Of Israel And Of The Temple**

In the presence of King David, Solomon was anointed King over Israel and Zadok the High priest of Israel.

##### **1 Chronicles 29:20-22**

*20 And David said to all the congregation, Now bless YHVH your Elohiym. And all the congregation blessed YHVH the Elohiym of their fathers, and bowed down their heads, and worshipped the LORD, and the king.*

*21 And they sacrificed sacrifices unto YHVH, and offered burnt offerings unto YHVH, on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings, and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel:*

*22 And did eat and drink before YHVH on that day with great gladness. And they made Solomon the son of David king the second time, and anointed him unto YHVH to be the chief governor, and **Zadok to be priest.**:*

In 1 Kings 1:39, we read Zadok officiated at the anointing ceremony of Solomon as king.

#### 5. **In the genealogies found in Ezra-Nehemiah and Chronicles, the priests of the postexilic period are given lineages that explicitly name both Aaron and Zadok.**

#### 6. **In the Qumran Scrolls the authors claim to be the descendants of Zadok and were living in forced exile during the latter period of the Macabean Kings and the rise of the Pharisees (around 160 BCE).**

#### 7. **The High Priesthood Line Of Yahushua Melchizedek**

Yahushua had the convergence of the bloodlines of David through Solomon and The House of Zadok that result in the "King Zadok" Office or "**Melchizedek**", **the King and High Priest of the Redeemed House of Israel. In addition by YHVH has sworn by oath that He has made Yahushuaa priest fro ever of the order of Melchizedek.**

*Psalm 110:4 YHVH hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.*

*Heb 7:21 21 For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, YHVH sware and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec*

#### 8. **The Zadok Line Restored In The Millennial Temple And Establishing The Biblical Calendar of Redeemed Israel**

*Ezekiel 44:*

*15 But the priests the Levites, the sons of Zadok, that kept the charge of my sanctuary when the children of Israel went astray from me, they shall come near to me to minister unto me, and they shall stand before me to offer unto me the fat and the blood, saith YHVH Elohiym:*

*16 They shall enter into my sanctuary, and they shall come near to my table, to minister unto me, and they shall keep my charge.*

....

*24 And in controversy they shall stand in judgment; and they shall judge it according to my judgments: and they shall keep my laws and my statutes in all mine assemblies; **and they shall hallow my sabbaths.***