

Chapter Two: The Legacy of Enoch, Pre-Flood Prophet of God

believed before Him, nor glorified the name of the Lord of Spirits, [nor glorified our Lord] But our hope was in the sceptre of our kingdom, and in our glory. And in the day of our suffering and tribulation He saves us not, and we find no respite for confession that our Lord is true in all His works, and in His judgements and His justice. And His judgements have no respect of persons. And we pass away from before His face on account of our works, and all our sins are reckoned up in righteousness.'

*Now they shall say unto themselves: 'Our souls are full of unrighteous gain, but it does not prevent us from descending from the midst thereof into the burden of Sheol.' And after that **their faces shall be filled with darkness and shame before that Son of Man, and they shall be driven from his presence, and the sword shall abide before his face in their midst.**"*

Enoch's Astronomy and the Eighteen "Hour" Day

The Book of 1 Enoch has thus far been shown to be a storehouse of knowledge about the triune nature of God, as well as a prophetic powerhouse announcing the coming of the Son of Man, or Messiah. But it is so much more than that! Because the seventh patriarch in the line of Seth wrote 1 Enoch, it is the proof text showing that the Sethites were indeed the inventors of Astronomy, just as the 1st century historian Josephus recorded!

Enoch can add understanding of some terms used often in the Bible that relate to Astronomy, time, and direction. These are "the four winds of heaven" or "the four winds," and "the four corners of the earth" or "the (four) ends of the earth." Four is the number of Creation, it being the one thing as a whole that was created by the Three Persons of the Trinity working together, and 3

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+ 1 = 4. As such, the number four figures prominently in most calendrical systems used for telling time. In the Bible, the number four is used to identify God's physical creation in time and space. This can be seen in the following key Scriptures:

"He will set up a banner for the nations, and will assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth." - Isaiah 11:12 (NKJ)

"Then He said to me, 'Prophesy to the breath, prophesy, son of man, and say to the breath, 'Thus says the Lord GOD: 'Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe on these slain, that they may live.'"' - Ezekiel 37:9 (NKJ)

"And He will send His angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they will gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." - Matthew 24:31(NKJ)

"After these things I saw four angels standing at the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, on the sea, or on any tree." - Rev. 7:1 (NKJ)

The four corners, or ends of the Earth are used in the Bible to pinpoint places on the Earth, as well as in the heavens. The four corners of the Earth are connected to the directions north, south, east and west, and the fixed signs of the Zodiac associated with these directions, which are Scorpio, Taurus, Leo, and Aquarius. There are also four Cherubim before God's Throne that are tied to the four fixed Zodiac signs, and represent all of God's heavenly Creation. These four corners are also tied to the four elements, earth (Taurus), air (Aquarius), water (Scorpio) and fire (Leo), the four seasons, the four phases of the moon (full, waxing, waning, and new), the four divisions of the day (dusk, midnight, dawn, and noon), and the four major phases of the Sun found at the two equinoxes and solstices every year. The four corners may have had a physical counterpart, or location along the Earth's equator that

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was understood by the Sethites prior to the Great Flood. We will discuss these further in the next chapter.

In the following passage, Enoch tells us that the four archangels assigned to these four corners, or directions are Michael, Raphael, Gabriel, and Phanuel:

“And on the four sides of the Lord of Spirits I saw four presences... and I learnt their names: for the angel that went with me made known to me their names, and showed me all the hidden things. And I heard the voices of those four presences as they uttered praises before the Lord of glory...” *“After that I asked the angel of peace who went with me, who showed me everything that is hidden: 'Who are these four presences which I have seen and whose words I have heard and written down?' And he said to me: 'This first is Michael, the merciful and long-suffering: and the second, who is set over all the diseases and all the wounds of the children of men, is Raphael: and the third, who is set over all the powers, is Gabriel: and the fourth, who is set over the repentance unto hope of those who inherit eternal life, is named Phanuel. And these are the four angels of the Lord of Spirits and the four voices I heard in those days.’* - 1 Enoch 40:2-3, 8-11

The four angels are on the four sides of the Lord of Spirits, which I identify as the Holy Spirit. The sides around the Lord of Spirits are analogous with the sides of the outer court of the Tabernacle and Temple, which housed the Ark of the Covenant. Now the earthly Tabernacle and Temple served as a literal, but temporary dwelling place of the Holy Spirit through that Ark. The four angels are therefore tied to the sides, and the corners formed by the sides of that Ark, as well as the heavenly Ark in the heavenly Temple. These same angels are most likely the four angels in Revelation that control the four corners and four winds (Revelation 7:1).

The connection of the four angels with the four sides and corners of the heavenly Tabernacle or Temple can be seen in 1

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Enoch 71:5, 8-9, which speaks of the Heavenly Temple of God as a structure built of crystals:

“And he translated my spirit into the heaven of heavens, and I saw there as it were a structure built of crystals, and between those crystals tongues of living fire.” “And Michael, and Raphael, and Gabriel, and Phanuel, and the holy angels who are above the heavens, go in and out of that house. And they came forth from that house, and Michael and Gabriel, Raphael and Phanuel, and many holy angels without number.” - 1 Enoch 71:5, 8-9

These same four angels going in and out of that heavenly Temple may govern *“the four winds”* mentioned in the Bible. These winds are intimately connected to Astronomy, because they describe the entire expanse of heaven, which is the realm of the atmosphere, as well as outer space. It is also used in Scripture to describe the Spirit of God moving through specific time periods, and specific places in heaven. This is because three dimensions in the physical world - height, depth, and width - are tied to size, place, or location. But when a specific speed, direction of travel, or time period is being alluded to within creation, the fourth dimension called time must be added. Hence, the four winds are these four dimensions: height, depth, width, *and time, with time being intimately connected to velocity*. Therefore, the four winds are related to the four rivers in the Garden of Eden, which in turn are tied to this idea of four dimensions. This is because rivers, like wind, continually flow through time and space, and only an infinite Being like Yahweh can navigate the endless rivers of time, and steer the eternal winds governing motion in space.

Interestingly, four is oft used in the Bible to show completeness, or wholeness on a spiritual level, as well as a physical level. There are, for example, four Hebrew letters in God's Name, which correspond to YHWH in English. There are also four cups at the Passover Seder, which may correspond to the four corners of the altar used in the Tabernacle and Temple. This is because the Third Cup of the Seder is the Cup of Redemption that Yahshua connected to His saving blood. There are also four corners on the ritual garment called the *“tallit,”* or prayer shawl, and there is a blue thread included in the four long strands knotted to each

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corner of it that represents the Messiah. Yahshua, as the Messiah, certainly wore a prayer shawl like this, from which the woman with the issue of blood was healed when she touched the fringes on its edge (Mat. 9:20-22). In fact, the four canonical Gospels can be seen as four symbolic pillars connected to the four corners and four tallit, or tassels on a prayer shawl.

During the Feast of Tabernacles, or Sukkot, four species of plants are gathered together for the ritual bundle used to decorate festival booths called "sukkahs." This bundle is made from the branches from four symbolic trees: the citron, the date palm, the myrtle, and the willow. Four poles are also needed to hold up the special wedding canopies known as "chuppahs" used at Jewish weddings, suggesting that a wedding represents the melding of the four corners of the earth and the four winds of heaven into one creation. This is, in all probability, why the Bible speaks of Yahshua marrying His Bride, the True Church. Jews also see four ways of interpreting the Torah. These are by finding the plain meaning, the allegorical meaning, the interpretive meaning, and the mystical meaning. Yahshua's Parables, and all Bible prophecies are Scriptures that can, and should be interpreted in all four ways in order to not lose any of their meaning.

In the section called "The Book of the Heavenly Luminaries," Enoch speaks at length about his astronomical observations made with the help of the angel named Uriel. This section consists of chapters 72 through 76, which we will now systematically examine to see what truths they reveal about Enoch's Pre-Flood calendar. In Chapter 72 of the Book of 1 Enoch, a mysterious 18-part day is used to mark the varying length of the ratio between day and night. Some scholars have speculated that this means Enoch's day was only 18 hours long compared to our 24-hour day, and they assume that there was some cataclysmic change since Enoch's day that caused our day to be longer than his.

However, since Enoch lived in a far different Age than our own, it makes no sense to suppose that the divisions of the day Enoch used were even remotely similar to ours! There is, rather, a far better explanation for this 18-part day that fits right in with the Sacred Astronomy Enoch knew. Since Enoch likely viewed the circle of a year as a division of twelve Zodiac signs with three decan subdivisions each, he probably also viewed the length of a day on a

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circle with divisions based on the numbers 12, and 36 ($3 \times 12 = 36$). If so, each part of Enoch's 18-part day would consist of the space allotted to 2 decans on the Zodiac circle, and would form the basis for dividing up the sections of the circular Enochian Time Clock.

To imagine Enoch's clock, picture a circular Sun dial, with this circle of time divided up into 18 main parts, or hours, with each space divided in half again to indicate the 2 decans that are equivalent to our concept of a half-hour. If we divide each decan space in half again, and there are 36 decans, we would have 72 smaller measures of time per Enochian hour. This means that Enoch's clock could have had 18 "hour" markers, 36 "half-hour" markers, and perhaps 72 "minute" markers. However, there were ten divisions per decan that were used in Ancient Egyptian time reckoning. There were also 10 days per Egyptian week, and 36 weeks per Egyptian year. Therefore, it is likely that this was how the decan sections were divided in Enoch's era as well. This means there would have been ten seconds per decan, or half hour, and 360 seconds per 18-part day. The following illustration shows what an Enochian clock may have looked like if conceptualized on paper:

(Illustration forthcoming)

In addition to charting the course of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars to determine the length of the year, the antediluvians likely used the stars, and more specifically, the Mazzaroth, or Zodiac to determine greater lengths of time. When dealing with very long lengths of time, stars alone were probably used to mark the desired reference date. This practice is evident in the star shafts - and in the entire ground plan - for the pyramid complex at Giza, which is discussed at length in Book Four's section on the Great Pyramid. It is also mentioned extensively in the next chapter.

Enoch's Knowledge of Heaven, and Henges

Unfortunately, many wonderful records of Yahweh's greatness were almost completely lost due to Satanic corruption.

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One of these magnificent records is found in the night sky, in the constellations of the Zodiac. There is ample evidence that the Language of God found in the Mazzaroth, or Zodiac was known and understood prior to the Great Flood. Let's examine the Book of 1 Enoch for more clues as to the extent of this knowledge.

As cited in my first book about the Gospel in the Stars, the Book of 1 Enoch explains the science involved in the construction of henges such as Stonehenge. A henge is a circular earthwork in which stone menhirs, or wooden posts have been aligned to mark astronomical events on the surrounding horizon. Enoch's description of how to construct a henge is found in 1 Enoch's "Book of the Heavenly Luminaries," where Enoch identifies the source of his information as Uriel, one of seven holy archangels who will always remain faithful to Yahweh.

Here is Chapter 20 of 1 Enoch, which identifies the seven holy angels of Yahweh that are also called Watchers:

*"And these are the names of the holy angels who watch. **Uriel**, one of the holy angels, who is over the world and over Tartarus. **Raphael**, one of the holy angels, who is over the spirits of men. **Raguel**, one of the holy angels who takes vengeance on the world of the luminaries. **Michael**, one of the holy angels, to wit, he that is set over the best part of mankind and over chaos. **Saraqael**, one of the holy angels, who is set over the spirits, who sin in the spirit. **Gabriel**, one of the holy angels, who is over Paradise and the serpents and the Cherubim. **Remiel**, one of the holy angels, whom God set over those who rise." - 1 Enoch 20:1-8*

This Scripture clearly shows that there are seven Watchers called Uriel, Raphael, Raguel, Michael, Saraqael, Gabriel, and Remiel who obey Yahweh, and fulfill His Will in the heavens, and on Earth. Interestingly, three of these seven angels - Raphael, Michael, and Gabriel - also serve as three of the four angels governing the four corners, and four winds of the Earth, the other one of the four not listed among the seven being Phanuel. It is also possible that these seven angels govern the seven thousand years, or seven Great Days from the Fall of Adam and Eve until the New

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Heaven and Earth, as discussed at length in Books One and Four. They may also be connected to the seven most spiritually significant celestial bodies in our Solar System, which are Mercury, Venus, Earth, the Moon, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

One of these seven Watcher angels named Uriel is cited often in Enoch's book as a personal mentor who instructs Enoch concerning the movements of the celestial bodies in the heavens. Uriel, for example, instructs Enoch concerning the movements of the Sun and Moon through twelve windows along Earth's horizon - where there are six on the east, and six on the west. Enoch records his instructions from Uriel concerning these windows beginning in Chapter 72 of 1 Enoch:

"The book of the courses of the luminaries of the heaven, the relations of each, according to their classes, their dominion and their seasons, according to their names and places of origin, and according to their months, which Uriel, the holy angel, who was with me, who is their guide, showed me; and he showed me all their laws exactly as they are, and how it is with regard to all the years of the world and unto eternity, till the new creation is accomplished which endureth till eternity."

"And this is the first law of the luminaries: the luminary the Sun has its rising in the eastern portals of the heaven, and its setting in the western portals of the heaven. And I saw six portals in which the sun rises, and six portals in which the sun sets and the moon rises and sets in these portals, and the leaders of the stars and those whom they lead: six in the east and six in the west, and all following each other in accurately corresponding order: also many windows to the right and left of these portals. - 1 Enoch 72:1-4

What follows in the remaining 33 verses of 1 Enoch, Chapter 72 is an explanation of the Sun's movements through the six imaginary portals *spaced 30 to 31 days apart* on the eastern horizon. These portals correspond to the perceived northward and southward movements of the Sun on the horizon during the course

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of one 364-day Enochian year. Enoch's year began in the autumn with the month that corresponds to the first month of the Jewish Civil Year, or the seventh month of their Religious Year. The chart below shows how this 364-day year was divided up.

The Eighteen Parts of the Enochian Year

Month Number	Portal Number	Number of Days in Month	Length of Night in parts	Length of Day in parts
1	4	30	10 parts	8 parts
2	5	30	11 parts	7 parts
3	6	31	12 parts	6 parts
Winter	Solstice	in third	month	of year
4	6	30	11 parts	7 parts
5	5	30	10 parts	8 parts
6	4	31	9 parts	9 parts
Spring	Equinox	in sixth	month	of year
7	1	30	8 parts	10 parts
8	2	30	7 parts	11 parts
9	3	31	6 parts	12 parts
Summer	Solstice	in ninth	month	of year
10	3	30	7 parts	11 parts
11	2	30	8 parts	10 parts
12	1	31	9 parts	9 parts
Autumn	Equinox	in twelfth	month	of year

As explained in Book Four, the Sun moves to a point 14 degrees north or south of true east at Giza in Egypt at the Winter and Summer Solstices, making a total of 28 degrees of solar

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movement along the eastern and western horizons between solstices, with the Sun setting in the corresponding portal that it rises in. Therefore, if the Sun rose in the fourth eastern portal marking either the early autumn or late winter of the year, it would have set in the fourth corresponding portal in the west after moving through the sky on an angle - as per the illustration on page

(Illustration forthcoming).

This illustration shows that the style of henge that Enoch spoke about is very similar to other Neolithic henges that have been found all over the world. Intriguingly, henges with either 12 posts or stones evenly spaced in a circle, or varying numbers of stones or posts arranged in circles or semicircles have been found nearly everywhere that human civilizations have developed on Earth. Like Stonehenge, many of these henges were likely built *prior to* the Great Flood.

Though earthworks mark a true henge, some stone and wooden circles that do not have an earthwork enclosure appear to have been used for astronomical observation, and have been associated with megalithic religious rituals as well. In addition to their ritual uses, all henges appear to have been constructed to serve as accurate astronomical time-keeping mechanisms that follow the movements of the Sun, Moon, various planets, and stars.

Stone, or wooden circles were constructed to mark the sunrise and sunset positions of the Sun. These were sighted on Earth's horizon to plot points on the ground over a period of one year. These points were then marked with an upright wooden rod, or stone pillar called a menhir. The resulting clusters of menhirs are sometimes called dolmens. Some of these clusters of upright stones may have once served as markers for tombs. As in the case of the henge Enoch described (See 1 Enoch, Chapter 72), many extant henges were also constructed with pillars, or posts to mark the position of the Moon. Some also marked the movements of various stars and planets.

Enoch's Heavenly Tablets

In his writings, Enoch mentions a special record that he had access to that he called *"the heavenly tablets."* Furthermore, Enoch records that Yahweh God placed a testimony in Heaven. This heavenly testimony, and the Heavenly Tablets could be the same thing. In fact, the band of symbolic stars we call the Zodiac, as well as the thirty-six decan signs associated with them (totaling forty-eight constellations), may be the Heavenly Tablets Enoch spoke of. The forty-eight ancient constellations may therefore have been collectively known as the Heavenly Tablets, which instructed men and angels via allegorical image associations with the major star clusters in the night sky:

"And he said unto me: 'This place which thou seest - here are cast the spirits of sinners and blasphemers, and of those who work wickedness, and of those who pervert everything that the Lord hath spoken through the mouth of the prophets-(even) the things that shall be. For some of them are written and inscribed above in the heaven, in order that the angels may read them and know that which shall befall the sinners, and the spirits of the humble, and of those who have afflicted their bodies, and been recompensed.' " - 1 Enoch 108:6-7

That the heavens serve as a divine record of mankind's deeds over time makes sense spiritually. This is because the stars themselves are said to allegorically represent God's holy angels (1 Enoch 86:1-4), and the offspring of Abraham (Genesis 15:5; Deut. 1:10, 10:22). The descendants of Abraham include the people descended from the Twelve Tribes of Israel, and the redeemed who are adopted into both Abraham's and Yahweh's Family through Blood Covenanting and Marriage (See Book Two for more on these important subjects).

In the Book of 1 Enoch, Enoch deems it important enough to remind his audience several times that he was given the ability to read these Heavenly Tablets, and that - once he understood them - he realized that they tell a story like books:

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“And he said unto me: ‘Observe, Enoch, these heavenly tablets, And read what is written hereon, And mark every individual fact.’ And I observed the heavenly tablets, and read everything which was written (thereon) and understood everything, and read the book of all the deeds of mankind, and of all the children of flesh.’ ” - 1 Enoch 81:1-2

*“Yea, I Enoch will declare (them) unto you, my sons: According to that which appeared to me in the heavenly vision, and **which I have known through the word of the holy angels, and have learnt from the heavenly tablets.**” - 1 Enoch 93:1-2*

“I know a mystery and have read the heavenly tablets, and have seen the holy books...” - 1 Enoch 103:1

*“And after that there shall be still more unrighteousness than that which was first consummated on the Earth; for I know the mysteries of the holy ones; for He, the Lord, has showed me and informed me, and **I have read (them) in the heavenly tablets.**” **“And I saw written on them that generation upon generation shall transgress, till a generation of righteousness arises, and transgression is destroyed and sin passes away from the Earth...”** - 1 Enoch 106:18 thru 107:1*

Though we do not ordinarily think in metaphorical terms, Enoch’s generation did. That is why Enoch’s references to reading Heavenly Tablets that he described as holy books seems strange to us. We find it hard to picture a material artifact such as a written record, or book, in a spiritual place such as Heaven. But, since it is written in the heavens, this record cannot be an ordinary book, which is composed using a specific language and alphabet. In fact, our mental picture of a heavenly book seems nonsensical until we regard it correctly, as using allegorical pictures instead of words to convey truth.

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It makes sense to suppose that Enoch was talking about a metaphorical and symbolic record transcribed on the vault of the physical heavens somewhere. It also seems reasonable to assume that this record is within easy access to angels, and was also observable by Enoch from Earth. These assumptions make sense because Enoch clearly indicated that these Heavenly Tablets tell a story "*of all the deeds of mankind.*" They are therefore not just technical explanations of how the heavens are structured, or lists of universal facts. These Heavenly Tablets tell a story about the deeds of men, and they can be read like a book.

As he read the heavenly tablets, Enoch tells us that: "*I saw written on them that generation upon generation shall transgress, till a generation of righteousness arises.*" This means that Enoch saw the entire future of mankind - from the Creation and Fall of Adam and Eve to the New Heaven and Earth - written in the Heavenly Tablets. As discussed in my book: "*The Language of God in the Universe,*" it is my contention that the forty-eight constellations of the Ancient Zodiac - as recorded in the ancient Ceiling Zodiac discovered at Dendera in Egypt - may represent the Heavenly Tablets that Enoch discovered, and may even have been carved by Enoch before he was translated!

The Dendera Zodiac is a carved circular Zodiac showing the 48 constellations of the ancient Zodiac, surrounded by a circle of figures depicting the 36 decan signs of the Zodiac. Archeologists speculate that the Zodiac was depicted this way to show that the Ancient Egyptians used a 10-day sacred week to keep their years, and each 10-day week was marked by one of the 36 decan signs of the Zodiac, of which there are 3 assigned to each of the twelve Zodiac signs. To keep their year in sync with the Solar Year, the Egyptians then supposedly added five days at the end of every 360-day year cycle. It is possible, however, that this interpretation is incorrect, and the Egyptians did not have weeks of ten days, but ten degrees, and they didn't need to add any days to the end of the year since the Solar year can be envisioned as a circle with 360 degrees that measure its full length.

Now, since Enoch said that he could read all the deeds of men in the "heavenly tablets" as present at any moment in time, this suggests that the Zodiac depicts the entire scope of human history - not just as moving through time with the Sun and planets,

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but all at once! Since the Jews have traditionally believed that six thousand years would pass when mankind would be judged, and the Zodiacal Wheel can be divided by 36 times 10 as the Egyptians divided it, Enoch may also have divided 6000 years by 36, (which equals 166.666...) and assigned approximately 166.5 years of human history to every ten degrees on the Zodiacal Wheel.

However, Enoch wrote a prophecy filled with allegorical imagery that covers the entire span of human history as occurring in 10 times 700 years, or 7000 years (1 Enoch 89:1 through 91:17). This is because Enoch was including the Millennial Rule of Christ as belonging to the 6000-year period when mankind's works will be judged. This fascinating, parable-style prophecy is fully interpreted in my book "The Language of God in Prophecy," as it pertains to the End Times. This prophecy strongly suggests that Enoch saw the Zodiacal Wheel not as 36 divisions of 10, but as 10 divisions of 36 degrees! (It also suggests that Egyptian Archeologists have seriously bungled the interpretation of the Egyptian Calendar). If the Zodiac should be divided as ten divisions of 36, then Enoch saw 700 years of human history in every 36 degrees of the Zodiacal Wheel.

In the next Chapter, we will discuss the Sacred Astronomy of the Sethites, of which Enoch, and his forebear Cainan, were likely the major contributors. We will also show that the ancient Zodiac was likely always meant to be an eternal record of Yahweh's unchanging Will. It also may record mankind's disastrous choices, which only changed for the better when Christ came, and created a righteous group of people through His amazing Grace and Spirit.