

Thirteen Baktun: A Recalculation of the Calender End and the Length of the World Age

by Loren W. Jeffries ©2018

In my book *The Sacred Count*¹, I challenge the whole paradigm of the Maya myth, about 2012 being the end date of the ancient Maya Calendar, by showing how the error in logic and math occurred. I explain how the miscalculation in equivalency dates happened. Because modern scholars thought they understood how the ancient calendar operated, they failed to consider the days thrown out of the Day Count.

Let me explain. It is generally regarded:

- 1 Kin = One day (actual)
- 1 Winal = 20 days (actual)
- 1 Tun = 360 days (5 days short of 365 day year, or revolution)
- 1 Katun = 7,200 days ($20 \times 360 = 7,200$ or 100 days short of 20 years)
- 1 Baktun = 144,000 days ($20 \times 7,200$, or 2,000 days short of 400 years)
- 1 Pictun = 2,880,000 days ($20 \times 144,000$, or 40,000 days short of 8,000 years)

And so on, continually multiplied by 20 into Calabatuns , Kinchiltuns , and Alautuns, continually multiplied by 20. We need go no further, since the calendar goes no further than 13 Baktun, or 13 x 400 years. Once the Calendar reaches 13 Baktun, all places in the Long Count revert again to zero; this represents a World Age, and the count of time goes no further. Notice also, that 5 World Ages, or 5 x 5,200 years, equals 26,000 years, or the Precession of the Equinox Cycle.

It is the constitution of 13 Baktun that has been misunderstood. Apparently early scholars in this area took these figures literally, in the sense that, in adding up the days in 13 Baktun, they have taken 144,000 days and multiplied it by 13. Thus, $13 \times 144,000 = 1,872,000$ days. Then, dividing 1,872,000 days by 365.25, (the number of days we know a year to be), they arrived at the figure, 5,125 years. This would be the logic and math, by which, the current paradigm belief that a World Age equates to 5,125 years, came about.

By adding this 5,125 years to the date (they believed to be the Beginning Date) , 4 Ahau, 8 Cumku, 3113 B.C., they arrived at 2012 Current Era.

However, there is something terribly wrong with this logic. This calculation failed to remember the days that were tossed out each year, and not entered into the count of days. Call to mind, after 18 months of 20 days each, a nineteenth month of 5 days was observed, but not entered into the Day Count. The Maya called these days Wayob; the Aztec called them Nementomi. By not counting them, they could use the even figure of 360 to represent a year.

Nonetheless, these 5 days most certainly occurred before the count of the next Tun could begin. So if we are to achieve an accurate equivalency figure of how much time that actually occurred , we must add them back into the equation. Furthermore, we need also remember that 13 days were observed and not entered into the Calendar count, once each 52 years; the New Fire ceremony. So we need to add

¹ Jeffries, Loren W. *The Sacred Count, The Fractal Calendar of Ancient Mesoamerica, 2016*
(Calculations vetted by Dario Covi, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, University of Louisville and Richard Clark, Ph.D.,
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back into our count of days these 13 days, for each 52 years represented in our day count.

The point here is that 144,000 days, the number of days accorded to compose a Baktun, is incorrect.

The number of whole days in a Baktun is 146,000 days, and that does not include the fractional days, that accrue at a rate of one quarter day per year. ($365 \times 400 = 146,000$ days, plus $.25 \times 400 = 100$ days, or a total of 146,100 days.) In other words, 144,000 days is 2,100 days short of the actual time expired in one Baktun. If we multiply that figure (146,100) by 13 (13 Baktun), we get 1,899,300 days. Now if we divide that figure by 365.25, we arrive at 5,200 years, and not 5,125 years.

If you compute this math correctly you get a full 5,200 years, or 75 more years than the 2012. Who did the math on this thing ? This is some basic arithmetic and how the logic failed to consider that even though they called a Tun 360 days, a full year, or 365 days, is represented by that figure. Correction of this mistake is long overdue.

An easier way to think about this is; if we realize a Tun to be a full 365 days, or a full year, then a Katun (made up of 20 tuns) is not one day short of 20 years. Neither is a Baktun one day short of a full 400 years. ($400 \times 13 = 5,200$ years). It is beyond me how this could have been overlooked. Nonetheless, it is widely believed a World Age is comprised of 5,125 years. This error occurs from failing to recognize the resonance of the calendar's fractal nature of 3.25-6.5-13-26-52.

Here are the simple, yet logical, steps that convert the smallest piece of this equation into its harmonic resolution. The smallest piece of this time fractal is the one quarter day attached to each year. For a Calendar Round (52 years) :

$$.25 \text{ [day]} \times 4 = 1 \text{ [whole day]}$$

$$1 \text{ [day]} \times 365 = 365 \text{ [days], or one year}$$

$$365 \times 4 = 1,460 \text{ [days], or 4 years}$$

$$1,460 \times 13 = 18,980 \text{ [whole days in 52 years]}$$

$$18,980 + 13 \text{ [days]} = 18,993 \text{ [days], or the exact time expired in 52 years, a Calendar Round}$$

Notice the factors employed here; 4 (for the 4 years required to factor this quarter day into a whole number. 365, of course, is the number of whole days in a year, or one revolution around the sun .

13 is the number of whole days which accrue over the period of 52 years, which must be added back in to the day count (if we are to achieve an accurate equivalency date). By my count, we have used 1 , 4, 13 and 365, and it is clear how these numbers enter into the equation.

Let's now calculate, in the same fashion as we illustrated the structuring of a Calendar Round, the fashioning of a World Age, which occurs to be one hundred Calendar Rounds, or 5,200 years (the current paradigm thinks a World Age equates to 5,125 years, but I explain this), or in the terminology of the Long Count, Thirteen Baktun (13 x 400 years).

$$.25 \text{ (day)} \times 4 = 1 \text{ (whole day)}$$

$$1 \times 5 \text{ (days)} = 5 \text{ (days)}$$

$$5 \times 13 = 65 \text{ (days)}$$

$$65 \times 4 = 260 \text{ (days, or one Sacred Count)}$$

$$260 \times 5 = 1,300 \text{ (days)}$$

$$1,300 \times 4 = 5,200 \text{ (days)}$$

$$5,200 \text{ (days)} \times 365 = 5,200 \text{ years}$$

5,200 years = a World Age (13 Baktun, or 13 x 400 years = 5,200 years) Or, in other words, we have taken .25 day, factored it 7 times (by 4, 5 & 365), and rendered it into A World Age.

$$26,000 \text{ (days)} \times 365 = 26,000 \text{ (years)}, \text{ or One Precession of the Equinox Cycle}$$

The convergences that occur at 52 and 5,200 years, also resolves the fractional days, or, in terms of harmony, not only would the whole days resolve at the same point, but the fractional portions would

resolve at the same point ; thus making this a super harmonic point, where the sound wave would perfectly resolve, a super harmonic resolution. It brings to mind....” A secret chord that David played that pleased the Lord”. [Song lyric from Leonard Cohen]

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For additional information on Maya calendrics see:

Interpretation of a Mixtec Codex: “The Smoking Mirror Codex”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3N22zIjwX4>