Mayan End of the World Miscalculated by 75 Years
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Nearly six years have come and gone since the supposed end of the Maya Calendar and this World Age; December 21st, 2012 passed and the world remained unaffected by the great calamity proposed in the alleged prophecy.

Many voices came from all quarters to chime-in to this chorus of doom, as if they were privy to some 'special knowledge' unavailable to the rest of us. When the date passed and nothing happened, the special knowledge chorus went silent. Perhaps it seemed the better part of keeping face to let the matter die quietly, and avoid further responsibility for endorsing the 'prophecy'. All those posturing for the crown of Mayaismo had left the podium.

How come this great fervor to fan the flame about the 'end of the World Age'? All those aboard the special knowledge bus have chosen to leave that tar- baby untouched. It should be clear to observers that those with informed sources were ill-informed, and only repeating what others (also ill-informed) had said.

After forty years of research on the Mesoamerican Calendar, it dawned on me that a huge mistake had been made by the researchers who first postulated an understanding of the Calendar's operation. Apparently these early researchers believed they knew how the calendar count (the Long Count) was conducted, but took the ancients literally in the adjustments they had made for bookkeeping convenience. I refer here to the Mesoamerican preference to use the number 360, instead of 365, to represent the number of days in Earth's Solar Revolution, or year.

What I mean is this: for the purpose of the very even totals it provides, 360 was the preferred number to record (for a year), as opposed to 365.25, or even 365. A look at the day totals that result from these figures will explain why that is.

For the Long Count, 360 days were entered into the Day Count to represent one year, called a Tun by the Maya. The Aztec amended their calendar in this way, as well.

After 18 months of twenty days (360 days), there occurred a 19th month of 5 days. The Maya called these days 'Wayob', and the Aztec called them Nementomi. Temple and cooking fires were extinguished, and no food was cooked or enterprise undertaken. These days were considered unlucky, and they were discarded from the Count of Days .

Nonetheless, these days most certainly occurred before the count of the next Tun (year) could begin. Therefore we must recognize that the 360 day Tun, is actually representative of 365 days. The fractional portion of Earth's Revolution (.25 day) is handled separately (The 13 day New Fire Ceremony each 52 years).

Here is where these scholars went wrong ; logic tells us we must add back into our Count of Days, the days which occurred, but were not counted, if we are to achieve an accurate equivalency date. In other words , we cannot divide the Day Count by 365.25, to find out how many years are represented, if we have accorded only 360 days for each year.

Since a Tun (360 days) is 5 days short of a year, then a Katun (20 Tuns), is 100 days short of the actual time expired (twenty years). Thus a Baktun (20 Katuns) is 2,000 days short of the actual time expired (400 years).

The extraordinary feature of the Maya Calendar (the Long Count), is that when it achieves Thirteen Baktun, it simply ends; all places in the place count revert to zero. So a World Age ends at Thirteen Baktun, and, ostensibly, a new count of time, or World Age begins.

Now a Tun is accorded 360 days, a Katun is accorded 7,200 days, and a Baktun (20 x 7,200) is 144,000 days. Therefore, it should be a simple matter to multiply 144,000 by thirteen, and find out how many days constitute a World Age. (13 x 144,000 = 1,872,000 days). If we divide that figure by 365.25, the result is 5,125, and that, is the manner in which the experts have arrived at the figure for this World Age : 5,125 years, and determined the end date of 2012 .

I hope some of you already realize there is something terribly wrong with this calculation. While a Baktun is listed as 144,000 days, and a Katun is listed as 7,200 days, that's not actually the case. 20 x 365 = 7,300 (not 7,200), and 20 x 7,300 = 146,000 (not 144,000). In this manner we see that a Katun is 100 days short of the actual time expired, and a Baktun is 2,000 days short (of twenty years), making Thirteen Baktun, 26,000 days short of the actual time expired. If we add 26,000 days to 1,872,000 days, we get 1,898,000 days. 1,898,000 divided by 365 = 5,200 years .

Also uncounted in this calculation is the .25 day attached to each year ; 5,200 divided by .25 = 1,300 whole days. Now, adding 1,300 days to 1,898,000, the result is 1,899,300, and if we divide that figure by 365.25 (the true time expired in a year), the result is 5,200 years. Therefore, we can safely say, the time expired in Thirteen Baktun is 5,200 years, and not 5,125 years, as the current paradigm contends.

So it appears that the experts neglected to count 2,000 days for each Baktun, as well as 1,300 days for the accrued fraction, while attempting to divide that figure by the full 365.25 days in a year. Further-more, if we add 75 years to 2012 (the number of years in error), the result is 2087, putting the end of this World Age some 70 years in the future (as I write this).

I realize this is an incredibly embarrassing mistake, and everyone in this field will cry bloody murder, but someone had to point this out. There are some very fine scholars in this field, who will, no doubt, be embarrassed that they, and those from whom they have learned, did not catch this error. Others, for reasons of investment in this paradigm, will simply refuse to accept that a mistake like this went unno-ticed during their tenure. Please don't kill the messenger. Do the math!

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