

The 364-day-calendar-year identifies ancient religious aspects regarding the Antediluvian Calendar of the Holy Bible. Ethiopic 364-day-calendar-years and Mayan practices share mutual traits visible for the Patriarch ages of Adam and Seth. Jewish 50-year Jubilee Cycles and 52-year Calendar Rounds reference sacred texts and spiritual angels in our distant past.

## 364-Day Calendar Year

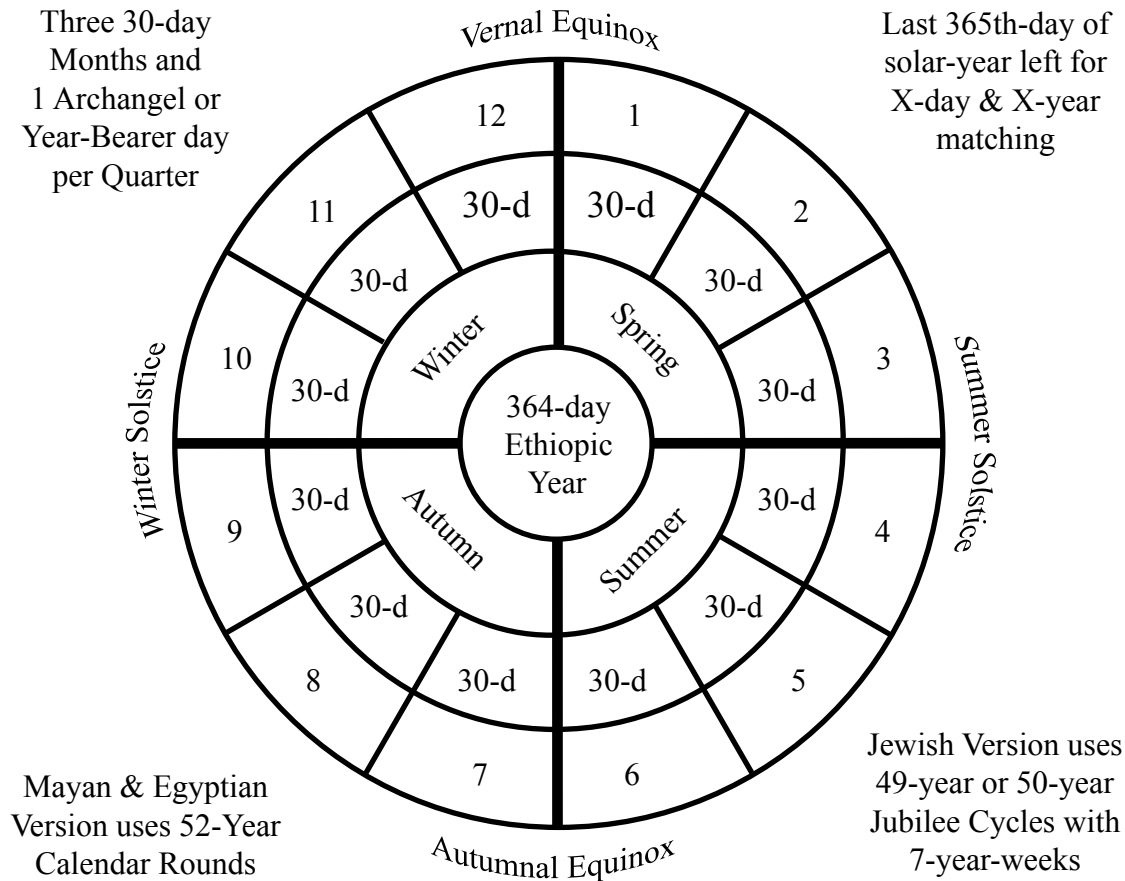
The ages listed for the **Holy Bible** Antediluvian Patriarchs spawned 4 major calendar threads or whole calendar systems in later history. The Egyptian Calendar, Mesomaerican Calendars and the Jewish Calendar branched to share certain lunar/solar calendar tools described in **Ages\_of\_Adam** and **Holy\_of\_Holies**. Another variation on the solar calendar theme occurs for the 364-day-calendar-year. The 364-day-calendar-year was the source for Antediluvian Calendar ages and likely, the original system ordained to Moses.

The 364-day-calendar-year or 364-day-Ethiopic-year entails the solar-side of the l/s calendar. The last 5-Ethiopic-years in the primary age of Seth equal 1,820-days using 364-day-Ethiopic-years (Eqn. 1). Moreover, Seth's last 7-Tzolken-sacred-years in the secondary 807-year age are equivalent to 1,820-days (Eqn. 2).

The 364-day-Ethiopic-year depends upon measuring 10-days of l/s separation time between the 354-day-lunar-year and a 364-day-solar-year. Lunar operations develop continuing Sabbath 7-day-weeks. Two schools of thought exist in Judaism. A series of weeks and on a greater scale, a series of Sabbath 7-year-weeks build through the canonical 50-year Jubilee Cycle (**Leviticus 25:10**). Time is effectively multiplied upon itself or squared to create 7-weeks of 7-year-weeks, or 49-years. Matching X-number of days with X-number of years was a followed calendar practice in antiquity. Jewish Calendar Jubilee Cycles extending 50-Ethiopic-Years were the result of multiplying 7-years in weekly cycles by 7 times. The last Jubilee fiftieth year was added with 49-years. Solar-side calendar methods include the 364-day-calendar-year and the 365-day-solar-year. The final day at the end of the year is the impetus that gives rise to recurring ideas of numerical matching. The 364-day-Ethiopic-year is the solar-side counterpart to lunar-based Jewish calendar science. Persistent use of 364-days created perhaps the least popular and most misunderstood branch of Judaism. Analyses of Seth's ages show whole number, integer benefits gained by reckoning. A definite 364-day tie exists for the later Antediluvian Patriarch character ages.

An impressive list of religious texts provide evidence the 364-day-Ethiopic-year combines with more elaborate 49-year Jubilee Cycles or 50-year Jubilee Cycles. Leviticus stands alone in counting a 50-year Jubilee Cycles. The other texts below count multiples of 49-year Jubilee Cycles for Patriarch ages. Sacred Jewish writing refers to spiritual angels in heavenly metaphors. We can trace the 364-day-Ethiopic-year references to at least four ancient manuscripts:

364-day Ethiopic year  
as part of ancient lunar/solar calendars using  
Solar-Side 104-Year or 105- Year Venus Rounds



A later Egyptian solar calendar applies the standard  
360-day-Tun-year plus the last 5-holidays.

- **Holy Bible, Genesis 5:6-7**  
Primary 105-year age of Seth  
Secondary 807-year age of Seth

- Book of Jubilees, Ch. 6:32  
“And command thou the children of Israel that they observe the years according to this reckoning- three hundred and sixty-four days, and (these) will constitute a complete year, and they will not disturb its time from its days and from its feasts; ...”

- Ethiopic Book of Enoch I, Ch. 74:4  
“And the harmony of the world becomes complete every three hundred and sixty-fourth state of it. ...”

- Dead Sea Scrolls, 4Q321 (Mishmarot Ba)  
Parchment fragment from Qumran Cave 4 and the archive catalog file number assigned, or the alternative name: Calendrical Document

Jubilee Cycles determine reckoning in the less famous Testimony of Twelve Patriarchs book. Original estimates placed the writing after the second century A.D., this short work mixes Apocryphal style regarding the Book of Jubilees with the testimony manner seen for the biblical Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Hebrew customs encouraged giving a “testimony” to children. The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs is the testimonies of Jacob’s twelve sons to their children. Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls also found fragments of this work. An older origin combining the 364-day-calendar-year and the 50-year Jubilee Cycle is certain.

### Equations 1-4

1. Uses a 365-year-solar-cycle with 364-day-Ethiopic-years

5 Years

x 364-day-Ethiopic-Year

= 1,820-days extra in 5-Ethiopic-years of 364-days

2. 5-Ethiopic-years equal 7-Tzolken-sacred-years

7-Tzolken-sacred-years

x 260-day-Tzolken-sacred-years

= 1820-days extra in 7-Tzolken-sacred-years of 260-days

3. Mayan Units count 360-day-Tun-year

18 Uinals

x 20-days per Uinal

= 360-day-Tun-year

4. Zodiac is a circle that describes one 360-day-Tun-year or 360-degrees

360-day-Tun-year

÷ 72 divide

= 5-days

Solar-side 364-day-Ethiopic-years set apart the last 4-days beyond a regular 360-day midpoint length of year. Both Egyptian and Mayan calendars celebrated a special 5-day feast period at the end of the year. Exactly where and when the Jewish Calendar branched with respect to 364-days is unsure. Calculations for a 364-day-Ethiopic-year deeply trace remote Antediluvian Calendar ages. The Ethiopic Enoch I may prove to be the necessary bridge joining the Egyptian and early Jewish calendar systems.

Enoch I perpetuates views concerning cosmology by dividing 10-days l/s separation time between the 354-day-lunar-year and the 364-day-Ethiopic-year. The lunar-side is less than 360-days. Enoch I allocated 6-days to the 354-day-lunar-year for the lunar-side of l/s operations. The solar-side assigns 4-days to the sun and stars beyond a midpoint 360-day length of year. Nightly observers divided the Zodiac into 72 parts, with one Archangel, royal day-star wielding influence over each of four quarters. Quadrant partition themes suit the Mayan Calendar combination of 18 Uinals multiplying by 20-days in the 360-day-Tun-year (Eqn. 3). Every 1/72 of the Zodiac represents 5-days or 5-degrees in a 360-degree circle (Eqn. 4). Advanced 364-day-Ethiopic-year cycles note the circular 360-day Zodiac also divides into five 72-day portions. The 52-year Calendar Round was the Mayan version of the Jewish 49-year or 50-year Jubilee Cycle.

The Slavonic Book of Enoch II mixes lunar/solar calendar references in a most unusual way. The 19-year lunar/solar calendar reveals the lunar course in chapter 16:8. Seven intercalary months of 30-days each insert 210-days of l/s separation time. Babylonian influences on Jewish Calendar monthly names resulted in adoption of 19-year-l/s-cycles with the framework of Metonic style 19-year patterns. Another reference in chapter 16:3 cites the 365 and one-quarter day solar year. A sense of the later Roman Julian calendar was in effect. Most scholars label the Slavonic Book of Enoch II as a product of the second century BCE. The origins of Enoch II are obscure. Such is the case with many other ancient manuscripts.

Mayans implemented the 364-day-calendar-year with similar provision as the Ethiopians. The Mayan Calendar is principally a solar calendar. After every 360-day-Tun-year, a special 5-day Wayeb festival period completed the 365-day-Haab-solar-year. Four days were spiritual Year Bearers that held significance for Mesoamerican culture imbued with calendar worship. Their base 20 numbering system set aside 4-days as windows to the New Year, which universally divide everything into four respective quadrants. One last final day landed on New Year's Day to increment the next 360-day-Tun-year. Wayeb days rotated in single file order that ultimately measure five different 4-Tun-year-cycles. Like our modern 4-year-Leap-Cycle results in 5-Leap-Days spanning 20-years, the Mayan method accounts for one Katun 20-year-l/s-cycle. The prefix "Ka" attaches to the 360-day-Tun-year to indicate one 20-year-Katun-cycle. The 260-day-Tzolken-sacred-year shifts by 5-days in the cycle of day-names. Angels and gods were prominent calendar figures in the Mesoamerican pantheon.

Most Mayan groups place their New Year's Day on the vernal equinox in a pattern reminiscent of early Ethiopic Judaism. However, there are at least three different Year Bearer sequences and possible variations approach twenty. Different cultural groups followed different 365-day-Haab-solar-year placements so that New Year's Day occurs at different times. Mayan 365-day-Haab-solar-years omit Leap Day calculations. New Year's Day would recess backward around the Gregorian calendar at the rate of one day every four years. Mayan O Pop was really the last day of an old 365-day-Haab-solar-year or the first day of a new 365-day-Haab-solar-year and always there were only 4-Year-Bearer-days. The 364 day-Ethiopic-calendar-year includes four days added to 360-days.

Enoch I sums the 364-day-Ethiopic-year concisely.

Chapter 74:4

"And the harmony of the world of the world becomes complete every  
three hundred and sixty-fourth state of it. For the signs,"

Chapter 74:5

"The seasons,"

Chapter 74:6

"The years,"

Chapter 74:7

"And the days, Uriel showed me; the angel whom the Lord of Glory appointed over all the luminaries."

One last day every year reserves the practice that numerically matches X-days with X-years for the biblical Enoch and the Mayan Calendar. Enoch's lifetime age capped the Antediluvian Calendar 5200-year Great Cycle by adding the final, thirteenth 400-year-Baktun-cycle to the secondary age category total. In the lifetime 365-year-solar-cycle age of Enoch, the last day following a 364-day-Ethiopic-year walks through an entire circuit (**Genesis 5:23**). The Mayans went on to divide the 260-day-Tzolken-sacred-year into four quadrant partitions having 65-days each. Numerical matching follows suit for the 260-year-Tzolken-sacred-cycle. The primary 65-Tun-year age of Enoch specifies one-quadrant involving the 260-year-Tzolken-sacred-cycle (**Genesis 5:21**). A remarkable system of 260-day-Tzolken-sacred-years, 360-day-Tun-years and 365-day-Haab-solar-years enabled the Mayans to project calculations some 52,000-years or more into the future.

Are you a pastor, educator or a student of the **Holy Bible**? Timeemits.com seeks anointed people to review and contribute to the **Ages\_of\_Adam** ministry. Ancient lunar/solar calendars like the Jewish and Mayan calendars provide the background to understanding early time. Ancient calendars of the **Holy Bible** use differences between the moon and sun, numerical matching and a 364-day calendar year to describe X-number of days that match with X-number of years. **Ages\_of\_Adam** is a free read at timeemits.

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