

Yima epoch

« Yima epoch » coincides with midnight between the 16th and 17th day of the year 3102 B.C. (or, - 3101) for the meridian of the Cupola of the earth.

1. According to the Persian astronomers the conjunction of all “planets” marks the beginning of a period of 360 000 years. Notice that the epoch of Kali Yuga is just one day after the Persian date. But Indian astronomers generally reckon expired (Skt. *gata*) years (and days), and Persians current (OPers. *θakata*, Skt. *vartamāna*) years and days.
2. Yima epoch is connected with bad Winters (Av. *aγəm zimō*), the winters established by the Daēva which will come over the material world of life.¹
3. The time shown in the tables and calculations of the Persian Royal Zīgs was the mean solar time of a central point of longitude, called “Cupola of the world” (Pers. *gumbad ī gētīg*, Arab. قبة الأرض). The meridian that passes through a pass near Kāzerōn in Persis was used as the origin of longitude by some Persian astronomers.² Its longitude is 51° 30' East from Greenwich, and its latitude is 30° North. The Indian Siddhāntas use the mean solar time of Ujjainī on the meridian of Lañkā, a place on the equator.³ Its longitude is 75° 46' 6" E and its latitude 23° 9' N.
4. The Julian date equivalent for the epoch – 3101 February 17.0 from Gumbad is 588 464.36.
YD 0 (Yima day 0) = 588 463.36 JD.
Some other dates:
A.D. 532, July 11 = 1 915 562.36 JD
A.D. 562 562, July 4 = 1 926 512.36 JD

¹ . Pers. *zim/ zimestān* ‘winter’ was rendered by Arabic طوفان ‘flood’. Cf. Hāšimī: « و ذكرت الفرس ان سنى العالم جعلوها ثلاثمائة الف وستين الف خاصه من بين الأدوار كلها انها حسبها اقوام من العلماء بحساب النجوم وكانوا في زمن جم الملك وهو الذي على عهده كان الطوفان. » كتاب في علل الزيجات، على بن سليمان الهاشمي *The Book of the Reasons behind Astronomical Tables*, (F.I. Haddad & E.S. Kennedy), New York, 1981, 29 (Folio 107v).

² . Cf. Muqaddasī, 46 : «بكارون قبة من نحو العقبة ترعّم الجوس انها وسط الدنيا ولها عيد في كل سنة.» احسن التقاسيم في معرفة الاقاليم، شمس الدين محمد بن احمد بن ابو بكر البناء الشامي المقدسي، بريل، ١٨٧٧، ٤٦.

³ . Cf. Bērōnī : «هندوان همى گویند که آنجا (قبة الأرض) جایی است بلند، نام او لنک، و آرامگاه دیو و پری است. و زیر قطب شمالی کوهی است و نام او میرو، آرامگاه فریشتگان است. و بر آن خط که از لنک تا به کوه میرو کشد شهر اوزین است.» بیرونی، التفهیم لأوائل صناعة التنجیم تهران، ١٣٥٣، ١٩٣.

A.D. 632, June 16 = 1 952 062.36 JD

5. The epoch day is a Thursday. Let Thursday, $n = 0$; Friday, $n = 1$; Saturday, $n = 2$; Sunday, $n = 3$; Monday, $n = 4$; Tuesday, $n = 5$; Wednesday, $n = 6$. To find the day of the week, we first find the Yima day (*rōzān mar*, Skt. *ahargaṇa*) corresponding to 0^h GumbadMT on the day in question. Then,

$$n = [YD - 1]_7$$

For example:

532 A.D., July 11 = 1 327 099 YD, a Sunday;

562 A.D., July 4 = 1 3338 049 YD, a Tuesday;

632 A.D., June 16 = 1 363 599 YD, a Tuesday.

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