Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Comets considered for	Days	Most Recent Perihelions	Days	<Most likely early match	# Orbits in years based on
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	seen	or closest encounters	seen		comets with similar AUs
3	Bang		with our Sun			
4						
5	Hyakutake (1996)	30	1996/May/01 at 0.23 AU	30	400/Feb/25 at 0.21 AU	6x1596.14236824
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	30	1965/Oct/21 0.008	48	1843/Feb/27 0.006	78x122.64657534246576
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	?	1986/Feb/09 0.587	35	87BC/Aug/06 0.59	125x76.73169062286105
8	Great January of 1910	20	1910/Jan/17 0.13	24	1665/Apr/24 0.11	39x244.72876712328699
9	Coggia (1874)	50	1874/Jul/09 0.68	64	1240/Jan/21 0.67	15x634.42984257359
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	215	1997/Apr/01 0.91	26	390/Sep/05 0.92	6x1606.53456536
11	Bennett (1970)	80	1970/Mar/20 0.54	120	1532/Oct/18 0.52	22x437.38356164384
12	West (1976)	55	1976/Feb/25 0.20	26	905/Apr/26 0.20	9x1070.80013689077
13	Great Comet of 1901	38	1901/Apr/24 0.24	83	1533/Jun/15 0.25	26x367.824972
14	Great Comet of 1861	90	1861/Jun/12 0.82	85	1264/Jul/20 0.82	16x596.863107
15	Totals					
16	Average					Average time of Perihelion
17	Great Comet of 1811	260	1811/Sep/12 1.04		?	to Perigee with the earth
18	Great Comet of 1807	90	1807/Sep/19 0.65		?	of 21 comets = 13.33 days.
19	Great September of 1882	135	1882/Sep/17 0.008		?	
20	Great Southern of 1865	36	1865/Jan/14 0.03		?	
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	32	1927/Dec/18 0.18		?	
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	?	2002/Mar/18 0.505		?	
23	Most of the above data is from	***Great Comets in History*** by Donald K. Yeomans of				
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	JetPropulsion Laboratory/California Institute of Technology.				
25	average distance between	See http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/great_comets.html.				
26	the sun and the Earth.					
27						
28	This study has been mainly on proving the *Big Bang of The Solar System* that started most likely,					
29	98% or more of our comets that are orbiting in and out of the regions of neighbouring planets.					
30						
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79, Ethelbert, MB R0L 0T0 Canada					
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or Phone 1-204-742-3306					
33						

Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	G	H	I	J
1	Comets considered for	An early Perihelion via	Perihelion	Last dated Perihelion in JDN	Possible first dated
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	Gregorian & Julian Calen-	year BC	at midnight (0.00 UT) except	Perihelion in JDN
3	Bang	dar systems.	roughly	for Hale-Bopp (Column C).	(Column E).
4					
5	Hyakutake (1996)	7581.55852156	7582	2450204.5	1867212.5
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	7601.66027397263	7602	2439054.5	2394258.5
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	7606.38740588638	7607	2446470.5	1689863.5
8	Great January of 1910	7635.40821917806	7636	2418688.5	2329302.5
9	Coggia (1874)	7642.96030116374	7643	2405713.5	2173987.5
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	7642.993839	7643	2450539.645833	1863752.5
11	Bennett (1970)	7653.25753424648	7654	2440665.5	2280911.5
12	West (1976)	7662.08350443309	7663	2442833.5	2051724.5
13	Great Comet of 1901	7663.16981994521	7664	2415498.5	2281151.5
14	Great Comet of 1861	7689.39629653114	7690	2400938.5	2182934.5
15	Totals	76378.8757159167	76384		
16	Average	Average of the above ten	7638.4		
17	Great Comet of 1811	7637.88757159167	?		
18	Great Comet of 1807	This above # may be the	?		
19	Great September of 1882	year B.C. of the Big Bang.	?	JDN = Julian Day Number	All the above as if
20	Great Southern of 1865		?	JDN = # days since noon	seen at midnight
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	JDN system appears to be	?	January 1st, 4713 BC	from Tel Aviv,
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	more accurate though, so	?		Israel.
23	Most of the above data is from	use the other date.			
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or				
25	average distance between				
26	the sun and the Earth.				
27					
28	This study has been mainly or				
29	98% or more of our comets th				
30					
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79				
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or				
33					

Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	K	L	M	N
1	Comets considered for	Difference in	Difference of Column	Number	Orbits from the JDN
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	days (Columns	K in years at	of orbits	figures in years. Use in-
3	Bang	I minus J).	365.242216	since Big	stead of Column F
4			days per year.	Bang	
5	Hyakutake (1996)	582992	1596.17912295221	6	1596.179122952
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	44796	122.647377651438	78	122.6473776514
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	**756607**	2071.52121758017	125	76.7230080585249
8	Great January of 1910	89386	244.730746020882	39	244.7307460209
9	Coggia (1874)	231726	634.444732423812	15	634.4447324238
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	586787.145833	1606.56988740042	6	1606.5698874
11	Bennett (1970)	159754	437.391936095361	22	437.3919360954
12	West (1976)	391109	1070.82090422976	9	1070.82090423
13	Great Comet of 1901	134347	367.829878679742	26	367.8298786797
14	Great Comet of 1861	218004	596.875143261096	16	596.8751432611
15	Totals		Use above instead of		
16	Average	Above number	figures in column F		
17	Great Comet of 1811	756607 is the			Why the spread of
18	Great Comet of 1807	sum of 27 orbits.			years mentioned in the
19	Great September of 1882	So one orbit is			next Column O?
20	Great Southern of 1865	28022.48148 days			Consider the variation
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	or 76.7230080-			in the period of the
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	585249 years for			orbit of Comet Halley.
23	Most of the above data is from	comet Halley.			From studying the data
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or				of the periods of its
25	average distance between				orbits, it varies from ca.
26	the sun and the Earth.				JDN 2335655.5 to
27					JDN 2308303.5 which=
28	This study has been mainly or				27352 days or
29	98% or more of our comets th				74 years 10.645 months
30					JDN 1914909.5 to
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79				JDN 1885963.5 which=
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or				28946 days or 79 years.
33					3 months.

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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	O	P	Q
1	Comets considered for	Total period for the orbits	Total period for orbits	Possible time of Big Bang to
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	in years (figures in Column	in days at	last perihelion of orbits in days or
3	Bang	M times Column N).	365.242216	Columns I (for C) - P = Q
4			days per year.	
5	Hyakutake (1996)	9577.074737712	3497951.99999955	-1047747.49999955
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	9566.4954568092	3494087.99999892	-1055033.49999892
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	9590.37600731561	3502810.18518519	-1056339.68518519
8	Great January of 1910	9544.4990948151	3486054.00000026	-1067365.50000026
9	Coggia (1874)	9516.670986357	3475889.99999994	-1070176.49999994
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	9639.4193244	3520722.87499708	-1070183.22916408
11	Bennett (1970)	9622.6225940988	3514588.00000031	-1073922.50000031
12	West (1976)	9637.38813807	3519981.0000008	-1077147.5000008
13	Great Comet of 1901	9563.5768456722	3493021.9999996	-1077523.4999996
14	Great Comet of 1861	9550.0022921776	3488064.00000003	-1087125.50000003
15	Totals		Total >	-10682564.9143487
16	Average		Average>	-1068256.49143487
17	Great Comet of 1811	Farthest conjunction with		Above are as days before
18	Great Comet of 1807	the Sun of the ten comets	-4713	January 1st, 4713
19	Great September of 1882	-2976.45083831171	in years before above year	-2924.78920737593
20	Great Southern of 1865	-7689.45083831171	in years before AD 1	Above # is for years before
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	Closest to middle conjunc-		January 1st, 4713 therefore
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	tion of the ten comets		7637.78920737593 BC
23	Most of the above data is from	-2922.34975378712	in years before -4713	or 7638 BC and days
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	-7635.34975378712	in years before AD 1	288.251850868218
25	average distance between	Most recent conjunction		= **October 16**, at 6:04 AM
26	the sun and the Earth.	-2868.63745235723	in years before -4713	Israel or Jerusalem time
27		-7581.63745235723	in years before AD 1	in the year **7638 BC**, that
28	This study has been mainly or	The whole spread of years		is, according to these
29	98% or more of our comets th	-107.813385954478		figures. More likely just
30		Half spread of years		**October 16, 7638 BC.**
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79	-53.9066929772389		**7638 BC** was **9651 years ago**
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or			**before 2014**
33				

Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	R	S
1	Comets considered for	Test of 5 instead of 6 Orbits of C/1996	Total period for orbits in Col. R
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	and C/1995 as to where other comets	in days at
3	Bang	might be in years at 5/6 of # in O	365.24219
4		5	days per year
5	Hyakutake (1996)	7980.89561476	2914959.79249634
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	7972.079547341	2911739.79272504
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	7991.98000609634	2919008.27995625
8	Great January of 1910	7953.74924567925	2905044.79320274
9	Coggia (1874)	7930.5591552975	2896574.79380541
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	8032.849437	2933935.52031015
11	Bennett (1970)	8018.852161749	2928823.11951831
12	West (1976)	8031.156781725	2933317.29119059
13	Great Comet of 1901	7969.6473713935	2910851.45990333
14	Great Comet of 1861	7958.33524348133	2906719.72041531
15	Totals	< Total >	29160974.5635235
16	Average	< Average>	2916097.45635235
17	Great Comet of 1811		
18	Great Comet of 1807		The difference between
19	Great September of 1882	Difference between the two longest	the two longest periods of orbits
20	Great Southern of 1865	periods of orbits C/1996 and C/1995	C/1996 and C/1995
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	in years	in days
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	51.9538222399997	18975.7278138078
23	Most of the above data is from		
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	Similar variations for the other comets	
25	average distance between	besides Halley should also be expected	
26	the sun and the Earth.	so 5.68829% of 1606.5698874 for C/	
27		1995 would be 91.386 years and for	
28	This study has been mainly or	C/1996 would be 90.795 years.	
29	98% or more of our comets th	This means that each one of the comets	
30		most likely speeded up or slowed	
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79	down at times upon getting too close	
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or	to one or more planets or satelites of them.	
33			

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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	T	U
1	Comets considered for	Possible later time of Big Bang in days	Years when Column T may
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	before most recent Perihelion	have happened
3	Bang	**Col I - S = T**	= Columns I + T
4			
5	Hyakutake (1996)	-464755.292496339	1985449.20750366
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	-472685.292725036	1966369.20727496
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	-472537.779956251	1973932.72004375
8	Great January of 1910	-486356.293202738	1932332.20679726
9	Coggia (1874)	-490861.29380541	1914852.20619459
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	-483395.874477147	1967143.77135585
11	Bennett (1970)	-488157.619518307	1952507.88048169
12	West (1976)	-490483.791190591	1952349.70880941
13	Great Comet of 1901	-495352.95990333	1920145.54009667
14	Great Comet of 1861	-505781.220415311	1895157.27958469
15	Totals	-4850367.41769046	< Total >
16	Average	-485036.741769046	< Average >
17	Great Comet of 1811	Above are as days before	
18	Great Comet of 1807	Jan. 1st, 4713 B. C. while the average	
19	Great September of 1882	in years would be	
20	Great Southern of 1865	-1327.98662106655	
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	The overall variation in the period of the orbit	
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	of Comet Halley amounts to 5.68829% of	
23	Most of the above data is from	its average or mean period of orbits over 2071	
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	years. Half of this spread on either side of its	
25	average distance between	average or mean period of orbits would be	
26	the sun and the Earth.	2.844145% for a longer period or a shorter	
27		period of an orbit.	
28	This study has been mainly or		
29	98% or more of our comets th		
30			
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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	V	W
1	Comets considered for	Years in B. C. for Column U	Years in BC with Month and day = year # + 1
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	= T/365.24219 - 4713 BC	(as there is no year zero) and decimal part
3	Bang	4713	for the days in a tropical or solar year which is 365.24219
4			then convert the day # to the date on a calendar
5	Hyakutake (1996)	-5985.45785186082	(from Column V) June 17, 5986 BC
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	-6007.16947348015	
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	-6006.76559689408	but 12.78810356 years after its perihelion = -5993.977486
8	Great January of 1910	-6044.59943324931	but 50% of its years after its perihelion = -5922.23505
9	Coggia (1874)	-6056.93371643459	but at its aphelion on this date = -5739.7188
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	-6036.49407519747	June 30, 6037 BC
11	Bennett (1970)	-6049.53130137651	but 33.333% of its orbit after its perihelion = -5903.74
12	West (1976)	-6055.90014850308	but at its aphelion on this date so = -5520.5 for its perihelion
13	Great Comet of 1901	-6069.23149095489	but it was at this time 60% of its orbit going away from its "
14	Great Comet of 1861	-6097.78312271458	but it was at this time 33% of its orbit going away from its "
15	Totals	-60409.8662106655	<Total
16	Average	-6040.98662106655	<Average
17	Great Comet of 1811	The diameter of Comet	
18	Great Comet of 1807	Hale-Bopp was estimated to	
19	Great September of 1882	be from 27-42 km or 16.778-	Difference between C/1996 B2 & C/1995 01
20	Great Southern of 1865	26 miles.	is about 52 years
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)		
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)		
23	Most of the above data is from		
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or		
25	average distance between		
26	the sun and the Earth.		
27			
28	This study has been mainly or		
29	98% or more of our comets th		
30			
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32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or		
33			

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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	X	Y
1	Comets considered for	Test of Seven Orbits of Hyakutake and	Determining whereabouts of the ten
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	of Hale-Bopp as to where other comets	comets in relationship to C/1996 B2
3	Bang	might be in years = 7/6 of time in Col. O	[Hyakutake] and C/1995 O1 [Hale-Bopp]
4		which is 1.1666666667 times more.	as 7/6 of their periods of their orbits
5	Hyakutake (1996)	11173.253860664	6 to 7 so at its regular perihelion
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	11160.9113662774	91
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	11188.7720085349	145.833333333333
8	Great January of 1910	11135.248943951	45.5
9	Coggia (1874)	11102.7828174165	17.5
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	11245.9892118	7
11	Bennett (1970)	11226.3930264486	25.6666666666667
12	West (1976)	11243.619494415	10.5
13	Great Comet of 1901	11157.5063199509	30.3333333333333
14	Great Comet of 1861	11141.6693408739	18.6666666666667
15	Totals		
16	Average		
17	Great Comet of 1811		
18	Great Comet of 1807		
19	Great September of 1882	Difference between C/1996 & C/1995	
20	Great Southern of 1865	in years would be 72.735351136	
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	**In other words, there is less likelihood**	
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	of any conjunction with our Sun with	
23	Most of the above data is from	this set of orbits than with the FIVE orbit	
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	set of comets in Column R.	
25	average distance between		
26	the sun and the Earth.		
27			
28	This study has been mainly or		
29	98% or more of our comets th		
30			
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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	Z
1	Comets considered for	Years B. C. and the expansions away from any
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	conjunctions with the Sun and the two long
3	Bang	period comets
4		
5	Hyakutake (1996)	years before 1996/May/01=-9178.92257BC
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	78 x 7/6 = 91 so at a regular perihelion time
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	This one would be 5/6 of its period past
8	Great January of 1910	This one would be at its aphelion
9	Coggia (1874)	This one would be at its aphelion
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	9249.98BC at its regular perihelion time
11	Bennett (1970)	This one would be just past its aphelion time
12	West (1976)	This one would be at its aphelion time
13	Great Comet of 1901	This one would be on its way for its aphelion
14	Great Comet of 1861	This one would be just past its aphelion time
15	Totals	
16	Average	It therefore can be seen that six periods of the
17	Great Comet of 1811	orbits of Hyakutake and of Hale-Bopp work
18	Great Comet of 1807	out for the best for conjuctions of all these
19	Great September of 1882	comets with the Sun around the same time.
20	Great Southern of 1865	
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	**It appears that any multiples of the two**
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	longest periods of orbits would also likely be
23	Most of the above data is from	no good for the other comets except in multi-
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	ples of the number six, like two times or three
25	average distance between	times or more of the six cycles of each of the
26	the sun and the Earth.	two longest periods of the set of ten comets.
27		This would be because all the other cycles
28	This study has been mainly or	would also be in whole numbers and not
29	98% or more of our comets th	broken into fractions like with the FIVE and
30		SEVEN cycles of the longest periods of orbits.
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33		

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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	AA	AB
1	Comets considered for	A Key for figuring Dates	
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	of any Regular Year	
3	Bang		
4		Multiply the number of days in the year by the	
5	Hyakutake (1996)	decimal part. The result will give you the day of	
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	the year plus a decimal fraction of a day. Use the	
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	guide below to figure out the month and the day of	
8	Great January of 1910	that month. Note that we are dealing with years, so	
9	Coggia (1874)	one (1) day in one year would be 1/365.24219 =	
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	0.00273790933079226	
11	Bennett (1970)	So January 1 at noon to Jan. 2 at noon = the above #	
12	West (1976)	January 31st at noon = 31 - 1 = 30 times the above #	
13	Great Comet of 1901	January 1 at noon UT = 0	
14	Great Comet of 1861	January 2 at noon UT = 1 day or AA10 figure in part of a year	
15	Totals	February 1 at noon is the	31st whole day
16	Average	March 1	59th
17	Great Comet of 1811	April 1	91st
18	Great Comet of 1807	May 1	121st
19	Great September of 1882	June 1	151st
20	Great Southern of 1865	July 1	181st
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	August 1	212th
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	September 1	243rd
23	Most of the above data is from	October 1	273rd
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	November 1	304th
25	average distance between	December 1	334th
26	the sun and the Earth.	January 1 at noon =	365th or zero
27			
28	This study has been mainly or	Example: 1467.79290205948	
29	98% or more of our comets th	Becomes 1468 in the month of October	
30		0.79290205948 x 365 =	289.4092517102
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79	hours + minutes. As October 1st is the 273rd day, then	
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or	the above is 16 days later or October 17th (note this from.	
33		noon hour days to noon hour days)	

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Mutual Origin of Ten Comets

A	A	AC
1	Comets considered for	
2	dating the Solar Sytem Big	
3	Bang	
4		
5	Hyakutake (1996)	
6	Ikeya-Seki (1965)	
7	Halley (last time in 1986)	
8	Great January of 1910	
9	Coggia (1874)	
10	Hale-Bopp (1996)	
11	Bennett (1970)	
12	West (1976)	
13	Great Comet of 1901	
14	Great Comet of 1861	
15	Totals	0.084931506
16	Average	0.161643835
17	Great Comet of 1811	0.249315068
18	Great Comet of 1807	0.331506849
19	Great September of 1882	0.41369863
20	Great Southern of 1865	0.495890411
21	Skjellerup-Maristany (1927)	0.580821917
22	Ikeya-Zhang (2002)	0.665753424
23	Most of the above data is from	0.747945205
24	Note: one (1) AU = mean or	0.832876712
25	average distance between	0.915068493
26	the sun and the Earth.	1 or another whole
27		number
28	This study has been mainly or	
29	98% or more of our comets th	
30		or the 289th day +
31	T & L Research, P. O. Box 79	
32	or tlresearchinmb@gmail.com or	Prepared March 23, 2004
33		Revised 23 June 2014

by Donald K. Yeomans of

he Solar System that started most likely,

of the regions of neighbouring planets.

Canada