

THE TERRAN CALENDAR

A Foundation Calendar System

Originated by Lee-Kah Williams · June 2026



The Terran Soul Star

13 points · {13/5} · 4+5+4 · Dissolution · Recognition · Inscription



Document III of the Terran Series

One planet. One coherence.

I. The Founding Principles

The Terran Calendar rests on four principles:

- Time should reflect natural rhythm, not political convenience.
- The human body and the human mind are the most important clocks.
- Neither hemispheric response to the earth's year should be invisible to the calendar.
- There should be one month each year when all of humanity pauses together.

These principles produce a calendar that is structurally simple, biologically grounded, and philosophically coherent.

II. The Structure

Months

The Terran Calendar consists of 13 months. Twelve of those months are exactly 28 days long. The 13th month, Zola, is the planetary month — belonging to neither hemisphere and shared by both simultaneously. Zola is 29 days in standard years (28 base days plus Foundation Day) and 30 days in leap years (when Leap Day is added as the 30th day). The total is 365 days in standard years and 366 in leap years.

28 days is not an arbitrary number. It corresponds to the average human biological cycle — tracked across menstrual rhythms, immune function, and cognitive performance patterns. It divides into exactly four perfect weeks. Every month in the Terran Calendar is identical in length and structure. Every date falls on the same day of the week, every year, without exception.

The New Year

The Terran Calendar reflects one planetary year from two hemispheric responses — one for each hemisphere. Each response has its own New Year, anchored to its own spring.

The Northern Hemisphere New Year begins on April 1, when spring arrives in the North. The Persian new year (Nowruz), the Hindu new year, the Bengali, Tamil, and Sikh new years all fall at or near this point.

The Southern Hemisphere New Year begins on October 15, when spring arrives in the South. October 15 is exactly six Terran months ($168 \text{ days} = 6 \times 28$) after April 1 — making the two New Years precisely half a Terran year apart. Because the two anchors are exactly 168 days apart, both hemispheres enter Zola on the same calendar date — September 16 — simultaneously. The planetary month is shared by the entire planet at exactly the same moment, every year.

One Planetary Year, Two Hemispheric Responses

The Terran Calendar holds one planetary year from two hemispheric responses simultaneously — one for the Northern Hemisphere, one for the Southern Hemisphere. Both use the same month names and the same 28-day structure. The NH response anchors at April 1; the SH response anchors at October 15. These two anchors are exactly six Terran months (168 days) apart.

Zola — The Planetary Month

The 13th month is named Zola. It is the planetary month — belonging to neither hemisphere and shared by both. Because the NH anchor (April 1) and SH anchor (October 15) are exactly 168 days apart, both hemispheres enter Zola on the same calendar date: September 16, every year without exception.

NH Zola = April 1 + 168 days = September 16. SH Zola = October 15 + 336 days = September 16. Both arrive at the same moment. Zola extends to 29 days every year when Foundation Day is added, and to 30 days in leap years when Leap Day joins it.

The name Zola carries roots across multiple cultures meaning quiet, tranquil, and peaceful. It carries no Roman, Greek, or colonial heritage. It belongs to the planet.

III. The Calendar

The table below shows both hemispheric responses to one planetary year running simultaneously against the same calendar date.

Calendar Date	NH Month	NH Season	SH Month	SH Season
April 1 ☐ NH NEW YEAR	Month 1 · April	Spring begins	Month 7 · October	Autumn begins
May 1	Month 2 · May	Late spring	Month 8 · November	Late autumn
June 1	Month 3 · June	Early summer	Month 9 · December	Early winter
July 1	Month 4 · July	Peak summer	Month 10 · January	Peak winter
August 1	Month 5 · August	Late summer	Month 11 · February	Late winter
September 1	Month 6 · September	Early autumn	Month 12 · March	Early spring
ZOLA — September 16	Month 13 · Zola — The planetary month — belonging to neither hemisphere, shared by both — September 16 to October 14			
October 15 ☐ SH NEW YEAR	Month 7 · October	Late autumn	Month 1 · Acerto	Spring begins
November 1	Month 8 · November	Early winter	Month 2 · Encarar	Late spring
December 1	Month 9 · December	Peak winter	Month 3 · Tebanasu	Early summer
January 1	Month 10 · January	Late winter	Month 4 · Msingi	Peak summer
February 1	Month 11 · February	Early spring	Month 5 · Common	Late summer
March 1	Month 12 · March	Late spring	Month 6 · Daichi	Early autumn

<i>Foundation Day — The 29th day of Zola — Belongs to no week, no administrative count — "Humanity and nature becomes one"</i>				
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Each month: 28 days · 4 perfect weeks · Every date the same weekday every year · NH anchor April 1 · SH anchor October 15 · Both enter Zola September

IV. Foundation Day

Foundation Day is the 29th day of Zola — the final day of the one month that belongs to the entire planet. It belongs to no week, no administrative count, and no seasonal narrative. It sits outside the ordinary structure of the calendar, held within the extraordinary structure of Zola, shared simultaneously by every human being on earth.

Foundation Day is defined by one purpose: humanity and nature becomes one.

On Foundation Day there is no commerce. There are no court proceedings, no legislative sessions, no governance. There is no administrative function of any kind. It is a day spent in the natural world, in community, in stillness — a globally shared pause built into the structure of time itself.

In leap years, Leap Day joins Foundation Day as the 30th day of Zola. Zola in a leap year is the only month of 30 days in the entire calendar — the month that expands to absorb what the cosmos requires.

V. What This Calendar Makes Possible

The Terran Calendar is not merely a reform of month lengths. It is a different relationship between human civilization and the planet it inhabits.

- Agricultural and ecological planning aligned with actual seasonal rhythms in each hemispheric response to the year, rather than a single inherited administrative structure.
- Mental health and productivity systems that honor the body's natural cycles.
- A Southern Hemisphere whose seasonal reality is finally visible in the calendar — not an afterthought, but an equal and explicit participant in global timekeeping.
- A globally recognized moment of collective pause in Zola — the planetary month that both hemispheres enter simultaneously on September 16.
- Foundation Day: one day per year when all of humanity steps outside the count together.
- A calendar so structurally regular that every date is the same weekday every year.
- Mathematical closure: $60 \times 24 \times 7 \times 52 \div 13 \div 4 \div 7 \div 24 = 60$.

VI. Continents That Straddle Both Hemispheres

Several of the earth's major landmasses cross the equator, sitting in both hemispheres simultaneously. The Terran Calendar does not create this duality — it makes it visible and formally honored for the first time.

For nations and regions that sit clearly on one side of the equator, the boundary is straightforward. For nations that genuinely straddle the equator, the Terran Calendar permits regional autonomy. Regions within approximately five to ten degrees of latitude on either side of the equator are designated an Equatorial Zone — a third category with its own relationship to the calendar, organized around ecological cycles rather than the temperature-driven seasonal framework.

VII. The Terran Calendar and Astrology

Astrology and the Terran Calendar are built on the same foundational premise: that celestial cycles govern human experience. The Terran Calendar corrects the Northern Hemisphere bias of all major astrological traditions. It restores Ophiuchus as the 13th zodiac sign alongside Zola, the 13th month. Foundation Day belongs to no zodiac ruler — the one day that belongs only to the earth and to the people standing on it.

VIII. The Adoption Window

The Terran Calendar can be adopted in any year — but the cleanest transition occurs when April 1 falls on a Sunday in the Gregorian calendar. The Terran Calendar designates Sunday as Week Day 1, giving every 28-day month exactly four complete weeks running Sunday through Saturday.

Foundation Day and Leap Day sit outside all week counting. After these intercalary days pass, the calendar resets automatically: the next day is always Sunday, Day 1 of the new Terran year. Every Terran year begins on Sunday — NH on April 1, SH on October 15 — forever, by design.

The earliest opportunity for global adoption is 2029. April 1, 2029 falls on a Sunday in the Gregorian calendar. The last Gregorian day (Saturday March 31, 2029) flows directly into the first Terran day (Sunday April 1, 2029, Month 1 Day 1).

Years when April 1 falls on Sunday:

- 2029 — earliest adoption opportunity
- 2035 — next opportunity (+6 years)
- 2040 — leap year opportunity (+5 years)
- 2046 — following opportunity (+6 years)
- 2057 — and so on, every 5-11 years (determined by the leap year cycle)

The gaps between windows vary from 5 to 11 years, determined by the interaction of the 7-day week and the leap year cycle. The global community has until 2029 to prepare. The mathematics and the astronomy are already in

place.

Note on the Southern Hemisphere: October 15 always falls on a Monday when April 1 falls on a Sunday (the two anchors are 197 days = 28 weeks + 1 day apart). The SH new year begins on Monday October 15. After Foundation Day at the end of Zola, the next day resets to Sunday — the global Terran Week Day 1. Both hemispheres share the same Sunday-to-Saturday week structure. The one-day offset is absorbed by Zola.

IX. Statement of Origin

The Terran Calendar: A Foundation Calendar System was conceived and developed by Lee-Kah Williams in June 2026. This document constitutes the original written record of the system in its complete form, including its structural principles, named elements (Zola, Foundation Day), dual hemispheric calendar framework with NH anchor April 1 and SH anchor October 15, the simultaneous Zola entry on September 16, and its philosophical foundation.

The ideas contained herein are offered to humanity as a contribution to the ongoing conversation about how we organize time, whose rhythms we honor, and what kind of relationship we choose to have with the natural world.

Lee-Kah Williams

June 2026

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