

THE DUAL DRAGON

A Hemispheric Framework for Chinese Astrology

Fourth work in the Terran Series · companion to The Terran Calendar, The Dual Zodiac, and The Dual Veda

Originated by Lee-Kah Williams · June 2026

Chinese astrology is the third great astrological tradition of humanity — practiced for over two thousand years across East and Southeast Asia, governing the lives of more than a billion people, and built on a cosmological foundation that differs fundamentally from both Western and Vedic systems. Where Western astrology tracks the sun through the tropical zodiac and Vedic astrology tracks the moon through Nakshatras, Chinese astrology tracks Jupiter through a twelve-year animal cycle, weaves that cycle with five elemental phases (Wu Xing) across a sixty-year grand cycle, and maps the moon's monthly journey through twenty-eight lunar mansions (Xiu). It is a system of extraordinary mathematical elegance and philosophical depth.

And like every other major astrological tradition in human history, it was built entirely in the Northern Hemisphere — in ancient China, where the seasonal correspondences of the Five Elements, the agricultural symbolism of the twelve animals, and the Four Palaces of the Xiu all reflect the lived reality of the Northern Chinese year. The Dragon governs late spring, when the explosive energy of May is rising in the North. The Horse governs midsummer, when Fire peaks under the June sun. Water governs winter, when the Yellow River freezes and yin reaches its deepest point.

In the Southern Hemisphere, those same astronomical moments carry opposite seasonal realities. Chinese astrology has never addressed this. The Dual Dragon does.

I. What Makes Chinese Astrology Different in This Framework

The Jupiter Cycle

The twelve-year animal cycle corresponds to Jupiter's approximate twelve-year orbital period around the sun. This is the most astronomically distinctive feature of Chinese astrology — it is a planetary cycle system, not primarily a solar or lunar one. Jupiter's orbit is hemisphere-independent: the planet takes the same time to complete its cycle regardless of where on earth you observe it. This means the twelve-year animal cycle requires the least fundamental correction of any element in Chinese astrology. A Dragon year is a Dragon year everywhere on earth simultaneously.

What changes across hemispheres is the seasonal atmosphere into which a person born in a Dragon year is born. In the Northern Hemisphere, Dragon energy manifests through the explosive vitality of late spring. In the Southern Hemisphere, Dragon energy manifests through the inward visionary power of late autumn. The animal archetype is the same. The seasonal coloring is opposite.

The Sixty-Year Grand Cycle

The sixty-year cycle combines the twelve animal signs with the ten Heavenly Stems (which carry the Five Elements in yin and yang expressions) to create sixty unique year-types. This system is mathematical and astronomical — it operates identically in both hemispheres. The Dual Dragon applies hemispheric seasonal awareness to the interpretive layer, not to the cycle structure itself.

Wu Xing — The Five Elements

The Five Elements are where the hemispheric correction is most significant. Each element is explicitly associated with a season: Wood with spring, Fire with summer, Metal with autumn, Water with winter. Earth governs the transitional moments between all seasons. These associations are not metaphorical — they are direct correspondences to the Northern Chinese seasonal reality from which they were developed. In the Southern Hemisphere, those seasonal correspondences are inverted for Wood, Fire, Metal, and Water. Earth, governing transitions rather than a fixed season, remains the same in both hemispheres.

The Twenty-Eight Xiu

The 28 Xiu are anchored to actual stars and star clusters along the moon's path — making them the most astronomically precise element of Chinese astrology and the closest parallel to the Vedic Nakshatra system. The four Palaces of the Xiu — Azure Dragon of the East, Vermilion Bird of the South, White Tiger of the West, Black Tortoise of the North — carry seasonal correspondences that require hemispheric awareness. The Dual Dragon presents all 28 Xiu with their Northern and Southern Hemisphere seasonal expressions.

II. The Founding Principles

- The twelve-year animal cycle is Jupiter-based and hemisphere-independent in its timing — but hemisphere-specific in its seasonal expression.
- The sixty-year grand cycle operates identically in both hemispheres. Hemispheric awareness applies to interpretation, not to the cycle structure.
- The Five Elements carry explicit seasonal correspondences that are inverted in the Southern Hemisphere for Wood, Fire, Metal, and Water. Earth is universal.
- The 28 Xiu are anchored to actual stars and require hemispheric seasonal reinterpretation of their four Palace correspondences.
- Chinese astrology's lunisolar calendar philosophy is more naturally aligned with the Terran Calendar than any other astrological tradition.

- Southern Hemisphere practitioners deserve interpretive guidance rooted in their own seasonal reality, not inherited Northern Chinese assumptions.
- The Dual Dragon does not replace Chinese astrology. It extends it honestly to the full geography of the earth.

III. The Hemisphere Symbols

The Dual Dragon uses the same hemisphere symbols established across the Terran Series:

- △ Northern Hemisphere — the upward triangle, pointing skyward as spring energy rises
- ▽ Southern Hemisphere — the downward triangle, pointing earthward as autumn energy descends

In Dual Dragon notation, a person born in the Year of the Dragon in the Northern Hemisphere is born under △ Dragon. A person born in the same year in the Southern Hemisphere is born under ▽ Dragon. The animal archetype is shared. The seasonal expression is distinguished. Both are authentic expressions of the Dragon’s nature.

IV. The Twelve Animals — Dual Hemispheric Expressions

The table below presents all twelve animals with their associated element, and their Northern and Southern Hemisphere seasonal meanings.

Animal	Element	△ NH Season	△ NH Meaning	▽ SH Season	▽ SH Meaning
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Rat	Water	Midwinter	Resourcefulness, adaptability, survival through the darkest point, hoarding wisdom for spring	Midsummer	Resourcefulness at the peak, the swift intelligence that maximizes abundance
Ox	Earth	Late winter	Endurance, steady labor through cold, the patient strength that outlasts hardship	Late summer	Steady consolidation of abundance, the patient work of harvest and preservation
Tiger	Wood	Early spring	Courage, the first bold emergence from winter, raw power stepping into the light	Early autumn	Fierce and decisive release, the bold power of the hunter before winter
Rabbit	Wood	Mid spring	Gentleness, creativity, the tender growth of mid-spring, diplomacy and care	Mid autumn	Gentle preservation, the careful tending of what must survive the coming cold
Dragon	Earth	Late spring	Vitality, magic, the explosive energy of late spring abundance, visionary power	Late autumn	The dragon's wisdom, power turned inward, the visionary who sees through darkness
Snake	Fire	Early summer	Wisdom, intuition, the deep knowing that emerges with the first summer heat	Early spring	Wisdom uncoiling into light, intuition rising with the first warmth of spring
Horse	Fire	Midsummer	Freedom, passion, the full gallop of summer energy, joy and independence at the peak	Midwinter	The horse that endures, inner fire sustaining freedom through the coldest point
Goat	Earth	Late summer	Creativity, gentleness, the artistic abundance of late summer, nurturing harmony	Late winter	Creative endurance, the gentle persistence that survives to see the spring
Monkey	Metal	Early autumn	Cleverness, adaptability, the ingenious pivot as summer turns, quick intelligence	Early spring	Playful emergence, the clever mind leaping into spring's new possibilities
Rooster	Metal	Mid autumn	Precision, the harvest cry, meticulous gathering of what was grown, clear-eyed truth	Mid spring	The rooster announcing spring's fullness, precise attention to what is blooming

Dog	Earth	Late autumn	Loyalty, vigilance, the faithful guardian as darkness deepens, protective devotion	Late spring	Loyal celebration, the faithful companion in the fullness of spring's abundance
Pig	Water	Early winter	Generosity, sincerity, the feast before the cold, abundance shared before scarcity	Early autumn	Generous harvest, the sincere sharing of summer's abundance before the turning

Note: The animal archetypes remain constant across hemispheres. What changes is the seasonal quality through which that archetype is expressed at birth.

V. The Five Elements (Wu Xing) — Hemispheric Seasonal Inversion

The Five Elements are the most seasonally explicit system in Chinese astrology. The table below shows how their seasonal correspondences invert across hemispheres, with Earth remaining constant as the universal transitional force.

Element	Direction	△ NH Season	△ NH Quality	▽ SH Season	▽ SH Quality
Wood 木	East	Spring	Growth, expansion, upward rising energy, new beginnings, the force that pushes through	Autumn	Release, downward settling, letting go with grace, the force that gathers inward
Fire 火	South	Summer	Yang at its peak, blazing upward, joy, expansion, heat, vitality, the fullness of light	Winter	Yin at its depth, the inner flame, endurance, the light that burns within the darkness
Earth 土	Centre	Late summer / transitions	Stability, nourishment, the pivot between all seasons, the ground beneath all transformation	Late summer / transitions	<i>Stability, nourishment, the pivot between all seasons — Earth is the same in both hemispheres</i>

Metal 金	West	Autumn	Contraction, clarity, refinement, letting go, the harvest that cuts cleanly	Spring	Emergence, the first clarity of spring, the precision that distinguishes what is new
Water 水	North	Winter	Yin at its deepest, stillness, the wisdom that accumulates in darkness, potential waiting	Summer	Yang expressed as flow, the wisdom of abundance, the fullness that moves and nourishes

The generating cycle (Sheng) — Wood feeds Fire, Fire creates Earth, Earth bears Metal, Metal carries Water, Water nourishes Wood — operates identically in both hemispheres as a cycle of transformation. What the Dual Dragon adds is awareness that the seasonal moment at which each element peaks differs by hemisphere.

VI. The Twenty-Eight Xiu — Both Hemispheres

The 28 Xiu are organized into four Palaces, each governing a cardinal direction and a seasonal quarter. The table below presents all 28 Xiu with their Palace, name, anchoring star, and both Northern and Southern Hemisphere seasonal expressions.

Four Palaces: Δ Azure Dragon (East/Spring NH — East/Autumn SH) · Black Tortoise (North/Winter NH — North/Summer SH) · White Tiger (West/Autumn NH — West/Spring SH) · Vermilion Bird (South/Summer NH — South/Winter SH)

#	Palace	Name	Star	Δ NH Season	Δ NH Meaning	∇ SH Season	∇ SH Meaning
1	Azure Dragon — East	Horn (Jiao 角)	<i>Spica (α Virginis)</i>	Spring begins	New beginnings, the first threshold, initiating energy	Autumn begins	The threshold of release, entering the inward season
2	Azure Dragon — East	Neck (Kang 亢)	<i>κ Virginis</i>	Early spring	Vigilance, discernment, careful crossing of boundaries	Early autumn	Watchful preservation, discerning what to keep and release

3	Azure Dragon — East	Root (Di 氐)	α Librae	Mid spring	Foundation, stability in growth, grounding new energy	Mid autumn	Rootedness through change, the stable anchor in releasing
4	Azure Dragon — East	Room (Fang 房)	π Scorpii	Late spring	Shelter, family, the home that holds spring's abundance	Late autumn	Shelter against the cold, the home that holds warmth inward
5	Azure Dragon — East	Heart (Xin 心)	Antares (α Scorpii)	Early summer	The heart of the year, vitality, the centre of life force	Early spring	The heart awakening, the first pulse of renewed life force
6	Azure Dragon — East	Tail (Wei 尾)	μ 1 Scorpii	Midsummer	Completion of Yang, the tail of the dragon at full extension	Midsummer (SH) — winter	The dragon coiled in winter, power contained at greatest depth
7	Azure Dragon — East	Winnowing Basket (Ji 箕)	γ Sagittarii	Late summer	Discernment, separating the essential from the excess	Late winter	The first sifting of what is essential before spring
8	Black Tortoise — North	Dipper (Dou 斗)	ϕ Sagittarii	Early winter	Measuring, the ladle that pours out fate, cosmic order	Early summer	Abundance measured and poured, the fullness of summer's gift
9	Black Tortoise — North	Ox (Niu 牛)	β Capricorni	Midwinter	Patient endurance, slow steady labor through the darkest time	Midsummer	Patient labor at the peak, steady work within summer's abundance
10	Black Tortoise — North	Girl (Nü 女)	ϵ Aquarii	Late winter	Skillful weaving, preparation, the feminine craft before spring	Late summer	The skilled weaver of abundance, crafting the harvest's gifts
11	Black Tortoise — North	Emptiness (Xu 虛)	β Aquarii	Late winter	The void before renewal, the necessary emptying before spring	Late summer	The emptying of summer's fullness, making space for the turning
12	Black Tortoise — North	Rooftop (Wei 屋)	α Aquarii	Early spring approaches	Shelter, protection, the roof that keeps warmth in before spring	Early autumn approaches	The shelter built against winter, protection prepared in time
13	Black Tortoise — North	Encampment (Ying Shi 營室)	α Pegasi	Early spring threshold	Preparation, gathering forces at the threshold of spring	Early autumn threshold	Preparation, gathering reserves at the threshold of autumn
14	Black Tortoise — North	Wall (Dong Bi 東壁)	γ Pegasi	Spring arrives	Boundary, the wall between winter and spring, protection of new life	Autumn arrives	The wall between summer and autumn, protecting what was grown

15	White Tiger — West	Legs (Kui 奶)	η Andromedae	Early autumn	The first steps of the inward journey, courage entering darkness	Early spring	The first steps of emergence, courage entering the light
16	White Tiger — West	Bond (Lou 囊)	35 Arietis	Mid autumn	Gathering, the bonds of community strengthened before winter	Mid spring	The bonds of new growth, community strengthened in expansion
17	White Tiger — West	Stomach (Wei 胃)	17 Tauri (Electra)	Late autumn	The granary, storing what was harvested for the winter ahead	Late spring	The fullness of spring's nourishment, abundance that feeds forward
18	White Tiger — West	Hairy Head (Mao 昧)	Pleiades	Early winter	The Pleiades rising in winter — mourning, ancestors, the depth of yin	Early summer	The Pleiades in summer — celebration, vitality, the fullness of yang
19	White Tiger — West	Net (Bi 筥)	Hyades (ϵ Tauri)	Midwinter	The net of heaven, rain and harvest memory, waiting in the dark	Midsummer	The net cast in summer fullness, abundance caught and held
20	White Tiger — West	Turtle Beak (Zi 局)	λ Orionis	Late winter	The hunter's precision before spring, the sharp focus of survival	Late summer	The hunter's precision at harvest, the sharp focus of completion
21	White Tiger — West	Three Stars (Shen 參)	Orion's Belt	Early spring stirs	The three stars of Orion, the warrior awakening as spring approaches	Early autumn stirs	The warrior preparing, Orion rising as the inward season approaches
22	Vermilion Bird — South	Well (Jing 井)	μ Geminorum	Early summer	The well of yang energy, water drawn up into summer's heat	Early winter	The well drawn deep in winter, the inner source that sustains
23	Vermilion Bird — South	Ghosts (Gui 鬼)	Praesepe Nebula	Midsummer	The ancestors in summer, spirits present at the peak of yang	Midwinter	The ancestors in winter, spirits closest when yin is deepest
24	Vermilion Bird — South	Willow (Liu 柳)	δ Hydrae	Late summer	The weeping willow of late summer, beauty tinged with turning	Late winter	The willow's first buds, the tender beauty before spring arrives
25	Vermilion Bird — South	Star (Xing 星)	α Hydrae	Early autumn	The singular star guiding the harvest, clarity in the turning	Early spring	The guiding star of emergence, clarity lighting the way into spring
26	Vermilion Bird — South	Extended Net (Zhang 張)	ι Hydrae	Mid autumn	The extended net of harvest, gathering everything before winter	Mid spring	The extended net of spring, gathering all new growth forward

27	Vermilion Bird — South	Wings (Yi 翼)	α Crateris	Late autumn	The bird's wings folding for winter, the last flight before stillness	Late spring	The bird's wings fully spread in spring, the flight of full expansion
28	Vermilion Bird — South	Chariot (Zhen 身)	γ Corvi	Early winter	The chariot entering winter, the vehicle of inward transformation	Early summer	The chariot of summer, the vehicle of outward expansion and joy

The four guardian animals of the Palaces carry their own hemispheric inversion: the Azure Dragon of the East governs spring in the North and autumn in the South. The White Tiger of the West governs autumn in the North and spring in the South. The Vermilion Bird of the South governs summer in the North and winter in the South. The Black Tortoise of the North governs winter in the North and summer in the South.

VII. The Chinese Lunisolar Calendar and the Terran Calendar

Of all the astrological traditions in the Terran Series, Chinese astrology's underlying calendar is most naturally aligned with the philosophy of the Terran Calendar. This alignment deserves formal recognition.

The Chinese lunisolar calendar tracks both the moon and the sun simultaneously, inserting intercalary months when needed to keep lunar months aligned with the solar year. This is precisely the tension the Terran Calendar addresses through its own structure — the recognition that the lunar cycle and the solar cycle are incommensurable, and that an honest calendar must navigate that incommensurability rather than suppress it.

Furthermore, the Chinese calendar has always been explicitly hemispheric in one respect: its solar terms (Jieqi) — the 24 divisions of the solar year used for agricultural planning — are tied to the actual position of the sun along the ecliptic. These are

astronomically precise and seasonally honest. They describe what is actually happening in the sky, not an administrative convenience.

The Terran Calendar's Foundation Day — the 29th day of Zola, held within the planetary month rather than floating outside all structure — resonates with the Chinese philosophical concept of Wu Wei (non-action) embedded in the liminal moments between the solar terms. Leap Day, the 30th day of Zola in leap years, deepens this resonance further. The Terran Calendar institutionalizes what Chinese cosmology has always understood: that the most important moments are the ones that fall outside the ordinary count — and that those moments deserve a home worthy of their significance.

The Dual Dragon is therefore not merely an extension of Chinese astrology into the Southern Hemisphere. It is also a formal recognition that Chinese calendar philosophy and Terran Calendar philosophy are expressions of the same deep insight about time, nature, and the honest relationship between human systems and cosmic cycles.

VIII. Birth Chart Guidance for Southern Hemisphere Practitioners

Year Sign

The year sign is determined by the year of birth — the same everywhere on earth simultaneously. A person born in a Wood Dragon year in Cape Town and a person born in the same year in Beijing are both born in a Wood Dragon year. What differs is the seasonal expression. The Southern Hemisphere person is born under ∇ Dragon — the Dragon whose vitality turns inward in late autumn rather than outward in late spring. The ambition, vision, and magical power of the Dragon archetype remain fully present. They are channeled through autumn's deepening rather than spring's explosion.

Month Sign

The Chinese month signs follow the lunisolar calendar and carry seasonal meanings that are explicitly Northern. A Southern Hemisphere practitioner should apply the Dual Dragon's seasonal inversion to month sign interpretations. The month of the Tiger — which in the Northern tradition carries the energy of early spring's bold emergence — carries in the Southern Hemisphere the energy of early autumn's fierce and decisive release.

Hour Sign

The twelve two-hour divisions of the day (Shichen) are tied to the daily solar cycle, which is hemisphere-independent in its structure. The Hour of the Rat (11pm–1am) governs the deepest midnight in both hemispheres. The Hour of the Horse (11am–1pm) governs the solar peak in both hemispheres. The Dual Dragon does not alter the hour sign framework — it applies to the day's cycle, which is the same everywhere on earth.

The Four Pillars (Ba Zi)

The Four Pillars of Destiny — year, month, day, and hour pillars, each carrying an animal sign and elemental quality — form the foundational birth chart of Chinese astrology. For a Southern Hemisphere practitioner, the Dual Dragon applies hemispheric seasonal awareness to the year and month pillars, which carry the most explicit seasonal symbolism. The day and hour pillars follow astronomical cycles that are hemisphere-independent. The interaction between the four pillars — their generating and controlling relationships — operates by the same mathematical principles in both hemispheres.

A Note to Southern Hemisphere Practitioners

Chinese astrological tradition has a long history of regional adaptation — from its transmission through Korea, Japan, Vietnam, and Southeast Asia, each culture has developed local interpretive nuances while maintaining the shared framework. The Dual

Dragon invites Southern Hemisphere practitioners to develop their own interpretive tradition within the Chinese astrological framework, grounded in the actual seasonal rhythms of the Southern earth. The framework is ancient and tested. The Southern seasonal expression of that framework is new territory waiting to be explored.

IX. The Terran Series — Five Works, One Framework

The Dual Dragon is the fifth work in the Terran Series (Document V of XIII), originated by Lee-Kah Williams in June 2026. Together the thirteen works cover the complete landscape of human timekeeping — philosophical, calendrical, astronomical, contemplative, and hourly:

- The Terran Calendar: A Foundation Calendar System — reforms how humanity counts time, giving each hemisphere its own new year, sharing Zola as the planetary month and Foundation Day as the planetary pause.
- The Dual Zodiac: A Hemispheric Astrological System — reforms how humanity reads the Western sky, giving each hemisphere its own zodiac sign names drawn from its own astronomical heritage.
- The Dual Veda: A Hemispheric Framework for Vedic Astrology — extends hemispheric honesty to Vedic astrology, completing the Southward journey that the sage Agastya began.
- The Dual Dragon: A Hemispheric Framework for Chinese Astrology — extends hemispheric honesty to the third great astrological tradition, honoring the lunisolar wisdom of Chinese cosmology for the full earth.
- The Terran Series: An Introduction — the public-facing entry point to the full body of work, presenting the philosophy, the calendar, and the three astrological frameworks in accessible form for any reader encountering the Terran Series for the first time.

Together they constitute a body of work with a single purpose:

*Human experience of time and cosmos should be understood from where you actually stand on the earth — for all of humanity,
not just the half of it whose skies were mapped first.*

X. Born on Foundation Day or Leap Day — Chinese Astrological Significance

The placement of Foundation Day as the 29th day of Zola and Leap Day as the 30th creates birth moments that carry specific significance within the Dual Dragon framework. Chinese astrology has always maintained a sophisticated awareness of exceptional days — auspicious and inauspicious dates determined through the interaction of the Ten Heavenly Stems, Twelve Earthly Branches, and the 28 Xiu. Foundation Day and Leap Day are a new category of exceptional day whose significance the Dual Dragon addresses for the first time.

The Xiu of Foundation Day and Leap Day Births

The 28 Xiu track the moon's daily position through the sky. Foundation Day and Leap Day each carry whatever Xiu the moon occupies at birth — that stellar mansion's qualities remain fully present. However, because both days fall outside the ordinary 28-day count of Zola, the Dual Dragon proposes that the Xiu of a Foundation Day or Leap Day birth expresses through the atmosphere of Wu Wei — the Daoist principle of non-action and effortless alignment with the natural order. The Xiu's energy is present; its expression is through stillness rather than striving.

Foundation Day — The 29th Day of Zola

In the Chinese astrological framework, Foundation Day births carry their Four Pillars — year, month, day, and hour — calculated in the standard way. The year pillar reflects the animal and element of the birth year. The month pillar falls within Zola. The day pillar of Foundation Day is unique: it is the day after the moon has completed its full cycle through all 28 Xiu within Zola, the moment of rest before the next cycle begins. In Daoist cosmological terms this is the moment of Taiji — the supreme ultimate, the still point between yin and yang, the breath held between the exhale and the inhale.

The Dual Dragon suggests that Foundation Day births in Chinese astrology carry an orientation toward harmony, natural alignment, and the effortless action that arises from deep stillness. Their Four Pillars carry the standard animal and elemental energies, expressed through the atmosphere of the one day per year when humanity is called to rest within the natural order rather than act upon it.

Leap Day — The 30th Day of Zola

Leap Day births occur once every four years — and in Chinese cosmological terms, the four-year rhythm carries its own significance. The twelve-year animal cycle moves in three four-year increments. A Leap Day birth occurs at the completion of one such increment — at the moment the calendar corrects its accumulated drift from the earth's actual orbital period. In the framework of the 60-year grand cycle, Leap Day births that recur every four years trace a path through the cycle that no ordinary birthday can replicate.

The Dual Dragon proposes that Leap Day births carry the corrective and recalibrating energy of the cosmological adjustment — people oriented toward restoring balance, revealing misalignment, and bringing human systems back into harmony with natural cycles. This resonates with the Chinese concept of Zhengming — the rectification of names, the restoration of proper correspondence between words and reality. A Leap Day person arrives to correct the count.

The Four Guardians and Foundation Day

The four guardian animals of the Xiu Palaces — the Azure Dragon of the East, the Vermilion Bird of the South, the White Tiger of the West, and the Black Tortoise of the North — each govern a seasonal quarter. Foundation Day and Leap Day fall within Zola, between the sixth and seventh months, at the convergence point of both hemispheric calendars. They belong to none of the four Palace seasons exclusively. A Foundation Day or Leap Day birth in Chinese astrological terms may be understood as governed

by all four guardians simultaneously — or by none — which in the logic of Chinese cosmology places them under the governance of Earth, the fifth element, the center that holds all four directions in balance.

A Note for Chinese Astrological Practitioners

Chinese astrology has a long tradition of specialized day selection (Ze Ri) and the identification of days outside ordinary auspiciousness calculations. Foundation Day and Leap Day are new entries in that tradition — days whose exceptional quality is structural rather than cyclically determined. The Dual Dragon identifies their cosmological significance within the Chinese framework. The development of detailed Four Pillars interpretation for these births — including their specific interactions with the Ten Heavenly Stems, Twelve Earthly Branches, and the 28 Xiu — is a natural area for Chinese astrological practitioners to develop as the Terran Series enters practice.

XI. Statement of Origin

The Dual Dragon: A Hemispheric Framework for Chinese Astrology was conceived and developed by Lee-Kah Williams in June 2026 as the fourth work in the Terran Series. This document constitutes the original written record of the framework in its complete form, including the hemispheric twelve-animal system, the Five Elements (Wu Xing) hemispheric seasonal inversion, the twenty-eight Xiu dual hemispheric framework, the Four Pillars birth chart guidance, and the formal recognition of the alignment between Chinese lunisolar calendar philosophy and the Terran Calendar. The Terran Series: An Introduction, published alongside the four core works, serves as the public-facing entry point to the complete body of work.

These ideas are offered as a contribution to the development of a truly global Chinese astrological practice — one that finally extends the dragon's wisdom to the full sky of the full earth, in both the hemisphere where it was born and the hemisphere it has always been flying toward.

Lee-Kah Williams

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*The Terran Soul · The Terran Soul Star · The Terran Calendar · The Dual Zodiac · The Dual Veda · The Dual Dragon · The
Terran Series: An Introduction · The Terran Calendar of the Soul · The Terran Practice · The Terran Meridian · Common
Questions · The Terran Infinity Clock · The Terran Chronograph*