Abstract

This paper introduces the **Pleroman Calendar**, a proposed equinox-anchored thirteen-month solar civil calendar designed to combine seasonal synchronization, uniform month structure, uninterrupted weekday sequencing, and deterministic date conversion.

The Pleroman year begins on March 1, defined by the UT1 civil date at the Greenwich meridian containing the astronomical March equinox. The equinox instant is obtained through an established astronomical ephemeris or accepted computational method using an appropriate uniform astronomical time scale before conversion to UT1 for civil-date assignment.

Months 1 through 12—March through February—contain exactly 28 days each, producing 336 days. A thirteenth terminal month, Telara, contains the remaining days before the following Pleroman year boundary: ordinarily 29 days, or 30 when successive equinox-defined civil boundaries are separated by 366 days. Consequently, the system requires no independent arithmetic leap-year formula.

The seven-day week remains continuous across all month and year boundaries, and no intercalary day exists outside the month or weekday structure. The familiar civil year number is retained: the Pleroman year beginning at the March equinox occurring in Gregorian year Y is designated Pleroman year Y.

The design produces uniform four-week structure for the first twelve months, confines annual residual-day irregularity to the terminal month, restores September through December to ordinal positions seven through ten, and permits bijective conversion between Pleroman dates and a continuous absolute-day representation.

The proposal is evaluated as a calendar architecture rather than as a claim of historically unprecedented individual components. Particular attention is given to astronomical boundary definition, UT1 assignment, conversion invariants, long-range behavior, historical precedents, computational reproducibility, and civil implementation tradeoffs.