The Pleroman Calendar

What would a modern civil calendar look like if we designed one today around astronomical data, regular months, and an uninterrupted seven-day week?

The **Pleroman Calendar** is a proposed thirteen-month solar civil calendar built around a simple principle: the structure of the calendar should follow the seasonal year while remaining as regular and predictable as possible for everyday use.

The year begins at the **March equinox**.

Rather than approximating that seasonal boundary through a separate leap-year formula, each Pleroman year is defined by successive March equinoxes. The equinox determines March 1 and New Year's Day.

The calendar then divides the year into thirteen months:

March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, and **Telara**.

The first twelve months contain exactly **28 days each**—four complete weeks.

That creates 336 days.

The final month, Telara, completes the year. It contains 29 days in a 365-day year and 30 days when the interval to the following March equinox requires a 366th day.

Nothing is placed outside the month structure.

Nothing interrupts the normal Sunday-through-Saturday sequence.

Every day belongs to both a named month and an ordinary seven-day week.

Because each of the first twelve months contains exactly four weeks, their internal weekday structure is identical within any given year. The first of every month falls on the same weekday; so do the 2nd, 3rd, 14th, 21st, and every other corresponding date.

The month sequence also restores the original numerical logic behind four familiar names:

September becomes Month 7.
October becomes Month 8.
November becomes Month 9.
December becomes Month 10.

The familiar civil year number is retained. The Pleroman year beginning at the March equinox in 2026 is simply **2026**.

The governing astronomical calculation uses the March equinox as the annual anchor and UT1 at Greenwich to determine its canonical civil date. The normal local calendar day still operates from midnight to midnight.

The Pleroman Calendar does not claim that thirteen-month calendars, equinox-based calendars, or uniform months are individually new ideas. Each has historical precedents.

The proposal is the particular architecture created by combining:

- an astronomically anchored March New Year;
- twelve uniform 28-day months;
- a thirteenth completion month;
- continuous seven-day weeks;
- no days outside a month;
- no separate arithmetic leap-year formula;
- familiar civil year numbering;
- and one-to-one date conversion.

The project is currently being formalized and subjected to technical review.

The immediate question is not whether the world should replace its calendar.

It is simpler:

Does this calendar work?

If the astronomy, mathematics, conversion rules, and civil structure survive independent scrutiny, the next question becomes whether this is a useful alternative worth adopting.