poster 2—***unitforms of the Uniform Calendar***

Gregorian and Julian calendars

AD 2005 September 22 Thursday
common year day 265
Libra equinox at JD 2453635.432
Libra equinox at MJD 53634.932

7-day **week** daygroup—systematic observance of Sabbath may have developed as late as Babylonian exile in 6th century BC, followed by a period of gradual acceptance. Jewish practice was to number days of week. In second and first centuries BC the Romans named days of week after planets.)

Julian calendar—introduced in 45 BC, fixed a calendar year to points of Earth's orbital path, a calendar year of 365 earth days, with a leap day intercalated every 4th calendar year. Julian calendar also established the 12 calendar months used for the Gregorian calendar.)

Gregorian calendar—introduced in AD 1582, extended Julian calendar principles, established a more accurate leap year formula, and applied a tropical calendar correction of 11 days. Julian calendar date 1582 Oct 04 Thurs was followed by Gregorian Calendar date 1582 Oct 15 Fri.

Julian Dating—system of day numbering adapted by astronomers from a system of Julian Cycle year numbering introduced by Josepth Justus Scaliger in AD 1583. A Julian cycle of 7980 years was established from factors for a 28 year solar cycle, a 19 year cycle of golden numbers, and a 15 year Roman indiction cycle. Julian year 1,1,1 was fixed at BC 4713 (or at astronomers -4712). Astronomers today also use a day number system of Modified Julian Dating (MJD = JD - 2400000.5).

AD historical era—Dionysis Exigus established year Anno Domini 532 to correspond to year 248 of the previously used Anno Diocletani era.

BC historical era—8th century English historian Bede established practice of counting backward from AD 1.

Uniform Calendar

UCN 12005W25 blockday Green
common year day 265
Libra equinox at NDN 4385002.932 (IDC-UT t932)

ICAS Uniform Calendar—extends principles of Gregorian calendar year; retabulating systems of months, daygroups, and leap days for a uniform coordination of calendar units. Read more in AAT ICAS Itinica at ***http://www.aatideas.org***.

format order **Interform**—facilitates more practicable interchange for more uses of calendar and clock information by people.

Era designator **UCN** precedes year expression 12005—immediately establishes New Calendar year scale for a Uniform Calendar date. New Calendar era is fixed to coordinate millennial places of current historical millennium with those of an *'alpha'* tenmillennium (UCN 12005 corresponds to AD 2005). The beginning of a *'null'* tenmillennium (UCN 00000) is fixed at a point in time that is considered to predate historical eras throughout the world.

year expression 12005—consists of **tenmillennial**, **millennial**, **centennial**, **decennial**, and **annual** places. expression of tenmillennial and millennial places ensures information appropriate for identification/comparison of date in relation to other millennial or decennial year scales.

short form for **uniform month** W—denotes ninth uniform month of an odd-numbered calendar year (days 241 to 270).

day-of-uniform-month 25—denotes 25th day of the uniform month. expression of month to 2 decimal places (e.g., '01' instead of '1') ensures representation as a formatted day-of-month value.

Uniform Calendar *trivia*: What calendar period is an exception to the rule that the day-of-month for a Uniform Calendar date will be either equal to or greater than the day-of-month for a Gregorian Calendar date?

blockday Green—denotes the 4th blockday Green, in the 4th block of a uniform month, of the 7-day blockSpectrum daygroup, which also intercalates 2 monthend days at the end of a 30-day uniform month. names of days in block daygroup are designated for colors of visible spectrum of light.

day-of-year number—denotes an always-common factor between the Uniform Calendar and Gregorian calendar scales. is also useful for calculating numbers of days.

IDC **decitriad**—essentially a decimal representation of time-of-day that is similar to Modified Julian Day representation of time.

main sources—ISO 8601; United States Naval Observatory; *Explanatory Supplement to the Astronomical Almanac*, P. K. Seidelmann, ed., University Science Books, 1992, ISBN 0-935702-68-7; AAT ICAS Itinica.

answer to trivia question above: days in the month of March, for common-years. Beware the ides of March!