

A Global Tarot Perpetual Egyptian Solar-Lunar Calendar

(Kemetic Calendar)

Designed by Douglass A. White

What is This Calendar?

Before you read about the “Kemetic Calendar” that I describe in this article, please note that it NOT a reconstruction of the calendar that the ancient Egyptians used. Such a calendar, while interesting from an academic viewpoint, is no longer suitable for our global civilization. What I am doing in this project is extracting certain universal principles from the ancient Egyptian calendar that we can adapt for use in our modern global society. This calendar commemorates the sacred culture of ancient Egypt in a system of timekeeping that we can use for thousands of years by adapting certain features to local customs and environments.

This calendar is suitable only for planet Earth, because it tracks time according to the relation of the Earth to the Sun and the Moon. As we move into the Space Age, we will have to develop creative new timekeeping methods for space stations and societies on other planets. We will also have to devise ways of translating from one system to another. The days of the Gregorian calendar are nearing an end. It will gradually integrate with several traditional calendars and new creative calendars. Time is melting in a great cultural thaw. Time will be fluid in the Age of Aquarius and adaptable to a vast range of lifestyles and environments. This Global Tarot Perpetual Egyptian Solar-Lunar [PESL] Calendar is a toy to amuse and an exercise in time management. I call it a Kemetic Calendar, because it is based on the calendar traditions of ancient Egypt (Kemet). The calendar is also sufficiently orderly that it will coexist nicely with the Gregorian or any other accurate timekeeping system people on Earth prefer to use, including traditional lunar calendars.

How Does It Work?

This is an Egyptian Tarot Calendar. First, it describes units of time in terms of the Neters [Archetypal Nature Spirits] and Sacred Amulets [Core Concepts] of Ancient Egypt. Second, it makes use of the traditional Tarot deck of cards to represent the various units. The Ancient Egyptians developed the body of sacred archetypes that evolved into the Tarot Oracle Cards. For the Egyptians each archetype was an avatar emanation of Ra [R@, Re, R`, Ra`]. Ra was the Egyptian name for the Sun and symbolized the Archetype of a Higher Self. The Egyptians used their system of

archetypes arranged in various combinations and sequences over thousands of years. They recorded the essence of the system in the **Pyramid Texts** at the dawn of Egyptian history. Then they adapted it in various ways to create the **Senet Oracle Game**, the **Litany of Ra**, the **Book of the Dead**, the units of the cubit, and the various units of time.

Using Tarot Cards to Mark Units of Time

For the Egyptian Tarot deck, I selected 22 Archetypal Trump Neters, 4 Elements [Sons of Horus], 4 Senses [Avatars of Baba], 8 Chakra Energies, and 40 Amulet Corecepts [Core Concepts].

In this “Egyptian” calendar, we divide the year into three seasons of four months each. People who live in temperate climates can divide the year into four seasons of three months each. We then use the Egyptian Senet Oracle Tarot cards to mark the units of time.

The Solar Calendar

Each Egyptian Solar Month has exactly 30 days and contains three ten-day Decan Weeks. At the end of the Solar Year, we add Five Extra Days to complete a Solar Year of 365 days. Every four years we add a sixth “Henty” [Leap] Day at the end of the Five Extra Days to keep the Solar Calendar aligned with the seasons of the true 365.25 day year.

The Egyptian Tarot has four suits just like ordinary Tarot or playing cards.

Egyptian	Tarot	Poker	Glyph Symbol
Firesticks	Wands	Clubs	
Towns	Coins	Diamonds	
Feathers	Swords	Spades	
Lotuses	Cups	Hearts	

The 10 pip [number] cards record the ten days of the Decan Solar Week. A complete cycle of pip cards mapped to Decan [10-day] Weeks creates a four-month Egyptian season. The four Temperate Seasons of three months each also cycle through a Year. Once familiar with the system, you know exactly what day of the year it is from the Solar Month number and the pip suit and number no matter what year it is.

In ancient times the Egyptian New Year began around the Caniculi hot “dog days” of

summer. They were so-called because dogs lie around in the hot weather panting with tongues hanging out to keep cool since they do not sweat through skin pores the way we do. Two important events occurred at this season in ancient Egypt. First, the Nile began to rise as waters from the monsoon rains of Ethiopia moved down the river into Egypt. This marked the beginning of the year for Egyptians because it relieved the summer drought and then watered and fertilized the fields with fresh topsoil for planting once the Nile flood receded. Second, the very bright star Sirius had its heliacal rising around this time.

During the time of the Roman Empire many people in Europe called Sirius the “Dog Star” and imagined the constellation of a dog in the cluster of stars that included Sirius. However, the Egyptians associated this star with Isis, the wife of Osiris. Isis was the Neter (personified nature archetype) of the fertile Nile delta region in the north of Egypt. Osiris was the Neter of Agriculture. Set was the Neter of the harsh desert. Each year the summer drought of Egypt’s desert land temporarily “killed” Osiris. His wife Isis would grieve for him and go south to tell her sister Nephthys what had happened. Nephthys was the Neter of the Nile’s hidden source and was the wife of Set, because the Nile came from the hot and arid south. Isis wept for Osiris and Nephthys joined her. The tears of these ladies became the rain in Ethiopia that produced the Nile flood. Neter Nephthys would become upset at what Set had done and join forces with Isis to set things right again. She turned the tears into the Nile flood that came northward from the south to moisten the delta of Isis. Osiris loved both sisters and they both loved him. When the Nile flood receded, Osiris would come back to life and his crops would spring up again in the delta. There are more details to the myth, but this brief outline demonstrates how the story describes the special agrarian cycle that occurs in Egypt.

The Egyptians celebrated New Year in the late summer to honor the renewal of life provided by the Nile flood. During most of classical Egypt’s history, the Egyptian Solar Year of 365 days would tend to slip about 6 hours per year with respect to the seasons. They would insert a 30-day intercalary “Henty” Solar Month every 120 years to bring it back into alignment. Later they began to insert a Leap Day as we do every four years to keep the Solar Calendar aligned with the seasons. Our modern Egyptian Solar Calendar adds a Henty Day every four years instead of a Henty Month every 120 years. Thus, the solar component of the calendar stays aligned with the year just as the Gregorian calendar does.

The Summer Solstice falls on the Gregorian date June 21 and marks the beginning of

the **last** month of the Egyptian Solar Year. In this Kemetic Calendar Solar Month 12 runs 30 days through the ten Firesticks (clubs/wands), ten Towns (diamonds/coins), and ten Feathers (spades/swords) followed by a short decan week of 5 Extra “Epagomenal” Days. We add a “Henty” Extra Day to the 5 usual Extra Days during each Gregorian “Western” Leap Year, but put it at Gregorian February 29 (which corresponds in our Kemetic Calendar to a day inserted between the 8 and 9 of Wands in the 8th Solar Month), because that custom is now worldwide. This means there are 6 Extra Days in such years and is necessary because the Western Calendar inserts its Intercalary Leap Day on February 29 of a Western Calendar Leap Year (a year divisible by 4).

The Coptic Church Calendar preserves the form of the ancient Egyptian Calendar just as I have outlined above, except that they begin the New Year on the 11th of September or the 12th of September in the year before each Gregorian Leap Year. They add the Henty Extra Day to the end of the 5 Epagomenal Days that come right after the end of Solar Month 12. Below is a chart of the Solar Calendar currently in use by the Coptic Orthodox Church (<http://www.copticchurch.net/>).

Coptic Month Name	Modern Pronunciation	Arabic Pronunciation	Start Date	Start Date Leap Year
Θωοϣϥ	Tout	توت	11 Sept	12 Sept
Παοπι	Baba	بابه	11 Oct	12 Oct
Δθορ	Hator	هاتور	10 Nov	11 Nov
Χοιακ	Kiahk	كيهك	10 Dec	11 Dec
ϯωβι	Toba	طوبه	9 Jan	10 Jan
Μεϣϣ	Amshir	أمشير	8 Feb	9 Feb
Παρεμχατ	Baramhat	برمهات	10 Mar	-
Φαρμοθι	Baramouda	برموده	9 Apr	-
Παϣανς	Bashans	بشنس	9 May	-
Παωνι	Paona	بوونه	8 Jun	-
Επηπ	Epep	أبيب	8 Jul	-
Μεϣωρη	Mesra	مسرى	7 Aug	-
Πικοϣϣι ναβοτ	Nasie	الشهر الصغير	6 Sep	-

You will notice that the Coptic Calendar starts the year from September 11 or 12, which is supposed to mark the high point of the Nile flood at Memphis. However,

the Nile no longer floods due to regulation by the Aswan dam, and the selection of such a late date puts Month 12 too far after the Summer Solstice, and the New Year quite some time after the Heliacal Rise of Sirius, which now occurs around August 2 in the vicinity of Memphis. For these and other reasons our Kemetic Calendar runs earlier than the Coptic Calendar by several weeks. Putting the Henty day in agreement with February 29 keeps the Kemetic Calendar permanently aligned with the Gregorian calendar. If at some future date people stop using the Gregorian calendar, then the Henty day can be shifted to become the sixth Epagomenal Day.

If you wish you may record each succeeding Henty Leap Day with one of the 30 gods from the Senet Solar Oracle Board sequence that begins with Ra (not the Lunar Game Board sequence that begins with Thoth). We will arbitrarily begin a Henty solar year cycle in 2012 with Ra. Every period of 120 years thereafter will complete a Henty Month cycle and return to the Ra Henty Day. This procedure preserves the Egyptian tradition of the Henty Month while also keeping the Solar Calendar synchronized with the actual seasons and the Standard Western (Gregorian) Calendar.

After Solar Month 12 and the Extra Days pass, the New Solar Year begins with month 1, Neter Khem, the Baboon Fool. (The Egyptians also called him Kenmut and other names.) The first Decan Week of month Khem (or Kenmut) has the Lotus Suit (hearts/cups) sequence to commemorate the onset of the Nile Flood. Traditional Kemetic Calendars usually call the first solar month Thoth, but this should really be the name for the first Lunar Month. The ancient name for the first solar month was Tekhy (i.e. the Taiji) and represents the lead plummet weight used for adjusting the accuracy of the tongue on the Scale of Truth. Traditionally Khem sits just above the tongue and controls the Tekhy.

Neters of the Solar Months

The Egyptians simply numbered their solar months. A common method of writing dates was to give the name of the season and the number of the month (1, 2, 3, or 4) within that season. (For example, solar month 12 was called Shemu 4.) For our calendar we assign a major Egyptian Neter to each solar month as follows:

Month	Neter	Tarot Trump
1.	Khem (Kenmut, Baba)	Fool
2.	Khenemew (Shay)	Wheel of Fortune
3.	Ammit (Set)	Devil
4.	Anubis	Death

5.	Tut	Lover (Thoth as the divine projected image)
6.	Benu	Hermit
7.	Shewe	Emperor
8.	Mes-Khent	Judgment
9.	Ser-Qet	Moon
10.	Horus	Chariot
11.	Geb	World
12.	Tem	Tower

The Solar Festivals:

The Solar Calendar is used mostly for agricultural purposes and celebrating civil holidays. The solstices and equinoxes mark the special spiritual days on the Solar Calendar. The Epagomenal Extra Days are excellent summer vacation days.

- Summer Solstice
- Extra Days (including Henty Leap Days)
- Fall Equinox
- Winter Solstice
- Spring Equinox

The northern and southern hemispheres have mutually reversed sequences for the celebrations of the Solar Solstices and Equinoxes, but the Extra Days and Solar New Year fall on the same days in both hemispheres. The Kemetic Solar Calendar is very simple. Each month starts on the first day of the first Decan Week. The Solar Year always ends on Gregorian July 25, and the New Solar Year always starts on Gregorian July 26.

The Lunar Calendar

The Lunar Year is Cyclical and independent of the Solar Year. The Lunar Year of 12 months is only about 254 days long and is therefore more than 11 days shorter than the Solar Cycle of 365.25 days. In order to make the Lunar Cycle stay roughly in synchrony with the Solar Cycle, we insert intercalary lunar days and months as needed before the Lunar New Year begins.

The Lunar Year begins with the Lunar Month of Thoth. The traditional Egyptian Lunar New Year started at the first New Moon after the heliacal rising of Sirius. However, from a global perspective, Sirius rises at different times in different locations and is always visible in the southern hemisphere, so this standard is not

usable for a Modern Global Egyptian Calendar.

The Egyptians used the star Sirius because its heliacal rising was about at the time the Nile began to rise, and because the precession of the earth and the motions of Sirius tended to keep its rising pretty much at the same time during the year. The heliacal rising of Sirius is roughly in early August (depending on where you live) and in traditional Egypt coincided with the start of the Nile flood. In Egypt, the Nile flood no longer inundates the land the way it used to due to the Aswan Dam. For these various reasons we no longer base the New Year on the rising of Sirius.

We start the Global Egyptian Lunar New Year at the first New Moon after the last Solar Extra Day (July 25). We treat any intervening days from the last Extra Day to the first New Moon as Lunar “Thoth Days”. Thus, any year may have extra Thoth Days ranging from one or two days up to a lunar month. This is due to the approximately 11 additional days that a Solar Year of twelve months has beyond a Lunar Year of twelve months. Every three years an intercalary month of Thoth must be inserted and there are two months of Thoth – one that starts during the 12th solar month, and one that starts with the first New Moon after the end of the Extra Days. With this system of inserting intercalary days, the Solar and Lunar Calendars stay in approximate synchrony. The Thoth Days become part of the New Year Celebration, which means that in some years, such as 2009, the Thoth Days form a rather long interval.

The ancient Egyptians celebrated most of their holidays according to the Lunar Calendar. In our modern version of the Egyptian calendar, each Lunar Month has a festal theme in addition to regular New Moon, Half Moon, and Full Moon feasts. As in ancient Egypt, local regions may celebrate their own holidays that are special to their cultural traditions and environments. For example, Christmas, Hannukah, or Chinese New Year all can find their places in this modern Kemetic Calendar.

Lunar Months and Major Festal Themes

Mo. Neter	Tarot Trump	Major Festivals
1. Thoth	High Priest	Tekhy: Thoth Days, Lunar NY, Wag, Tekhy
2. Min-Mut	Transcendental	Paopi: 11-day Apet Festival, High Flood
3. Hathor	Empress	Athor: Dedications to Hathor
4. Osiris	Magician	Khoiak: 12-day Osirian Rites, Nehebkau
5. Nephthys	Temperance	Tobi: Flood Recedes, Sowing Begins, Heka
6. Isis	Priestess	Mekhir: Lifting the Sky; Fire Altar

7.	Nut	Star	Phamenoth: Lantern Festival, Leader Day
8.	Renenutet	Moon	Pharmouthi: Harvest, Onions for Bast
9.	Ma'at	Justice	Pakhon: Count Harvest, Harvest Moon, Min
10.	Khenty Khat	Hanged Man	Paoni: Valley Festival, Min-Mut
11.	Sekhmet	Strength	Epip: Beautiful Reunion (14 days)
12.	Temu	Tower	Mesore: Birth of Ra

Regular Monthly Feast Days

- * New Moon Feast (every lunar month)
- * Sixth of the Month
- * Waxing Half Moon
- * Full Moon (every lunar month)
- * Waning Half Moon

Unless a festival falls on or begins at the New or Full Moon, or links to a special day of the month, there can be local flexibility as to the starting date, the ending date, and the length of a major festival.

The Lunar Work Week

Most people in our era follow a 7-day workweek. To approximate this in our Kemetic Calendar we divide the Lunar Month into four 7-day weeks. Short Lunar Months have 29 days, and Long Lunar Months have 30 days. Thus, at the end of each Lunar Month of 28 days [4 weeks of 7 days each], there is a remainder of either one or two days. The seven days of the Lunar Week cycle through seven Chakra Energy cards. Lunar Day 29 is for the eighth chakra (Light Body). For Lunar Day 30 we use the Min-Mut card or the Thoth card if the Min-Mut card is in use. Lunar Days 29 and 30 become long weekends at the end of the month for rest and entertainment. Each month therefore always begins on a Sunday (Root [Body] Chakra), and the days of the Lunar Month always fall on fixed days of the Lunar Week. The seventh and first chakra days (both belonging to element earth) can represent our Saturday and Sunday weekends.

Summary

To summarize, each day has a card that indicates the Solar Month Neter, the Solar Day Amulet, the Lunar Month Neter, the Lunar Day Neter, and the Lunar Workweek Day Chakra Energy. The Monthly Lunar Neter Card displays the monthly theme. The Daily Lunar Neter Cards display the Lunar Feast Day Themes. (I follow the

simple Senet Lunar Game Board sequence for the Daily Lunar Neter Cards, not the more complex traditional sequence that scholars reconstruct.) During festival times, we may also display certain Neter or Amulet cards to celebrate the value of the festival. There is also a mantra and yantra for each day's meditations.

Year Numbers

The Year Number depends on defining an arbitrary chronological starting point. Different cultures date their calendars from different starting points. There is no objective standard, so the ancient Egyptians reckoned from the start of a pharaoh's reign. This defined a Regnal Year Period. For a global calendar this is not a practical approach. One method is to divide the Precession Cycle into twelve equal portions and consider the Christian Era to mark the Age of Pisces. A complete Precession Cycle takes 25,765 years. That means a Zodiacal Precession Year is approximately 2147 Earth Years long. Dynastic Egypt spanned the Ages of Taurus and Aries, or roughly 4294 years. If we think of this year as Pisces 2008, then perhaps we can begin the Age of Aquarius [Aquarius 0001] in the Earth Year following Pisces 2147. The symbols for the Zodiacal Year Periods are as follows:

Zodiacal Year Periods (Ages or Eras)

Capricorn	Chimera, Set Animal
Sagittarius	Bow and Arrow
Scorpio	Eagle, Hawk, or Scorpion
Libra	Scales
Virgo	Woman
Leo	Lion
Cancer	Scarab, Crab, or Turtle
Gemini	Twins, Lovers, Two Pillars of Baba
Taurus	Bull
Aries	Ram
Pisces	Fish
Aquarius	Man (pouring water)

Mo. Cal	Egyptian Lunar	Coptic	Lunar Trump	Solar Trump	Festival	
1.	Aug Tekh	Thoth	Thout	Jehuty	Fool	Wag
2.	Sep Menkhet	Panipet	Paopi	Min-Mut	Khenemew	Apet
3.	Oct Het Heru	Hathor	Athor	Hathor	Ammit	

4. Nov Nehebkau Kaherka Khoiak Asar Anubis Osirian

Peret

5. Dec Shefbedet Ta Aabet Tobi NebetHet Lovers

6. Jan Rekeh Wer P-Mekhir Mekhir Aset Benu Peteh

7. Feb Rekeh Nejes A-hotep Phamenoth Newet Shewe Net

8. Mar Renenutet P-Ren. Pharmouthi Renenet Meskhent Bast

Shemu

9. Apr Khensu P-khons Pakhon Maat Sereqet Ma@t

10. May Khenty Khety Paeninet Paoni Kh-khat Heru Anet

11. Jun Apet-hemet Ipip Epip Sekhmet Geb Sekhmet

12. Jul WepetRenpet MesutRa Messori Ra Temu Solstice

Extra Days

13. Asar, Heru, Set, Aset, Nebet Het, [Henty Day]

14. **Thoth Days** Jehuty

NOTE: Calculate the festivals of the **first** Lunar Month by counting from the start of the Thoth Days. This keeps them in line with the Solar Year. Then have a special Lunar New Year celebration of Thoth and the Ennead when the New Moon occurs.

Major Lunar Festivals of the Year

Tekh Count Tekh Festival dates from start of the “Thoth Days” on 01 Lotus.

This keeps the festivals vaguely in line with the Solar Year. The first New Moon during the Thoth Days after the Extra Days is a special day for Thoth and the Ennead and begins the official day count for the first Lunar Month. The Thoth Days in Solar Month 12 before the First New Moon of the New Year belong to Khem, the Fool.

Mo Day Festival

God(s)

Thoth

1	01	Lunar New Year	Ra Horakhty, Jehuty
	15	Welcome Flood	Hapy, Amen
	17	Eve of Wag	Jehuty, Khem, salute Asar
	18	Wag (03d)	Jehuty, Khem,
	19	Wag (honey&figs)	Jehuty, Khem
	20	Tekh (Drunk)	Jehuty, Khem
	22	Osiris Procession	Send off Asar (opt. party til 24 th)

Menkhet (Min-Mut)

2 01 Pawet Jehuty

07	Menkhet	Taat	(Weaving Maid Festival)
15	Apet (High Flood) (11days)	Amen (Min-Mut)	(option: 27-day Apet)
18	Thanksgiving (flood)	Khenemew, Aneqet	
27	Montu (2 days)	Montu (Heru the Warrior)	
28	Abu Source Ceremony	Satet, Aneqet, Khenemu	

Het Heru (Hathor)

3	12	Min-Mut Feast day	(culmination of long Apet 27 th day)
	30	Anuqet day, end of flood	

Nehebkau (Osiris)

4	01	Hathor Day (celebrate end of Hathor month, beginning of Yoga Month)	
	12	Benu Bird Day	(entering a period of meditations)
	18	Kaherka begins (12d)	Osirian Rites to inaugurate Agricultural Season
	19	Defeat of "Enemies" at Nedat	Night of Haker
	20	Seker Procession	
	21	Wep Wawet Procession	
	22	Osiris Procession to Peqer	
	23	Night Vigil over Dead Osiris	
	24	Put Seker in their Midst	
	25	Plow the Earth	
	26	Black land to Horus, Red land to Set	
	27	Isis seeks to revive Osiris	
	28	Horus heir to throne, Isis grieves	
	29	Isis rejoices, Thoth, Baba revive Osiris; Consummation	
	30	Return to Abydos and Raise the Jed Pillar to celebrate new crops coming.	

Shefbedet (Sowing) Ta Aabet (Nephthys)

5	01	Nehebkau Celebrate Success of Tantra Yoga, Yoke Bulls to plow, Bast	
	18	Great Heka Feast (04d)	
	20	Heka 3	Bast goes forth from Bubastis feast with Wajet
	21	Heka 4	Bast guards the two lands
	25	Honor Dewamutef, lord of Eastern Lands and farming	
	27	Hew and Saa day	
	29	Raise the Willow, Sailing of Bast; guiding of Egypt	
	30	Sailing of Shesmet, Hathor Sekhmet feast	

Rekeh Wer (Isis)

6	01	Anubis sails; Peteh uplifts Ra with 2 hands (Avatar Day)	
	02	Ennead receives Ra; Great Festival	
	08	Great Heat (Birth of Horus, son of Isis); Hathor day	
	09	Lifting the Sky; Great Burning (Peteh)	

16 Filling the Sacred Eye, the Ashed Sacred Tree

Rekeh Nejes (Nut)

- 7 01 Feast honoring Peteh (Hew) Baba
- 04 **Lantern Festival** preparations, goes to full moon Net
- 05 **Lantern Festival** inauguration feast (10 days)
- 07 3 days for Amen and the Aakhu Light Beings
- 15 **Full Moon Climax Lantern Festival** (Yuan Xiao) Moon and Stars
- 21 **Amenhotep Day**, celebrate great national leaders
- 29 **4-day Amenhotep celebration** for civil servants, and infrastructure workers

Renenutet

- 8 05 **Eye of Ra, Eye of Horus** 4-18) days, Chew Onions for Bast, Birth of Baba
- 09 **Count parts of Eye**, one per day, Khepera Procession
- 15 **Full Moon Eye becomes Whole**, Feast of Wejat and Aakhu
- 25 **Harvest Offering** to Renenutet
- 27 **Granary Offering** to Renenutet
- 29 **4-day Min festival**

Khenesu (Thoth and Maat)

- 9 01 **Feast of Renenutet and Nepry** (Min 2)
- 03 (Min 4)
- 11 Birthday of Shewe and Tefnut
- 13 Ra's crew
- 14 **Ra, Heka, Khonsu; Counting of Thoth and Maat**
- 15 **Khonsu Festival**
- 19 **Thoth counts, hears Maat, Khonsu procession**
- 20 **Maat Judges** (end of counting harvest)
- 23 Anpu swathes (packing of harvest for storage)

Khenety Khaty

- 10 01 **Valley Festival Begins; Min-Mut (4 days)**; Flowers for the kings
- 07 Anger in Eye
- 10 Hot days start (Fool, Thoth, Shewe meet Tefnut/Sekhmet/Hathor)
- 12 Anger in the Eye, Sekhmet heads south
- 17 Hathor's Return (Thoth and Shewe meet Sekhmet)
- 26 **Beautiful Reunion begins** Hathor sets out to Edfu to meet Horus
- 27 Anukis temple celebration
- 28 **Horus joins at Nekhen**
- 29 **Big Feast: Wejat, Baba, Thoth, Shewe, Horus; bring back Eye**
- 30 **Min-Mut Ennead Festival**

Apet-hemet (Tefnut/Sekhmet)

- 11 01 **Edfu Opening Mouth rites**
- 14 **Pray to Hapy and Amen for rain and flood**
- 15 **Sensen (2 Bulls)**
- 16 **Khenem, Midsummer Full Moon**
- 17 **Solar Lunar Celebration Wajet Rites**

Wepet Renpet (Mesut Ra)

- 12 01 **2 days Sekhmet-Hathor for the solar year**
- 02 **Epiphany**
- 24 **Peteh day**
- 30 **Lunar New Year's Eve**

Solar Year Festivals

- Jun 21 **S. Solstice Wepet Renpet, Wajet Rite, Ra and Crew, Raet**
- Jul 21-25 **Extra Days complete 365 day solar year**
- Jul 26 **(Henty Leap Day in years before Western Calendar Leap Years)**
- Aug 02 **(Approx.) Rising of Sirius (optional, date depends on location)**
- Sep 21 **Autumnal Equinox**
- Dec 21 **W. Solstice Set quells Apep, Victory in Land, Feast Aset and Ra crew**
- Mar 20 **Spring Equinox (Renew Year, begin harvest)**

Lunar Monthly Day Festivals

- 01 Jehuty and the Pawet, New Moon, opening the month, Teacher Day**
- 02 Asar (Abet; Student Day)**
- 03 **Net/Newet (Mesper 1 Future Day)**
- 04 **Maa (Vision Day)**
- 05 **Maat (Balance Day)**
- 06 Sixth day feast (Sejem) (Ses: Day of Listening and "sensing")**
- 07 Denat (Judgment of the 30 Day of Deciding)**
- 08 Tep (Hew, Day to honor initiator and 8 Primordials; Day of Beginning)**
- 09 **Aset Isis day Day of Partnership**
- 10 **Wajet day (Baby Horus in papyrus swamp; day of birth and growth)**
- 11 **Mut/Hathor day (Mother Day of Love and Nurture)**
- 12 **Saa (Day of Wisdom and Study)**
- 13 **Tefnut (Day of Mastering Skills)**
- 14 Ram day (Aten Ra Higher Self Independence Day)**
- 15 Met Dewa (Khenem, Full Moon Fortune [Career] Day)**
- 16 **Mesper 2 (Serqet, Moon Begins Waning Cycle; Challenge Day)**
- 17 **Ammit (Mehen) Labyrinth Day (Lessons still to Learn and Explore)**

- 18 Mery (Lover's Day)
- 19 Khem (Fool's Day)
- 20 Geb (Wep, Earth Day, Bread Day)
- 21 Nephthys Day (Day for Spiritualization)
- 22 Qebhusenuf (Breath Day)
- 23 Mesta (Denat: Fire Day)**
- 24 Hapy (Water Day)
- 25 Dewamutef (Earth Day)
- 26 Benu (Integrity Day)**
- 27 Anepu (Pure Awareness and Letting Go Day)**
- 28 Shiva (Self-cultivation Day)**
- 29 Tem (Big Bang Climax Day)**
- 30 Horus (Kar Day, Procession of Horus in his Chariot or Car)**

There is uncertainty about days six and eight on the Lunar Game Board Calendar. The number six is "ses" (or "sesen" or "sens") and may belong to Hew, Lord of the sense of Smell and Taste. In that case Sejem, Lord of Hearing, would occupy day 8 in square number 8.

Cycle of Solar Days in a Solar Week

Firesticks 1-10
 Towns 1-10
 Feathers 1-10
 Lotuses 1-10

Solar Weeks in a Solar Month

Solar Months 1, 5, and 9 begin with Lotuses.
 Solar Months 2, 6, and 10 begin with Feathers.
 Solar Months 3, 7, and 11 begin with Towns.
 Solar Months 4, 8, and 12 begin with Firesticks.

Days of the Lunar Week

		Element
Days 1, 8, 15, and 22 belong to the Physical Body.	"Sunday"	Earth
Days 2, 9, 16, and 23 belong to the Electrical Body.	"Monday"	Fire
Days 3, 10, 17, and 24 belong to the Chemical Body.	"Tuesday"	Water
Days 4, 11, 18, and 25 belong to the Heart Body.	"Wednesday"	Fire
Days 5, 12, 19, and 26 belong to the Name Body.	"Thursday"	Water
Days 6, 13, 20, and 27 belong to the Prana Body.	"Friday"	Wind

Days 7, 14, 21, and 28 belong to the Shadow Body. “Saturday” Earth
Day 29 belongs to the Light Body. “Holiday” Wind
Day 30 belongs to the Min-Mut Card Transcend

The Trumps for the Solar Months



Solar Month 1
July-Aug

Solar Month 2
Aug-Sep

Solar Month 3
Sep-Oct

Solar Month 4
Oct-Nov



Solar Month 5
Nov-Dec

Solar Month 6
Dec-Jan

Solar Month 7
Jan-Feb

Solar Month 8
Feb-Mar



Solar Month 9
Mar-Apr

Solar Month 10
Apr-May

Solar Month 11
May-Jun

Solar Month 12
Jun-Jul

The Talismans of the Solar Decans

Each Decan belongs to one of four suits, each of which represents one of the classical four elements: Lotuses (water), Wands (fire), Towns (earth), and Plumes (air). Each Solar New Year begins with the suit of Lotuses, the element of water and the Talisman of the Ocean of Love and Pure Awareness. It heralds the onset of the Nile's Inundation that brings life-giving fresh water and fertile soil to Egypt.

Lotuses



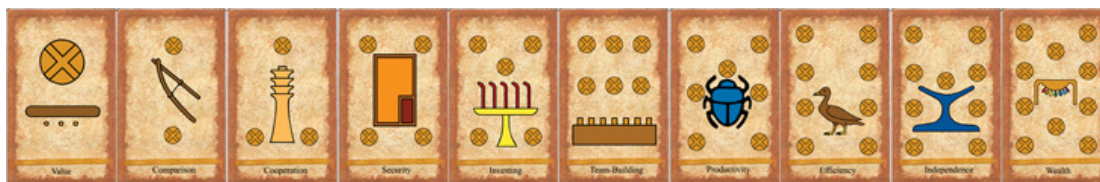
L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10

Wands



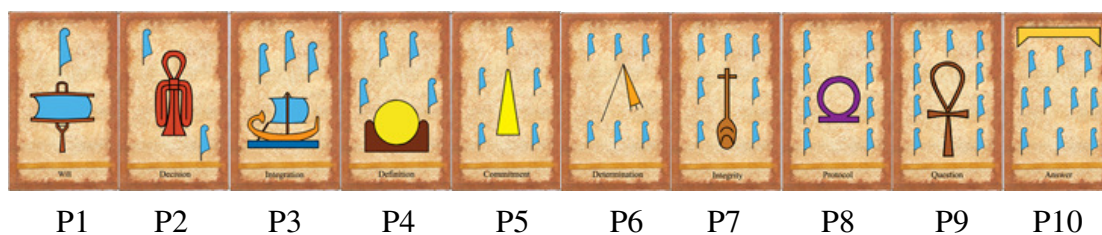
W1 W2 W3 W4 W5 W6 W7 W8 W9 W10

Towns



T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10

Plumes



Wands are also called Firesticks. Plumes are ostrich feathers.

Lotuses are the same as Cups in the European Tarot.

Wands are the same as Wands in the European Tarot.

Towns are the same as Coins in the European Tarot.

Plumes are the same as Swords in the European Tarot.

Egypt had three seasons of 4 months each. Each month had 3 Decans. Each Decan had 10 days. The total number of days was 36 Decans or 360 days plus the five (or 6) Epagomenal Days. This calendar is designed to reflect that tradition, but can also divide easily into 4 seasons of 3 months each.

Here are the Solar Months. They are simply numbered here, but I have correlated Trumps with them. (See the file: "Trumps for the Solar Months".)

Aakhet (Inundation Season -- Fall)

1. L, W, T.
2. P, L, W.
3. T, P, L.
4. W, T, P.

Peret (Planting Season – Winter)

5. L, W, T.
6. P, L, W.
7. T, P, L.
8. W, T, P.

Shemu (Drought Season – Summer)

9. L, W, T.
10. P, L, W.
11. T, P, L.
12. W, T, P. (Plus 5 or 6 Epagomenal Days)

Epagomenal Days



E1

E2

E3

E4

E5



E6 Henty

Lovers' Leap Day

Solar Calendar leap days follow the sequence of the Senet Oracle Board, starting from the top row (right to left), then the middle row (left to right), and finally the bottom row (right to left). The bottom row counts backwards through the life cycle from death back to birth and ends with conception via the Lovers. The Cosmic Lovers (E6) are the archetype for Henty Day. The year Leap Year 2012 has the Leap Day of Henty Ra.

The first day in the Leap Day cycle is Ra (the Sun). Every four years thereafter there is a Leap Day according to the Gregorian rules. Exceptions also follow the Gregorian rules. The sequence of Henty Days follows the sequence of Houses on the Senet Oracle Board as shown below.

1. Ra
2. Tem
3. Shewe (Shu)
4. Tefnut
5. Geb
6. Newet (Nut)
7. Heru (Horus)
8. Het Heru (Hathor)
9. Aset (Isis)
10. Nebet Het (Nephthys)
11. Hew (Hu)
12. Khenty-khat
13. Saa

14. Qebhusenuf
15. Hepy
16. Dewamutef
17. Amset
18. Maa
19. Asar (Osiris)
20. Sejem
21. Jehuty (Thoth)
22. Maat
23. Anpu
24. Qeftenu (Baba)
25. Khnemu
26. Benu
27. Ammit (Set's minion)
28. Serqet
29. Meskhent
30. Henty (Mery)



The Perpetual Solar Calendar Converted to Gregorian Dates

The following chart holds for all years.

Gregorian February 29 serves as Lovers' Leap Day (Henty Day), the 6th Epagomenal Day.

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Epa.
Day 1	07/26 1L	08/25 1P	09/24 1T	10/24 1W	11/23 1L	12/23 1P	01/22 1T	02/21 1W	03/23 1L	04/22 1P	05/22 1T	06/21 2W	07/21 1E
Day 2	07/27 2L	08/26 2P	09/25 2T	10/25 2W	11/24 2L	12/24 2P	01/23 2T	02/22 2W	03/24 2L	04/23 2P	05/23 2T	06/22 2W	07/22 2E
Day 3	07/28 3L	08/27 3P	09/26 3T	10/26 3W	11/25 3L	12/25 3P	01/24 3T	02/23 3W	03/25 3L	04/24 3P	05/24 3T	06/23 3W	07/23 3E
Day 4	07/29 4L	08/28 4P	09/27 4T	10/27 4W	11/26 4L	12/26 4P	01/25 4T	02/24 4W	03/26 4L	04/25 4P	05/25 4T	06/24 4W	07/24 4E
Day 5	07/30 5L	08/29 5P	09/28 5T	10/28 5W	11/27 5L	12/27 5P	01/26 5T	02/25 5W	03/27 5L	04/26 5P	05/26 5T	06/25 5W	07/25 5E
Day 6	07/31 6L	08/30 6P	09/29 6T	10/29 6W	11/28 6L	12/28 6P	01/27 6T	02/26 6W	03/28 6L	04/27 6P	05/27 6T	06/26 6W	
Day 7	08/01 7L	08/31 7P	09/30 7T	10/30 7W	11/29 7L	12/29 7P	01/28 7T	02/27 7W	03/29 7L	04/28 7P	05/28 7T	06/27 7W	
Day 8	08/02 8L	09/01 8P	10/01 8T	10/31 8W	11/30 8L	12/30 8P	01/29 8T	02/28 8W	03/30 8L	04/29 8P	05/29 8T	06/28 8W	
Day 9	08/03 9L	09/02 9P	10/02 9T	11/01 9W	12/01 9L	12/31 9P	01/30 9T	03/01 9W	03/31 9L	04/30 9P	05/30 9T	06/29 9W	
Day 10	08/04 10L	09/03 10P	10/03 10T	11/02 10W	12/02 10L	01/01 10P	01/31 10T	03/02 10W	04/01 10L	05/01 10P	05/31 10T	06/30 10W	
Day 11	08/05 1W	09/04 1L	10/04 1P	11/03 1T	12/03 1W	01/02 1L	02/01 1P	03/03 1T	04/02 1W	05/02 1L	06/01 1P	07/01 1T	
Day 12	08/06 2W	09/05 2L	10/05 2P	11/04 2T	12/04 2W	01/03 2L	02/02 2P	03/04 2T	04/03 2W	05/03 2L	06/02 2P	07/02 2T	
Day 13	08/07 3W	09/06 3L	10/06 3P	11/05 3T	12/05 3W	01/04 3L	02/03 3P	03/05 3T	04/04 3W	05/04 3L	06/03 3P	07/03 3T	
Day 14	08/08 4W	09/07 4L	10/07 4P	11/06 4T	12/06 4W	01/05 4L	02/04 4P	03/06 4T	04/05 4W	05/05 4L	06/04 4P	07/04 4T	
Day 15	08/09 5W	09/08 5L	10/08 5P	11/07 5T	12/07 5W	01/06 5L	02/05 5P	03/07 5T	04/06 5W	05/06 5L	06/05 5P	07/05 5T	
Day 16	08/10 6W	09/09 6L	10/09 6P	11/08 6T	12/08 6W	01/07 6L	02/06 6P	03/08 6T	04/07 6W	05/07 6L	06/06 6P	07/06 6T	
Day 17	08/11 7W	09/10 7L	10/10 7P	11/09 7T	12/09 7W	01/08 7L	02/07 7P	03/09 7T	04/08 7W	05/08 7L	06/07 7P	07/07 7T	
Day 18	08/12 8W	09/11 8L	10/11 8P	11/10 8T	12/10 8W	01/09 8L	02/08 8P	03/10 8T	04/09 8W	05/09 8L	06/08 8P	07/08 8T	
Day 19	08/13 9W	09/12 9L	10/12 9P	11/11 9T	12/11 9W	01/10 9L	02/09 9P	03/11 9T	04/10 9W	05/10 9L	06/09 9P	07/09 9T	
Day 20	08/14 10W	09/13 10L	10/13 10P	11/12 10T	12/12 10W	01/11 10L	02/10 10P	03/12 10T	04/11 10W	05/11 10L	06/10 10P	07/10 10T	
Day 21	08/15 1T	09/14 1W	10/14 1L	11/13 1P	12/13 1T	01/12 1W	02/11 1L	03/13 1P	04/12 1T	05/12 1W	06/11 1L	07/11 1P	
Day 22	08/16 2T	09/15 2W	10/15 2L	11/14 2P	12/14 2T	01/13 2W	02/12 2L	03/14 2P	04/13 2T	05/13 2W	06/12 2L	07/12 2P	
Day 23	08/17 3T	09/16 3W	10/16 3L	11/15 3P	12/15 3T	01/14 3W	02/13 3L	03/15 3P	04/14 3T	05/14 3W	06/13 3L	07/13 3P	
Day 24	08/18 4T	09/17 4W	10/17 4L	11/16 4P	12/16 4T	01/15 4W	02/14 4L	03/16 4P	04/15 4T	05/15 4W	06/14 4L	07/14 4P	
Day 25	08/19 5T	09/18 5W	10/18 5L	11/17 5P	12/17 5T	01/16 5W	02/15 5L	03/17 5P	04/16 5T	05/16 5W	06/15 5L	07/15 5P	
Day 26	08/20 6T	09/19 6W	10/19 6L	11/18 6P	12/18 6T	01/17 6W	02/16 6L	03/18 6P	04/17 6T	05/17 6W	06/16 6L	07/16 6P	
Day 27	08/21 7T	09/20 7W	10/20 7L	11/19 7P	12/19 7T	01/18 7W	02/17 7L	03/19 7P	04/18 7T	05/18 7W	06/17 7L	07/17 7P	
Day 28	08/22 8T	09/21 8W	10/21 8L	11/20 8P	12/20 8T	01/19 8W	02/18 8L	03/20 8P	04/19 8T	05/19 8W	06/18 8L	07/18 8P	
Day 29	08/23 9T	09/22 9W	10/22 9L	11/21 9P	12/21 9T	01/20 9W	02/19 9L	03/21 9P	04/20 9T	05/20 9W	06/19 9L	07/19 9P	
Day 30	08/24 10T	09/23 10W	10/23 10L	11/22 10P	12/22 10T	01/21 10W	02/20 10L	03/22 10P	04/21 10T	05/21 10W	06/20 10L	07/20 10P	

The Trumps for the Lunar Months



Lunar Month 1
Thoth
Tekh

Lunar Month 2
Min-Mut
Menkhet

Lunar Month 3
Hathor
Het-Heru

Lunar Month 4
Osiris
Neheb-Kau



Lunar Month 5
Nephtys
Shefbedet

Lunar Month 6
Isis
Rekeh Wer

Lunar Month 7
Nut
Rekeh Nejes

Lunar Month 8
Renenet
Renenutet



Lunar Month 9
Ma'at
Khensu

Lunar Month 10
Khenty-Khard
Khenty-Khat

Lunar Month 11
Sekhmet
Apet-hemet

Lunar Month 12
[Mesut] Ra
Wepet Renpet

The Lunar Months and the Cycle of the Egyptian Year

The Solar Calendar serves primarily as the Civil Calendar, and the Lunar Calendar serves primarily as a Festival Calendar. Civil Holidays and celebrations of the Solstices and Equinoxes follow the Solar Calendar. Other holidays and festivals follow the Lunar Calendar.

1. Thoth as the High Priest starts the year as the Nile flood begins. He presides over the New Year celebration. Thoth designs the whole system and records how it performs.
2. The blue Min-Mut card represents the height of the Nile Inundation.
3. The Hathor month represents the retreat of the Nile and the fields ready for planting.
4. Osiris represents the planting and sprouting of the crops.

5. Nephthys represents the nurturing of the crops.
6. Isis represents the crops maturing.
7. Nut represents the grain fruiting in the crops.
8. Renenutet represents the harvest gathered in.
9. Khensu represents transporting the grain to the silos and tallying it.
10. Khenty-*khat* represents the sun as a young child.
11. Sekhmet (Ra's Queen and his Power) represents the Eye of Ra waxing strong in the summer.
12. Mesut Ra represents Horus Ra as the patriarch gathering his children (Mesut) for the New Year celebration. He will then retreat and let them play their roles.

The Egyptian New Year starts at the first New Moon after the Epagomenal Days. In this version of the calendar all days between the end of the Epagomenal Days and the New Moon are considered Thoth Days on the Lunar Calendar. Sometimes there are only a few Thoth Days, but generally every 3 years they constitute an intercalary month. In 2009 the Chinese add an intercalary 5th month, so their "7th" Lunar Month is actually the 8th New Moon of 2009. The month of Thoth begins on July 22, which is on the second Epagomenal Day and therefore falls before the Solar New Year. Thus, we must wait until the next New Moon on August 20 to begin the Egyptian Lunar New Year, and we end up with two Thoth months in 2009.

The Trump Days of the Perpetual Lunar Month



The above chart is the traditional Egyptian Senet Game Board Layout. This Game Board was also a Lunar-Solar Calendar as well as a sacred temple containing all the major archetypal principles of life. The Trump Days of the Lunar Month begin with Thoth at the top and proceed to the right across the top row. Then they continue from right to left on the middle row, and finish the month from left to right on the bottom row. This was the usual path of play during the Game of Senet. The final two squares on the bottom row represented the 29th and 30th days of the month.

Below are charts for the Lunar months of the years 2010-2012.

Gregorian-Lunar Calendar Conversion Table of 2010 (Geng-yin – year of the Tiger)



Gregorian date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Solar terms
Jan Lunar date	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	12th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Moderate Cold: 5 Severe Cold: 20
Feb Lunar date	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1st Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Spring Commences: 4 Spring Showers: 19			
Mar Lunar date	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2nd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Insects Waken: 6 Vernal Equinox: 21
Apr Lunar date	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3rd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Bright & Clear: 5 Corn Rain: 20	
May Lunar date	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Summer Commences: 6 Corn Forms: 21
Jun Lunar date	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Corn on Ear: 6 Summer Solstice: 21	
Jul Lunar date	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Moderate Heat: 7 Great Heat: 23
Aug Lunar date	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Autumn Commences: 7 End of Heat: 23
Sep Lunar date	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	8th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	White Dew: 8 Autumnal Equinox: 23	
Oct Lunar date	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Cold Dew: 8 Frost: 23
Nov Lunar date	25	26	27	28	29	10th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Winter Commences: 7 Light Snow: 22	
Dec Lunar date	26	27	28	29	30	11th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Heavy Snow: 7 Winter Solstice: 22

Remarks : 1. Represent the first day of the Lunar month 2. Sundays are in red

Gregorian-Lunar Calendar Conversion Table of 2011 (Xin-mao year of the Rabbit)



Gregorian date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Solar Terms
Jan Lunar date	27	28	29	12th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Moderate Cold : 6 Severe Cold : 20
Feb Lunar date	29	30	1st Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Spring Commences : 4 Spring Showers : 19			
Mar Lunar date	27	28	29	30	2nd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Insects Waken : 6 Vernal Equinox : 21
Apr Lunar date	28	29	3rd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Bright & Clear : 5 Corn Rain : 20	
May Lunar date	29	30	4th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Summer Commences : 6 Corn Forms : 21
Jun Lunar date	30	5th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Corn on Ear : 6 Summer Solstice : 22	
Jul Lunar date	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6th Lunar Month	Moderate Heat : 7 Great Heat : 23	
Aug Lunar date	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7th Lunar Month	Autumn Commences : 8 End of Heat : 23		
Sep Lunar date	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	8th Lunar Month	White Dew : 8 Autumnal Equinox : 23				
Oct Lunar date	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9th Lunar Month	Cold Dew : 8 Frost : 24				
Nov Lunar date	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	10th Lunar Month	Winter Commences : 8 Light Snow : 23						
Dec Lunar date	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	11th Lunar Month	Heavy Snow : 7 Winter Solstice : 22						

Remarks : 1. Represent the first day of the Lunar month 2. Sundays are in red



Gregorian-Lunar Calendar Conversion Table of 2012 (Ren-chen year of the Dragon)

Gregorian date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Solar Terms	
Jan Lunar date	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1st Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Moderate Cold : 6 Severe Cold : 21	
Feb Lunar date	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2nd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Spring Commences : 4 Spring Showers : 19		
Mar Lunar date	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3rd Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Insects Waken : 5 Vernal Equinox : 20	
Apr Lunar date	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Bright & Clear : 4 Com Rain : 20		
May Lunar date	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Summer Commences : 5 Com Forms : 20	
Jun Lunar date	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Corn on Ear : 5 Summer Solstice : 21	
Jul Lunar date	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Moderate Heat : 7 Great Heat : 22	
Aug Lunar date	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	8th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Autumn Commences : 7 End of Heat : 23
Sep Lunar date	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	9th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	White Dew : 7 Autumnal Equinox : 22		
Oct Lunar date	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	10th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Cold Dew : 8 Frost : 23
Nov Lunar date	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	11th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Winter Commences : 7 Light Snow : 22		
Dec Lunar date	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	12th Lunar Month	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Heavy Snow : 7 Winter Solstice : 21

Remarks: 1. Represent the first day of the Lunar month 2. Sundays are in red

For more such charts go to: <http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/time/conversion.htm>.

The Days of the Week in the Perpetual Lunar Calendar



Khat	Ka	Sekhem	Ab
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11
Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18
Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25



Ren	Ba	Khaybet	Aakh
Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	
Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	
Day 19	Day 20	Day 21	
Day 26	Day 27	Day 28	Day 29



Min-Mut Day 30

The days of the Week perpetually follow the Lunar Calendar. They provide a seven-day week that always matches the phases of the moon. There is one week for each quarter of the moon. At the end of the month the dark moon phase has 1 or two extra days that provide a long weekend for rest or for celebrating an extended New Moon festival. The usual five-day work-week with a two-day weekend can be followed for all of the month except for the New Moon period. The two adjacent “Earth” days form the usual two-day weekend.

The Solar Calendar has 10-day Decans instead of 7-day Weeks. Each Solar Month has exactly 30 Days that form 3 Decans. The elements alternate in such a way that four months form a complete round. This defines an Egyptian traditional season. Of course, we can divide the year into four seasons of three months each just as easily. The Solar Months follow the traditional Solstices and Equinoxes defined astronomically, unlike the currently fashionable Gregorian calendar that does not align to anything in nature. At the end of the Solar Year is a set of five Epagomenal Days that keeps the Solar Year aligned with the astronomical year. For convenience we insert the Henty Lovers’ Leap Day to coincide with February 29 in the Gregorian calendar because this has been so widely adopted. The first day of the first month of the solar year always begins on Gregorian July 26 and is the Ace of Lotuses (☰ Mu = Pure Awareness, Unconditional Love). Gregorian New Year’s Day is always the 10 of Plumes (☰ Pet = Heaven).