

## Alpenland & Altaitalia hinterland Archives

Archivio Storico Geografico Civico  
Diplomatico Alpino e Cisaipino

*abridged from the "Report on Alps and Altaitalia early jurisdiction"  
official Record by The Committee of Alpine free States and Altaitalia representative acting Committee as presented to  
Den Haag Conference on UNPO the august 3<sup>rd</sup> 1991 courtesy [www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu](http://www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu)*

# TWELFTHS

*diagram by 12 and 13 days using linear or non-add-up criterion*

On this twelve-day diagram we have almost completed an ethnomathematical survey of all the basic numbers, created to synchronise the 2+2 equinoxes and solstices. However, these are not the numbers that rule the days of the task and work or doings, which revolve around the years on another level, despite are interrupted sometime by the festivals of the 51 totem poles we have already roughly described. We have not even synchronised these 51 numbers, but have only described their position (or Date) on a timekeeping diagram.

Here are the twelve standard days that are anchored or moored on totem poles, i.e. festivals or named rituals and proverbs. Note that distances of 56 days are always counted by five series of twelve numbers, while four series of twelve days builds a month of  $40+7=45$  or 46 days, but not 47 because ...a season has two months of  $40+7=46$  days, or 40 days of task and doings plus 7 of rest and holidays, in a linear or non-add-up mode, where the last of 40 days is even the first day of the seven resting days, always with a total of 46 true days.

So, being the season of two months, you have  $46+46=91$  and not 92 days, or  $45+46=91$  while the last day of the first month is the first day of the second month of course, that is: every month always has 45 days, plus one in between, no matter if of work or holiday. Two of these month are in spring, summer, autumn, not in winter where both months always have  $40+7=46$  days... because here the day "in between" will be the Bis day in a leap year only, with a total of one time a true month of  $40+7=47$  days every four years.

Counting twelve days in these months of 45/46 days, it turns easy to remember timekeeping when some seasons do not have so many totem poles to... remember. So every season could count twice 01 12 23 34 45 46 where days from 40<sup>th</sup> to 46<sup>th</sup> will always be for rest & holidays.

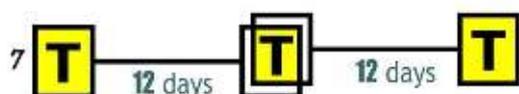
Computing these 8 months by  $40+7$  days and 51 festivals, we have:  $40 \times 8 = 320$  working days, but 43 totem poles are interspersed within, and so  $320 - 43 = 277$  true working days, holidays or resting days are  $4 \times 5 = 20$  every 1<sup>st</sup> month, and  $4 \times 6 = 24$  every 2<sup>nd</sup> month plus one in winter = 45 incorporating 8 festivals anyway, and so  $45 + 43 = 88$  days of true holidays against 277 working.

At the bottom of this diagram is a summary of main distances in this rural Calendar, out of the numbers that could be a wreck or a monument of primitive synchronizations, described later.

# Perennial Totems & Festivals by 12/13 DAYS

Distances between **51** markers and Festivals, or Totem poles, in our rural Calendar are  $7+11+7+5+1=31$  ways to sum up **56** days, or **57** days and  $56+9=64$  not 65 days, here [E] the main **ephemeris** [T] the **Totem poles** [d] some of 48 **dummy poles** or pickets. diagram by Mario Venturini **Alpenland & Altaïtalia hinterland Archives** [www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu](http://www.altaitalianationalarchives.eu)

distances by straight twelfths have two Totem poles and are ever coupled by a non-add-up mode: that is 12 are coupled to other 12



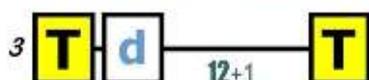
there are seven (7) twelfths in winter with ten (10) Totem poles totalling by dec 2<sup>nd</sup> santa Bibiana to dec 13<sup>th</sup> santa Lucia until Natal Pas dun Gal dec 24<sup>th</sup> by dec 26<sup>th</sup> san Steven to jan 6<sup>th</sup> La Befana until jan 17<sup>th</sup> san Tantòni by jan 23<sup>rd</sup> santa Emerenziana to feb 3<sup>rd</sup> san Biaas (first day of leap year) and by feb 3<sup>rd</sup> san Biaas to feb 14<sup>th</sup> san Valentino until feb 25<sup>th</sup> santa Walburg



twelve summer days with a Totem pole and an Ephemeric by La Madelèna july 22<sup>nd</sup> to august 2<sup>nd</sup> on the last day of Sun maximum delay to scheduled time of noon (commenced on july 19<sup>th</sup>)

note that: by "non-add-up" mode, the twelfth day of a series is even the first day of the following series, id est  $12+12=23$  days (not 24) now fiftysix numbers by "non-add-up" mode or "linear" mode contains five twelfths, id est  $12+12+12+12+12=56$  days (not 60 days)

distances by 12 long days or 12+1 days have two Totem poles (two festivals) but one of them is on thirteenth day



there are 4 distances by 12+1 days (two in winter and two in spring) by november 25<sup>th</sup> (santa Caterina) to december 7<sup>th</sup> La Minima by march 1<sup>st</sup> (Chalandamarz) to march 13<sup>th</sup> Tredesin by marzo 13<sup>th</sup> (Tredezin) to march 25<sup>th</sup> La Nunciata



the twelfth of san Tantòni starts and ends by a festival on the thirteenth day: by january 17<sup>th</sup> san Tantòni to january 28 (or january 29 the first of 3+3 days of Mærla)

distances by 13 straight days marks out two festivals (or Totem poles) that are adjacent to 13 days



four distances by 13 days between two Totem poles by october 29<sup>th</sup> until november 10<sup>th</sup> between san Simoon and san Martin by 12<sup>th</sup> until november 24<sup>th</sup> between san Martin and santa Caterina by 11<sup>th</sup> until august 23<sup>rd</sup> between san Lowreens and san Bertulamee by 16<sup>th</sup> until september 28<sup>th</sup> between L'Ottava (eight days ahead autumnal equinox) and san Michee



two distances by 13 days from Totem poles to a day ahead Totem poles by october 15<sup>th</sup> santa Teresa until october 27<sup>th</sup> ahead of san Simoon by june 11<sup>th</sup> san Barnabam until june 23<sup>rd</sup> ahead of san Giowan



a distance by 13 days between a holiday and a Totem pole by june 17<sup>th</sup> the last of 6 holidays between last month of spring and first month of summer and going to june 29<sup>th</sup> san Peder Totem pole



a distance by 13 days from a holiday and going to a day ahead of a Totem pole by july 28<sup>th</sup> first of 5 holidays between two summer months until august 9<sup>th</sup> ahead of san Lowreens

there are even 12 short days or  $6+6=11$  days in summer by non-add-up mode



twelve short days distance by  $6+6=11$  not 12 days and three (3) Totem poles by san Lowreens august 10<sup>th</sup> to middle day of 3<sup>rd</sup> Camporella (15<sup>th</sup>) going to san Bernard august 20<sup>th</sup>

DISTANCES are [  $7+1 = 8$  twelfths pair ] plus [ one short twelfth or uneven as  $6+6=11$  by non-add-up mode ] twelve are the thirteenths, as [  $3+1 = 4$   $12+1=13$  long days ] e [  $6+2 = 8$  straight thirteenths ] and [  $12 \times 30 = 360+5$  days as straight twelfths ] and [  $12 \times 33 = 364+1$  days non-add-up twelfths not 363 o 396 ] every year [  $4+1+2 = 7$  fiftysixths pair ] and [  $3+1+3+1+2+1 = 11$  short fiftysixths or uneven ] [ two are 57 days long by  $57+9+57$  ] [  $2+2+1+1+1 = 7$  long fiftysixths ] and [  $1+1+1+2 = 5$  elongated fiftysixths by  $56+9=64$  days not 65 ] [  $13+13 = 26$  fiftysixths by Rotation from san Biaas (february 3<sup>rd</sup>) to La Candelora (february 2<sup>nd</sup>) four years after ]