

I long for peace of mind... a stillness,
a reign of rest and relaxation,
spaciousness for seedling thoughts
to venture from air into light,
where meditations become
luminous in flight.

Jon/Æon

Calendar Design & Photography
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Carnival in Venice Æon Figure 8 Calendar

April 2009 -March 2010

Photography
by Jon/Æon



"Fantômes de Versalle,
Carnevale di Venezia"
Bubblewrap Costumes
by Tim Dey

2009 APRIL



Æon's Figure 8 Calendar



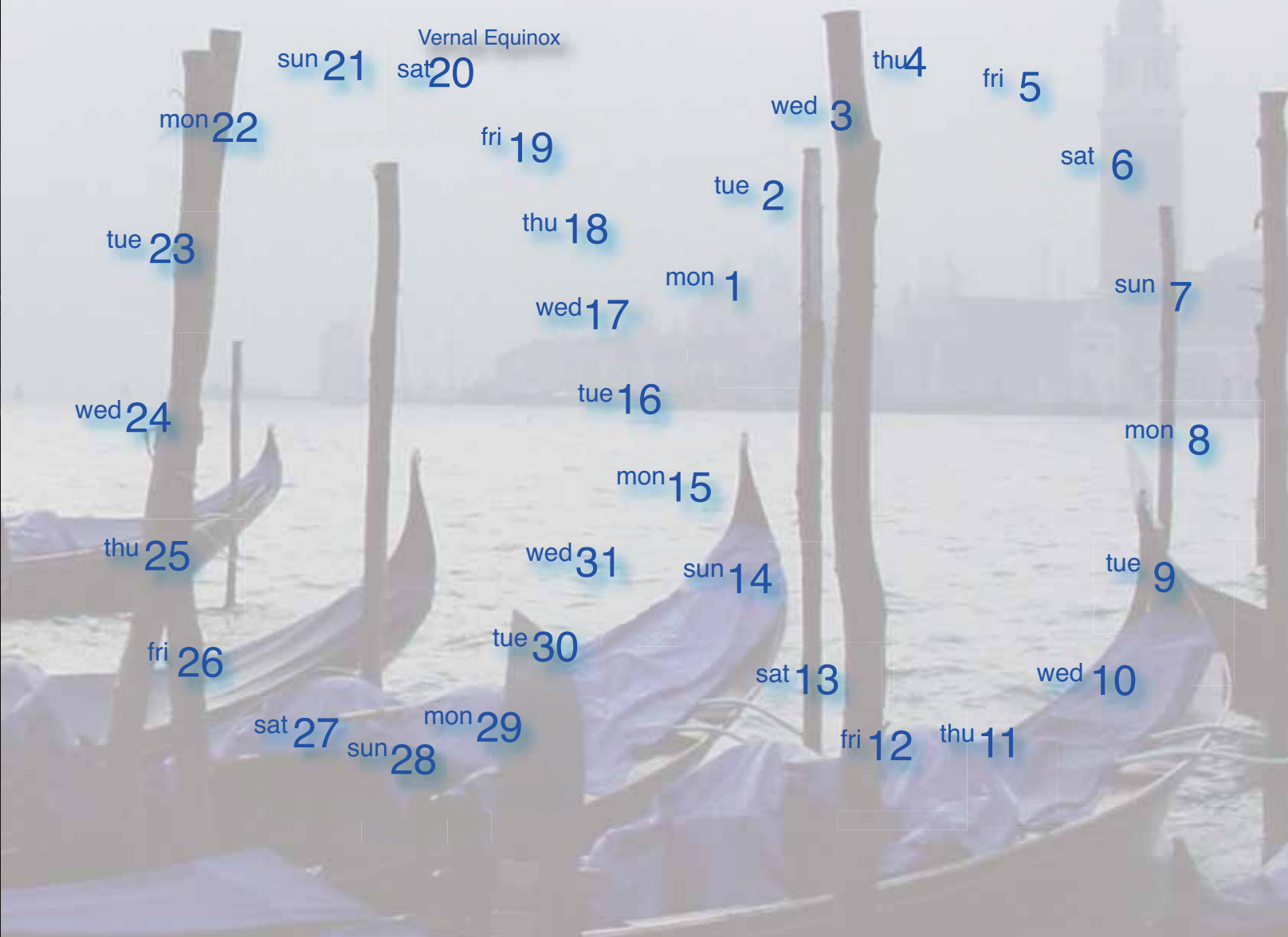
2009 MAY



Æon's Figure 8 Calendar



2010 MARCH



Æon's Figure 8 Calendar

Æon Figure 8 Carnival in Venice Calendar

"With Jon/Æon everything happens at several times its usual intensity. Colors are brighter, light is more brilliant, people more radiant, time seems suspended, vitality becomes immense, with a great sense of elation, fun, possibility, limitlessness and freedom."

Norman Bryson
Professor of Art History
University of California San Diego

Jon/Æon's Figure 8 Calendars offer an innovation in the representation of time, a transformation of the blocks of days and months into a seamless flow chart mapped on the design of a figure 8 ...time's symbol for infinity.

Figure 8 Calendars are easy to use as the dates and days of the week correspond with the standard calendar and the innovative design offers more available area for notations.

Figure 8 Calendars frees New Years Day from a wintry exile imposed by Julius Caesar and the Catholic Church, and welcomes New Years Day's return to its origin on the first day of Spring.

In synchronization with the Earth's seasons, many millions of people, in cultures worldwide, still celebrate the beginning of the new year on March 20, as in the Figure 8 Calendars.

ÆON Calendars are published by
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Rome's Shell Game of Time

The New Year starts on January 1, right? That's true now, but the convention of celebrating New Year's Day on January 1 is a relatively recent affair. For most of its history the West followed a different tradition, with the New Year commencing at the time of the Spring Equinox, around March 21.

Throughout the middle Ages, March was when the new cycle of time began, following the natural rhythm of the seasons. It was a tradition whose roots went back to the oldest calendars in recorded history: the ancient Hindus, the Persians, the Babylonians—all these cultures viewed the year in the same way.

Then something happened. It happened first in Rome, where for centuries the Roman Catholic church had been wrestling with the problem of defining its own calendar of Feast Days and high holidays, which in the absence of clearly established principles tended to 'drift' to an eventually alarming degree (Easter was the most unstable of all).

The solution was to adopt a new calendar, based on the precedent established by Julius Caesar—and in the Julian calendar the New Year kicked off in January, the month dedicated to the double-faced deity Janus, one face looking backwards into the old year and one face looking forward into the new.

In 1582, Pope Gregory issued a Papal decree requiring adoption and observance of the new, "Gregorian" calendar by all countries and individuals with allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church. Those who did not abide by the change were ridiculed as APRIL FOOLS, targets for the wit of those who found amusement in sending foolish gifts or in ceremonies of mockery on the first of April.

One by one, the Catholic nations of Europe followed Rome's orders: Venice, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Portugal, France – all these had changed over to the Roman system by 1600. Protestant countries dragged their feet for over a century (Sweden, Scotland and

the Netherlands were the last to join). But even they finally gave in, and by 1700 Pope Gregory's calendar had become the standard throughout the west. And not only the West: Japan (1875), China (1912 & 1925) and other Asian countries adopted the Gregorian system in conjunction with the traditional calendar of their cultures.

Thus it came to pass that the year as defined by the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar – and then the Papacy—became the standard for the whole modern world. Quite a victory for Rome! Yet it is worth remembering that things were not always this way, and that many cultures commence the year at the Vernal Equinox (true for the Islamic calendar, for Nepal, Myanmar, Bahá'í, and throughout India). The Spring New Year is in fact still being celebrated by billions of people around the world.

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