



## Alpenland & Altaitalia hinterland Archives

Archivio Storico Geografico Civico  
Diplomatico Alpino e Cisalpino

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)

# PENTAETERIKOI

How we count by twelve

The criterion of "duodecimal" count (by series of twelve) in Alpina and Altaitalia rural Calendar appears in this diagram compared with Roman "nundinal" criterion (by series of nine) and with Greek "pentaeterikoi" criterion (by series of five) in use thousands years ago, before Numa and Olympia. All these three systems feature a "non-add-up" mode, where the first number of a series is the last number ending the preceding series, for instance  $12+12=23$  and not 24 days for the Lumbard language,  $9+9=17$  and not 18 for the Romans,  $5+5=9$  and not 10 by Greeks. These three counts are arranged by 56 or 57 numbers in the same way being twelve as  $12 \times 5 = 56$  not 60 days, nine as  $9 \times 7 = 57$  not 63 days, five as  $5 \times 14 = 57$  not 70 (years) like this...

duodecimal

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
12 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 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

nundinal

A B C D E F G H A B C D E F G H A B C D E F G H A B C D E F G H A B C D E F G H A B C D E F G H A  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
12 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 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57

pentaeterikoi

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1  
12 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 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57

Please note that the duodecimal series restarts from the number one after every 56<sup>th</sup> while the nundinal and pentaeterikoi series, when restarting from the number one (hence from "A" vowel) always overlap the number 57, in fact always counting by 56<sup>th</sup> numbers. These three systems always count by fifty-sixth numbers using three very different types of count, three diverse mathematical mentalities. Anyway, in these three Calendars, this "non-add-up" or overlapping system is not compulsory but seems used "ad hoc" only if useful: Romans before Numa used it to count Bis day every three years, when Lumbards used it to count various distances in the Calendar, but never Bis day.

5 YEARS BY 14 TIMES = 57 (NOT 70)

# PENTAETERIKOI

The FIVE YEARS CYCLE

into Olympia Ancient Calendar

9 DAYS BY 7 TIMES = 57 (NOT 63)

# NUNDINAL

The NINE DAYS CYCLE

into Romans Ancient Calendar

12 DAYS BY 5 TIMES = 56 (NOT 60)

# DUODECIMAL

The TWELVE DAYS CYCLE

into Alpine and Cisalpine Ancient Rural Calendar

a cura di Mario Venturini © 1986  
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50	6	50	2B	50	2
51	7	51	3C	51	3
52	8	52	4D	52	4
53	9	53	5E	53	15
54	10	54	6F	54	2
55	11	55	7G	55	3
56	12	56	8H	56	4
1	1	57	9A	57	5
2	2	2	B2	2	2
3	3	3	C3	3	13
4	4	4	D4	4	4
5	5	5	1E5	5	15
6	6	6	F6	6	2
7	7	7	G7	7	32
8	8	8	H8	8	4
9	9	9	1A9	9	51
10	10	10	2B	10	2
11	11	11	3C	11	33
12	12	12	4D	12	4
13	2	13	5E2	13	15
14	3	14	6F	14	2
15	4	15	7G	15	34
16	5	16	8H	16	4
17	6	17	9A1	17	51
18	7	18	B2	18	2
19	8	19	C3	19	53
20	9	20	D4	20	4
21	10	21	3E5	21	15
22	11	22	F6	22	2
23	12	23	G7	23	36
24	2	24	H8	24	4
25	3	25	1A9	25	51
26	4	26	2B	26	2
27	5	27	3C	27	73
28	6	28	4D	28	4
29	7	29	5E4	29	15
30	8	30	6F	30	2
31	9	31	7G	31	38
32	10	32	8H	32	4
33	11	33	9A1	33	51
34	12	34	B2	34	2
35	2	35	C3	35	93
36	3	36	D4	36	4
37	4	37	5E5	37	15
38	5	38	F6	38	2
39	6	39	G7	39	310
40	7	40	H8	40	4
41	8	41	1A9	41	51
42	9	42	2B	42	2
43	10	43	3C	43	113
44	11	44	4D	44	4
45	12	45	5E6	45	15
46	2	46	6F	46	2
47	3	47	7G	47	312
48	4	48	8H	48	4
49	5	49	9A1	49	51
50	6	50	B2	50	2
51	7	51	C3	51	133
52	8	52	D4	52	4
53	9	53	7E5	53	15
54	10	54	F6	54	2
55	11	55	G7	55	314
56	12	56	H8	56	4
1	1	57	1A9	57	51
2	2	2	2B	2	2
3	3	3	3C	3	3

## HOW WE COUNT BY TWELVE

PENTAETERIKOI is the cycle of **Olympiad games** recurring every four years...

in fact the cycle re-start on the fifth year (5) ever, or all "five years" are connected by overlapping their **first** year on the **fifth** year of preceding cycle.

This same "non-add-up" use, being a "linear" count, appear into ancient Roman Calendar, **before** Numa anyway not forgotten when ruling Julius Caesar, but counting by nine (9) not by five... and named NUNDINALE being by nine days long.

The system is typical of prehistory and is used by Lumbard rural Calendar again today counting by twelve (12) named DUODECIMAL into **hinterland** of Alps & Altaitalia.

These numbers are in the Aubrey pits of Stonehenge while "codini" claims that number **56** is fortuitous, because the pits ...are for flowers in those graveyards.

By Aurignacian era, about 30.000 years ago there is a **runic stick** by a wolf bone, found in Dolni Vestonice, Moravia, carved with 30+25=55+2Bis=57 notches and could be a memorandum of these numbers because Greeks ad Romans ever completed their series of 5 and 9 reaching **57** total.

NUNDINAL into Roman Calendar is an eight days **differenziale** of "ottoggiorni" with nine alphabetic numbers **ABCDEFGHI**A totalling **fiftyseven** days, and numbering an extra day every three years, commencing this cycle on first day of march ever.

The letter **A** is used as a *legal period* by 9+9=17 not 18 days to warrant decrees, comitia, elections, sentences etc. on market days ever, recurring on **first** day of march by fourth year only, so incorporating an extra day ... being the **366°** of the leap year, and totalling 365+365+366=**1096** days in three years.

Around twelve years, the letter **A** launched on 1st march of the first year reach the **57<sup>th</sup>** day when the *festival of Terminalia* reach day **56** after twelve years...

here the Pontifex Maximum order to recede the letter **A** from **57<sup>th</sup>** to **fifty-sixth** day, omitting the last of 4 extra days (along 12 years) so totalling 1096+1096+1096+1095=**4383** true solar days and restart on march a new 3+3+3+3=12 years cycle.

DUODECIMAL system into Lumbard rural Calendar is used by the last twelfth day being the first of the following twelve days,

this "non-add-up" mode is useful in the matematical build of our 51 Totem: where the **56** days are incorporating one extra day every four years, by 56x13+56x13=**1456** days, plus "three (+3) days d'la Mæria" and so 1456+3+3=**1461** solar days (not 1462) totalling **4383** true solar days.

The diagram shows that all number **9** with the **A** by Romans are coupled ever to number **5** by Greeks... while our Villanovan twelve days are coupled only on **first** and **fortyfifth** number, that is the length of the eight months, two every season, by 47+7=46 days (not 47) that are 40 days of task and 7 days of rest even if 46+46=**91** not 92 every season.

by Mario Venturini

## HOW WE COUNT BY TWELVE

The carved stick of **Dolni Vestonice** could have **55** or **56** notches, but are terminated on the 25th notch and this allow to count by **fifty-sixths**

beginning by **57** into **nundinal** count of Roman Calendar and into **pentaeterikoi** count of Olympia

anyway ever beginning by **one** in a **Lumbard** or **mailander** Calendar even if by **duodecimal** count that could not be terminated on 25th number

30 30 30  
29 29 29  
28 28 28  
27 27 27  
26 26 26  
25 25 25  
24 24 24  
23 23 23  
22 22 22  
21 21 21  
20 20 20  
19 19 19  
18 18 18  
17 17 17  
16 16 16  
15 15 15  
14 14 14  
13 13 13  
12 12 12  
11 11 11  
10 10 10  
9 9 9  
8 8 8  
7 7 7  
6 6 6  
5 5 5  
4 4 4  
3 3 3  
2 2 2

This Runic stick contains 55 or perhaps 56 notches in two series numbered 1 to 25 and 1 to 30 by Karel Absolon with two long notches on centre that are twice long

57 1 1 57  
56 55 25 56 56

another thin notch exist (n.26) and so we could have  $30 + 26 = 56$  totalling but not  $30 + 25 = 55$  if not by an error.

The two longest notches in fact are two numbers or one number two times anyway these notches are two terminals or the start and the end of this count

where we know that the number 57 is even the first number of 56 numbers

and so the notch n.25 (if not n.26) could be the number 55 or the n.56 but his long terminal will be ever the n.56

being on front of n.57 and so in front of the long terminal n.1 where starts all 56 numbers.

35 5 36  
34 4 35  
33 3 34  
32 2 33  
31 1 32  
26 31

This stick carved on a wolf bone was found on **Dolni Vestonice site** in Moravia 19 august 1936 by Karel Absolon dating over 25.000 years or maybe 30.000 during Last Glacial Maximum well before ending of **Würm glaciation**

the count by fifty-sixths is typical of prehistoric Calendar by Greeks and Romans and is used on **hinterland of Alps and Altaitalia** by Cisalpini Reti Leponti and Liguri montagnard together the Liguri Capillates Veneti Carni Histri Dalmati and Togati during the Villanoviana era.

by Eugenio Mario Venturini (Milano)  
The Committee of Alpenland free States and Altaitalia Representative Acting Committee 1991 den-Haag

