2016+ GEOSOLUNA: August 14, 2015 through August 20, 2017

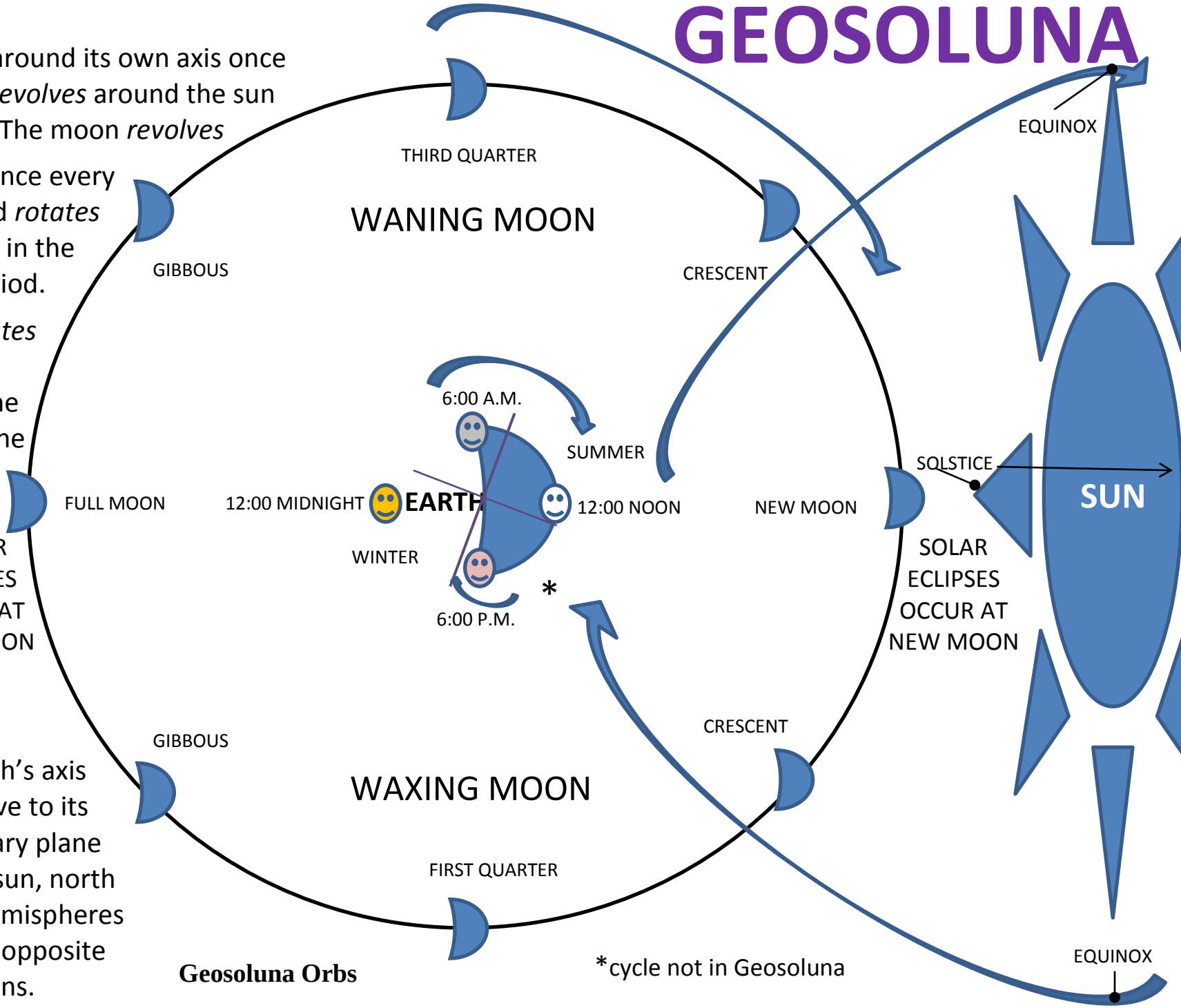
San Blas Mexico Solar-Lunar Calendar with 25 Moon Cycles

Introducing **GEOSOLUNA**, a calendar running simultaneously with the familiar Gregorian dates. Geo-days begin at midnight, the solar year begins on the solstice, and lunar months begin with each dark new moon.

GEOSOLUNA

Earth *rotates* around its own axis once a day. Earth *revolves* around the sun once a year. The moon *revolves* around Earth once every 29.5 days, and *rotates* its own axis in the same period.

Earth's axis gy*rates* every 26,000 years, called the procession of the equinoxes*.



Since Earth's axis tilts relative to its revolutionary plane around the sun, north and south hemispheres experience opposite seasons.

Geosoluna Orbs

*cycle not in Geosoluna

Geosoluna: Combining a Solar Calendar with a Lunar Calendar

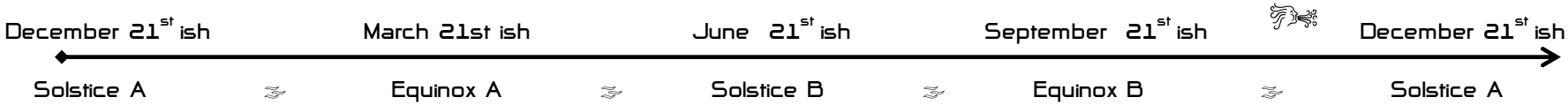
Geosoluna aligns our Earth time and space measurements with the sun and moon in a way currently neglected.

Calendars have been changing through all human history. Ancients predicted seasons using pyramids and stone-circles as calendars.

What is a solar calendar?

One solar year is the time it takes the Earth to *revolve* around the sun from position zero relative to the sun, back to the same position. The solar calendar that we all know is the Gregorian. It measures its years with the passage of the sun from one December solstice to the next, though not acknowledging a solstice for the starting date. The Gregorian calendar ignores the moon, even though we have a division called "month", from the same root word as "moon". Since precise lunar cycles are not used for actual months, then the Gregorian solar year's division into twelve unequal months is simply arbitrarily chosen—a year could be divided into 100 or 4 units, evenly spaced or not.

Gregorian New Year's Day is January first, but that is arbitrarily chosen. As the Earth's axis around which it rotates is tilted from the perpendicular relative to the revolutionary plane, we experience seasons. The seasonal cycles are punctuated by four solar-geo events: solstice A, equinox A, solstice B, equinox B. One of these four events makes the best solar New Year's Day. Which one chosen is arbitrary. January first New Year's Day follows about eleven days after northern hemisphere's winter solstice on about December 21st.



One solar year lasts 365.242 days. A Geo-day is one *rotation* of the Earth from position zero facing the sun, back to the same position. A solar year that last 365 days has .242 days left over each year. After four years this accumulates almost an extra day (.242 day x 4 = .968 day). We experience this as leap year day, February 29, inserted *approximately* every four years into our Gregorian calendar.

More than 6,000 years ago, around 4241 BC, the Egyptians had been observing the annual flood cycles of the Nile River. They realized that during this flood, Sirius, the Dog Star, the brightest star seen from the northern hemisphere, rose from the same horizon point once a year in direct alignment with the sun's rising. Disregarding the moon's cycles, they made their calendar to be twelve months of thirty days each, with five days at the end of the year. The New Year began as Sirius rose with the sun. In Egypt, much later, Julius Caesar borrowed this calendar from Cleopatra and took it for modifying in Rome, resulting in the Julian calendar.

Pope Gregory XIII, leader of the Vatican from 1572 to 1585, had been advised that the Julian calendar was not precise. The actual solar year is defined by the duration of time taken by Earth to orbit completely around the sun; 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. At 365 1/4 days, the Julian calendar was too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds per year, meaning that the New Year day would cycle through all the seasons in 1,460 years. Gregory was informed that over the centuries the equinox had slid by 10 days away from the appointed 21st day of March. This date was fixed as the vernal equinox by the first council of Nicaea in the year 325, the same council that had decided to accept the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

To fix the problem, Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar, named for him. Folks in Spain and Portugal went to bed on October 4, 1582 and woke up the next morning on October 15, 1582. To reconcile future differences, the Gregorian calendar omitted leap year day, February 29, from the years ending in two zeros, except for every fourth hundredth year. For example, in the years 1600 and

2000 we did not omit February 29 but they will in the year 2100 as they did in 1900. A child born on February 29, 1896 did not celebrate a birthday again on February 29th until eight years later. France, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia adopted the Gregorian calendar in December of 1582. In 1582, New Year's Day came on March 25th as it did in previous years. Until this time, the Catholic Church had rejected January first as the first day of the New Year because that date was a Roman choice based on pagan beliefs, though the pagan names for days and months were still assimilated in the Gregorian calendar. Starting 1583, the Pope began January 1 as New Year's Day.

Protestant England did not want to do what the Pope said in 1582. People in London woke up to October 5th the same day that citizens of Rome woke up to October 15th. Almost two centuries later, in 1751, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, introduced a bill to the English Parliament to adopt the New Style calendar. He avoided calling it Gregorian. In 1752, England, as well as the colonies in America, switched their Old Style calendar to the New Style calendar, thus aligning with the equinox and the Catholic nations. On September 2, the English and the Americans went to bed and awoke the next morning to September 14. The public protested in the streets of London, yelling, "Give us back our eleven days!" Britain and America now also switched their New Year's Day from March 25 to January 1, which had some interesting effects on birthday celebrations. For example, George Washington let us believe he was eleven days older that he actually was. New Year's Day shifted from after his birthday to before, plus the eleven days, then George celebrated his birthday on February 22, 1732, as we do today. But he was born February 11, 1731 under the Old Style calendar.

Easter's date is calculated using both sun and moon cycles, and the seven day week. Roman Catholic Easter is celebrated the first Sunday after the first full moon, on or following the March 21st vernal equinox. About seventeen weeks each year of the Gregorian calendar are structured around the church holiday of Easter, thus the whole calendar is. There are a variety of political and religious reasons for keeping our Gregorian calendar, but not enough natural scientific reasons. Changing a society's calendar would be a major paradigm shift, and affecting holidays would be the most offensive to the people most affected.

The ancient Greeks had no weeks. Roman weeks had eight days, which changed to seven. In 1792, the French began using a calendar with only three weeks per month, called "décades", each of ten day lengths. Each year they added five or six extra days to keep in alignment with the sun. On January 1, 1873, as Japan once more began the policy of religious tolerance, they accepted the Gregorian calendar. Shortly before the ending of World War I, January 31, 1918, Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar. In Greece, people went to bed February 15, 1923 and woke up March 1, 1923. Romania accepted the Gregorian calendar on October 1, 1924. In 1929, the Soviet Union threw off the influence of the Christian world by establishing a calendar with five day weeks, four of those days being for work. They used six weeks per month, with five or six extra days added to finish the year. In 1949, China adopted the Gregorian calendar.

A proper solar calendar would include New Year's Day placed arbitrarily upon one solstice or equinox. Gregorian does not do this. In the numerical reckoning of each day, the solar day, being the number of days since the New Year's Day solstice, should be included, which it is not in the Gregorian. Also, the solar year needs to be recognized within each day's numerical reckoning, being how many years that particular calendar has been running since the chosen "Year Zero", as in 2014 for the Gregorian.

What is a lunar calendar? ☾ 

The Gregorian uses the word *month*, which comes from the same root word as *moon*, so naming this Gregorian cycle to be a *month* is an etymological-scientific lie. The Gregorian calendar has about 30.4 days per month on the average, which is not equal to an average of 29.53 days per lunar cycle. A scientifically accurate lunar calendar has months equal one lunar cycle, arbitrarily beginning from one phase, like the new moon—called dark moon in some cultures. If this cycle is divided into four weeks, each week would be an average of

7.3827 days, not possible since one day must count as only “one”. A lunar cycle does have natural divisions, though not even. A calendar can start each week with each of the four lunar phases: {new moon, 1st quarter moon, full moon, 3rd quarter moon}.

Jews, Chinese, Muslims, Hindus, and other cultures use a variety of lunar calendars that start and end months according to the moon, either starting on the dark moon or from the first visible sliver of the new moon, a couple days after the dark moon. Since an even number of lunar months does not align with Earth’s single revolution around the sun, we could adapt by using the same philosophy as the leap year day being added about once every four years. This creates a numerical ***wobble*** on the calendar compared to the accepted inaccurate way. If a calendar does not wobble to coordinate lunar months with solar years, then the lunar calendar cannot be qualified as a solar-lunar calendar. The error would reveal itself as after accumulated years the seasons would wander all the way around the calendar. Because of this, cultures with lunar calendars often need both their traditional calendar as well as the Gregorian solar calendar to cooperate within local and international systems.

What is a solar-lunar calendar?

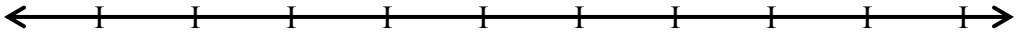
A solar-lunar calendar divides the 365.343 day solar cycle by an average 29.5 days per lunar cycle to show 12.37 lunar cycles per year. The .37 in the 12.37 is a bit more than 1/3 of a month (.333…), so about every three years a 13th month must be added. Occasionally the 13th month must be added after only two years following the previous 13th month.

Around 432 BC, the Babylonians, understanding this basically, but not precisely, adopted the Metonic cycle, named for Meton the astronomer from Athens, Greece. This calendar varied through a nineteen year cycle between twelve and thirteen months, which each started and finished on the new moon. Since that calendar’s predictions did not properly align year lengths with the solstices, the seasons would cycle through all of the months and make farming more confusing. The idea of adding of a 13th month to make a solar-lunar calendar was passed on between cultures.

year 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		common
year 2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		common
year 3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	leap
year 4	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		common
year 5	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61		common
year 6	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	leap
year 7	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		common
year 8	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	leap
year 9	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111		common
year 10	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123		common
year 11	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	leap
year 12	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148		common
year 13	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160		common
year 14	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	leap
year 15	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185		common
year 16	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197		common
year 17	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	leap
year 18	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222		common
year 19	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	leap

After including “Nasi”, the occasional 13th month influenced by the Jews, for a decade, confusion reigned in the tenth year of Muhammad’s Islamic calendar due to no uniformity of understanding when to place the extra month. So Muhammad fixed the problem by effectively proclaiming “Thou shalt not Wobble”. He said God made exactly twelve months a year to be sacred and that anything else is evil [Qur'an (sura 9:36–37)]. This is referred to as, “The Prohibition of Nasi”. In a God centered reality, God created all of nature and God did not create exactly 12.0 lunar cycles per solar cycle for observers on Earth—in this age we experience an average of 12.37 moons per year. An accurate solar-lunar calendar necessarily wobbles. If Muhammad spoke the truth, then God is schizophrenic and evil.

Using almanac predictions, Geosoluna yokes Earth, Sun, and Moon cycles together.



GEOS YEAR: -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Gregorian date: 12.21.2010 ←Date Geosoluna started

To change to this more accurate accounting of nature would be a radical worldwide paradigm shift.

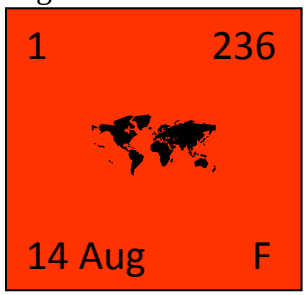
What is the Geosoluna calendar? (*Superscript #s 1-6 show the fundamentals guiding Geosoluna.*)

Geosoluna's name is from Geo + Sol + Luna, translated as Earth + Sun + Moon. This calendar is actually two in one. Gregorian calendar days and dates are included at the bottom of each day of this Geosoluna calendar. The top two numerals on each day are the number of days since the last new moon[1] and the number of days since the last December solstice[2]. In a Geosoluna calendar, most years we can celebrate our birthday anniversary twice; the solar and the lunar birthdays.

Relative to the days and months of the Gregorian calendar, nature and Geosoluna wobble more. So things had to change. New names are used for days and months to avoid confusion. Geosoluna's new month names are based on one harmonic octave of the color spectrum: Rainbow Moon (RM, the occasional 13th month before northern hemisphere's winter solstice[3]), Rainbow Way (RW[4] includes solar and lunar New Years), Violet (VI), Way Blue (WB), Moon Blue (MB), Green Blue (GB), Way Green (WG), Moon Green (MG), Yellow (YE), Orange (OR), Moon Red (MR), Way Red (WR), and Purple (PU). The new day names are tonal names within one harmonic octave, an eight tone chord, names in the wave set of {8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15}: {Doe, Rae, Mee, Fu, So, Mu, Ah, Tee}.

Note: Tee is the 8th day for mostly three weeks of each two months. Names first used in *Search for Ah…* by Mark and Joe Flynn.

Geosoluna's Year Zero lasted from solstice December 2010 to solstice December 2011. Geosoluna Year One ended and Year Two began at the same moment the Mayan calendar ended: December 21, 2012 at 11:11 a.m. UTC (Universal Coordinated Time).



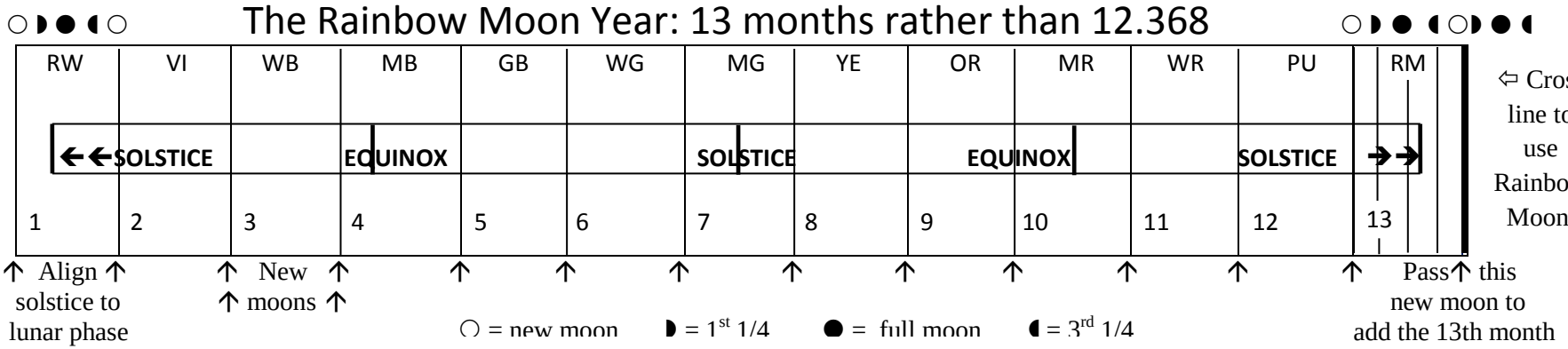
This box shows dates for two different calendars. Gregorian references on the bottom are familiar; 14 August, a Friday, in the year 2015 (year on each month's top right). This is familiar in the United States as 08.14.2015; in India as 14.08.2015. Four numbers are needed to reckon each Geosoluna date: lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year. The box's top two Geosoluna numbers are displayed after the Geos month number, before the Geos year number (found on top of each month's page): 10.01.236.04. This refers to the tenth month, named Moon Red, the first day of the new moon, which falls on Doe Day (noted above each day), the 236th day since the previous December solstice, being winter in the northern hemisphere, and the fourth number refers to four *completed* years that have passed since Geosoluna began. Note that the 01 lunar month number may occur at the beginning of any year (reckoned with 30 solar days or less) or the end (with 335 solar days or more).

The most natural division of a month has four weeks, each beginning with a moon phase. These time periods are not equal, as nature varies in reality. The goal is that each lunar phase occurs on a Doe Day, the exception being when adjusting the week to save the seventh day[5], resulting in Lavender Weeks (lunar phases to start and end the week) and White Weeks (no lunar phases at all in that week). When saving a week's seventh day, one lunar phase may fall off the preferred Doe Day position. Which Doe Day lunar phase to sacrifice follows this sequence of priorities[6]: the new moon should always be on Doe Day. Full moon gets second priority to not be changed. The first quarter moon (we see it as a half of a circle) is third priority, and the third quarter moon (also seen as half-circle) is the preferred phase to move away from Doe Day if needed to save the seven day week.

Good data of lunar and solar phases, such as from U.S. Naval Observatory, is required to set up Geosoluna. A single lunar cycle from new moon to new moon averages 29.53 days. Geosoluna is made up of four weeks of seven days each, totaling 28 days, being 1.5 days short of 29.5. This means that each two months needs to add three extra days, forcing some months to have one eight-day week with the three seven-day weeks. Other months have two eight-day weeks. This makes it so that 5 out of eight Tee Days do not exist. About one in 33 months needs an extra eight-day week. When leap year day is added is arbitrary. Here it is added as February 29. If the Gregorian calendar is rendered obsolete, it may be best to add the leap year day at the end of the solar year.

Geosoluna is one chapter in Mark C Billington's book *Zero One HUT; Harmonic Unifield Theory*. The phase alignment of lunar and solar cycles is what grants the scientific-poetic freedom to call it harmonic. This theory uses the math of harmonics as the common denominator for all fields of study, including; music, string theory, prime numbers, brain waves, DNA, comparative religion, etc. During February and March 2011, Mark and Joe Flynn, in San Blas, Mexico, typed up the first Geosoluna calendar. Mark typed the second and third ones for San Juan Island, WA. The fourth and fifth ones Mark made for Omkareshwar M.P. India and San Blas, Mexico. With Joe's photos and captions, Mark assembled the fifth one. A remaining goal is to design the computer program following the fundamental rules, to be able to spit out Geosoluna into the future and back into history. This would include back to the 1970s in order to help orca whale scientists at the Center for Whale Research and Whale Watch Park on San Juan Island to correlate their gathered data of the whales' behaviors and compare this data with the lunar cycles in order to seek patterns.

The following diagram is of what would be a slider if the solstice/equinox strip would move left and right. Pretend it does & just examine:



☾ ✹ ☽

To wobble or not to wobble, that is the question. Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer unknowingly the wobbles of nature or to acknowledge and align with the thousand natural shocks the flesh is heir to; Ay, there's the rub, for who would disregard the current's turns to bear the wobbles of time and lose the name of action? Be all wobbles remembered.

—Shakes Fear—

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all humans are created wobblers;
that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable wobbles;
that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of wobbliness.

—Declaration of Interdependence—

Four suns and seven moons ago our brother brought forth on this calendar a new wobble, conceived in Liberty & dedicated to the proposition that all humans are created wobblers.

—Abel Inken—

On the west coast of Mexico, in the state of Nayarit, is a town nestled among estuaries of the Santiago River where fresh water merges with the saline of the Pacific Ocean. To arrive in San Blas, travel north from Puerta Vallarta, south from Mazatlán, or west from Guadalajara.

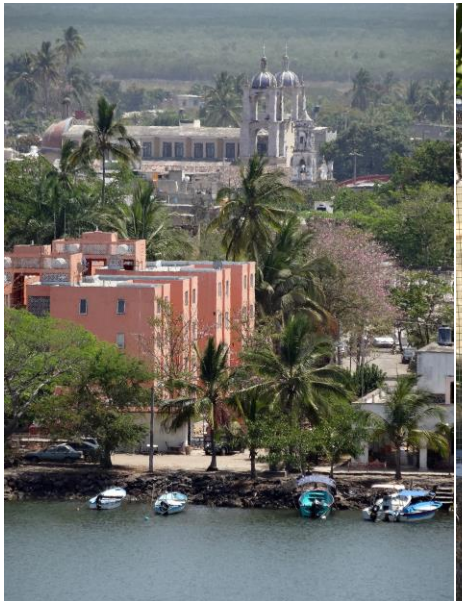
San Blas is a fishing town, a tourist destination, a bird watcher's paradise, a surfer's world record, home of crocodiles and Huichol and Cora Indians, of no-see-em jéjene bugs, with people who pride themselves in joy and peace.

10: Moon Red Geosoluna 4… …Aug & Sept 2015 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 236 New Moon 14:54 ○ UTC	2 237	3 238	4 239	5 240	6 241	7 242	8 243
Greg:	14 Aug F	15 Sa	16 Su	17 M	18 Tu	19 W	20 Th	21 F
	9 244 First Quarter 19:31 ◗	10 245	11 246	12 247	13 248	14 249	15 250	
	22 Sa	23 Su	24 M	25 Tu	26 W	27 Th	28 F	
	16 251 Full Moon 18:35 ●	17 252	18 253	19 254	20 255	21 256	22 257	
	29 Sa	30 Su	31 M	1 Sept Tu	2 W	3 Th	4 F	
	23 258 Third Quarter 09:54 ◖	24 259	25 260	26 261	27 262	28 263	29 264	30 265
	5 Sa	6 Su	7 M	8 Tu	9 W	10 Th	11 F	12 Sa

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 10.16.251.04 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)



“Sola, sola en el olvido; sola, sola con su espíritu; sola, sola con su amor el mar; sola, en el muelle de San Blas.”

Maná is a musical band from Guadalajara. They visited San Blas and La Playita in Estuary El Pozo where inspiration led to writing the song called, *En El Muele* (Wharf) *de San Blas*. The song’s story is based on the local legend.

11: Way Red Geosoluna 4… …Sept & Oct 2015 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 266	2 267	3 268	4 269	5 270	6 271	7 272	8 273
	New Moon 06: 41○ UTC							
Greg:	13 Sept Su	14 M	15 Tu	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 Sa	20 Su
	9 274	10 275	11 276	12 277	13 278	14 279	15 280	
	First Quarter 08:59 ◗		Equinox 08:20					
	21 M	22 Tu	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 Sa	27 Su	
	16 281	17 282	18 283	19 284	20 285	21 286	22 287	
	Full Moon 02:50●						Third Quarter 21:06 ◖	
	28 M	29 Tu	30 W	1 Oct Th	2 F	3 Sa	4 Su	
	23 288	24 289	25 290	26 291	27 292	28 293	29 294	30 295
	5 M	6 Tu	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 Sa	11 Su	12 M

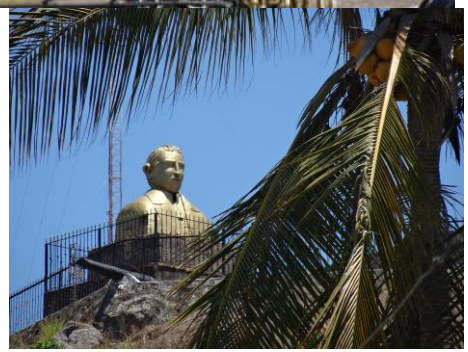
Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 11.15.291.04 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)






Basilio Hill with Rosario Church and the Contaduría

In 1768 Manuel Rivera Cordero, senior officer for both military and civilian functions of San Blas, was in charge of building the fort on the Hill of San Basilio. In 1778 these Spaniards had not obtained the finances to build the stone church as they had wanted so they built the wooden church with a palm roof behind Fort Basilio. In the spring of 1787, a fire swept over Cerro de Basilio. The wood and palm frond Rosario Church burnt down. Also thirty-five huts made of the same material burnt to the ground. The fire did its damage in about thirty-five minutes.



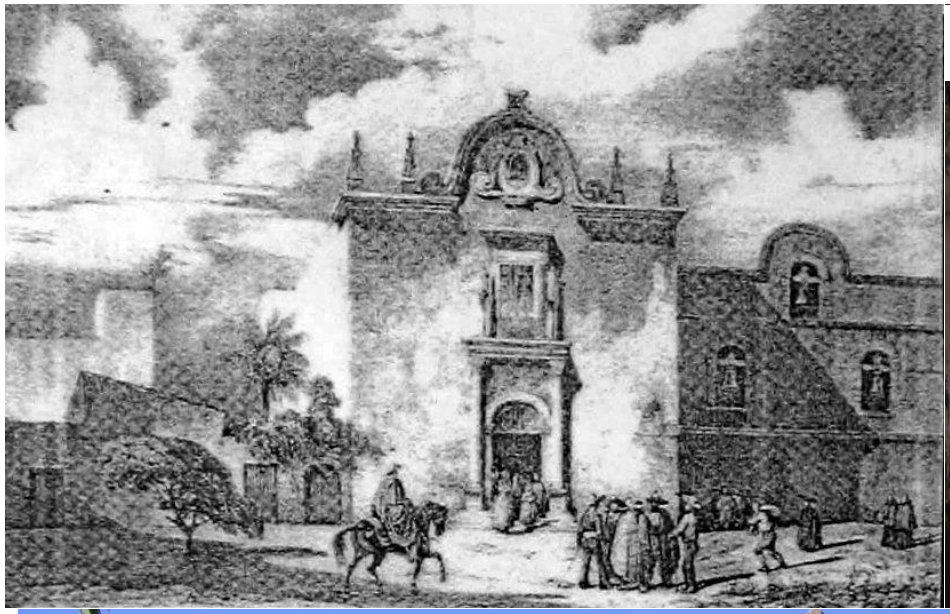
12: Purple Geosoluna 4… … Oct Nov 2015 Gregorian

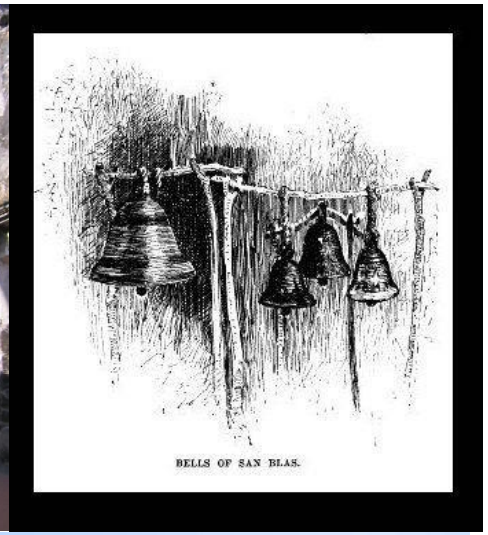
Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

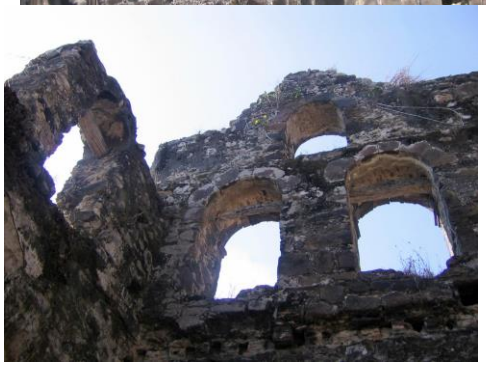
	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 296 New Moon 06:14 ○ UTC	2 297	3 298	4 299	5 300	6 301	7 302	
Greg:	13 Oct Tu	14 W	15 Th	16 F	17 Sa	18 Su	19 M	
	8 303 First Quarter 19:32 ◗	9 304	10 305	11 306	12 307	13 308	14 309	
	20 Tu	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 Sa	25 Su	26 M	
	15 310 Full Moon 10:51 ●	16 311	17 312	18 313	19 314	20 315	21 316	
	27 Tu	28 W	29 Th	30 F	31 Sa	1 Nov Su	2 M	
	22 317 Third Quarter 19:12 ◖	23 318	24 319	25 320	26 321	27 322	28 323	29 324
	3 Tu	4 W	5 Th	6 F	7 Sa	8 Su	9 M	10 Tu

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 11.15.291.03 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora del Rosario







In 1788, the stone walled church was built on the hill called el Cerro de San Basilio; La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, “La Marinera”. In 1793 a dry lightning storm destroyed part of the church. In 1808, construction began on the stone and adobe church now in the San Blas plaza. Deterioration of the hill church’s roof continued until it completely fell on January 27, 1816, during the Mexican War of Independence. Finally, in 1872, after 56 years without a roof, the old church became completely inactive. At that time the four bells were removed to the “tower” seen in the above sketch from Harper’s Magazine, March 1882. The bells were not mounted properly again until 1878 in the finished plaza church, the new home for the Bells of San Blas.

13: Rainbow Moon Geosoluna 4… … Nov Dec 2015 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 325 New Moon 17:47 UTC ○	2 326	3 327	4 328	5 329	6 330	7 331	
Greg:	11 Nov W	12 Th	13 F	14 Sa	15 Su	16 M	17 Tu	
	8 332	9 333 First Quarter 06:27◗	10 334	11 335	12 336	13 337	14 338	
	18 W	19 Th	20 F	21 Sa	22 Su	23 M	24 Tu	
	15 339 Full Moon 22:44●	16 340	17 341	18 342	19 343	20 344	21 345	22 346
	25 W	26 Th	27 F	28 Sa	29 Su	30 M	1 Dec Tu	2 W
	23 347 Third Quarter 07:40◖	24 348	25 349	26 350	27 351	28 352	29 353	30 354
	3 Th	4 F	5 Sa	6 Su	7 M	8 Tu	9 W	10 Th

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 12.15.320.03 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

El Frey Junípero Serra pushed his will power for the ships to depart from San Blas to set up the missions in southern and central California. In 1768 the Spanish sailed north from San Blas, New Spain, now Mexico, to begin building missions from San Diego to San Francisco. Rosario had become the patroness for Spain's entire Navy. The Spaniard mariners began each voyage with a prayer for the blessing of their Virgin of the Rosary. From 1774 to 1795 these same Spaniards sailed further north to the Pacific Northwest, bringing their statue of Rosario with them. They left names still in use today, like Rosario Strait in the San Juan Islands of Washington State.

1: Rainbow Way Geosoluna 4 & 5…Dec 2015 & Jan 2016 Gregorian

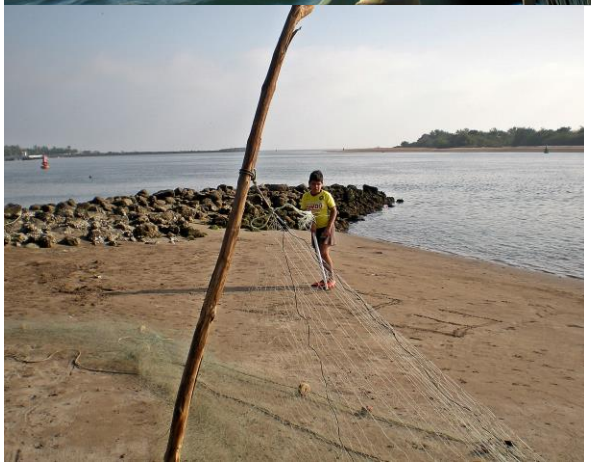
Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 355 New Moon 10:29 UTC ○ Lunar New Year	2 356	3 357	4 358	5 359	6 360	7 361	
Greg:	11 Dec F	12 Sa	13 Su	14 M	15 Tu	16 W	17 Th	
	8 362 First Quarter 15:14 ◗	9 363	10 364	11 365	12 366*/0 Geos New Year Solstice 04:38	13 1	14 2	
	18 F	19 Sa	20 Su	21 M	22 Tu	23 W	24 Th	
	15 3 Full Moon 11:11 ●	16 4	17 5	18 6	19 7	20 8	21 9	22 10 Gregorian New Year
	25 F	26 Sa	27 Su	28 M	29 Tu	30 W	31 Th	1 Jan F
	23 11 Third Quarter 05:30 ◖	24 12	25 13	26 14	27 15	28 16	29 17	30 18
	2 Sa	3 Su	4 M	5 Tu	6 W	7 Th	8 F	9 Sa

*Note: though this solstice reads a 366th day, 2015 is not leap year. This occurred as the previous solstice was so late in the day: 23:03 and there are almost 365 ¼ 24 hour days in a solar year.

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 01.15.03.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

San Blas Day, February 3 each year



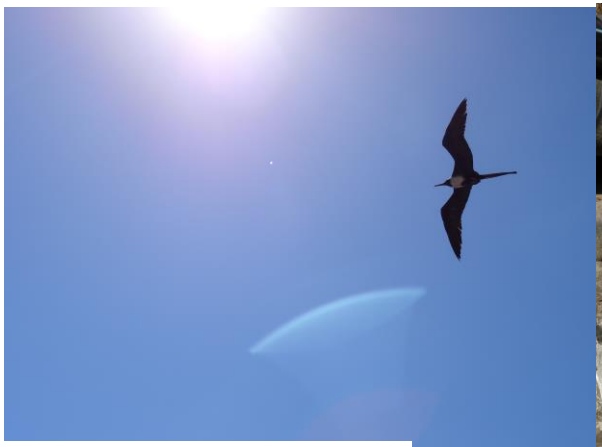
300 years after Christ, a man called Blasius started his career as a physician, healing people. He then pursued religious studies and became Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, today's Sivas, Turkey. About 320 AD, Licinius was the Emperor ruling the peoples of Eastern Eurasia during the time Constantine ruled the West. The two Emperors unified their kingdoms through the marriage of Licinius to Constantine's sister, Constantia. Licinius broke from the agreement and continued the persecution of Christians even after Constantine had stopped. Following Licinius' order, hunters were sent to find the Christian Blasius and take him prisoner. Blasius was found living a life of meditation in a cave. He was taken captive and was tortured and beheaded. The story of Saint Blasius made its way through Europe in the martyr stories and songs throughout the middle ages. He is also referred to as Saint Blaise and San Blas.

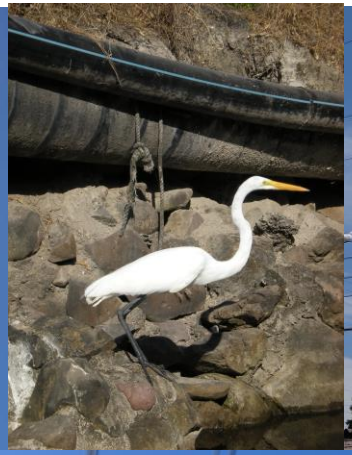
2: Violet Geosoluna 5… …Jan Feb 2016 Gregorian

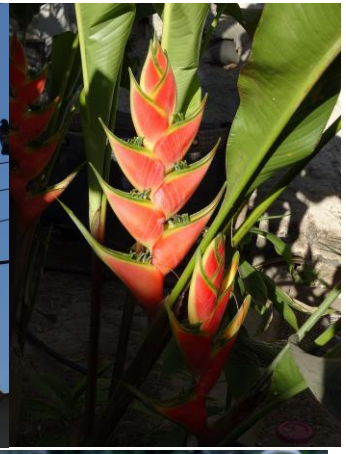
Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 19 New Moon 01:30 UTC ○	2 20	3 21	4 22	5 23	6 24	7 25 First Quarter 23:26 ◗	
Greg:	10 Jan Su	11 M	12 Tu	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 Sa	
	8 26	9 27	10 28	11 29	12 30	13 31	14 32	
	17 Su	18 M	19 Tu	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 Sa	
	15 33 Full Moon 01:46●	16 34	17 35	18 36	19 37	20 38	21 39	22 40
	24 Su	25 M	26 Tu	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 Sa	31 Su
	23 41 Third Quarter 03:48◖	24 42	25 43	26 44	27 45	28 46	29 47	
	1 Feb M	2 Tu	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 Sa	7 Su	

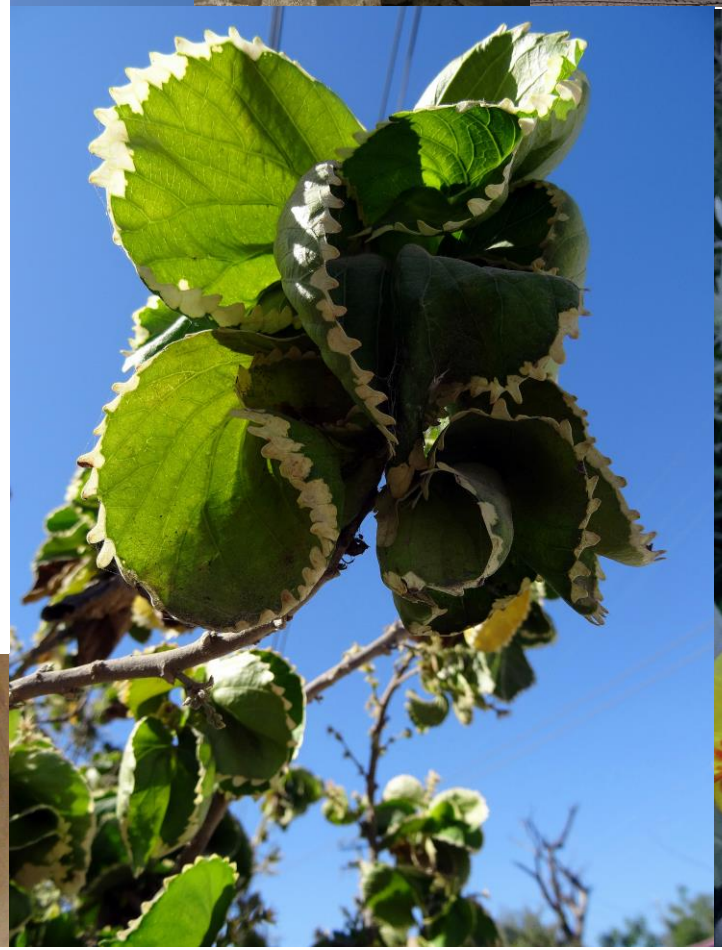
Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 02.15.33.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

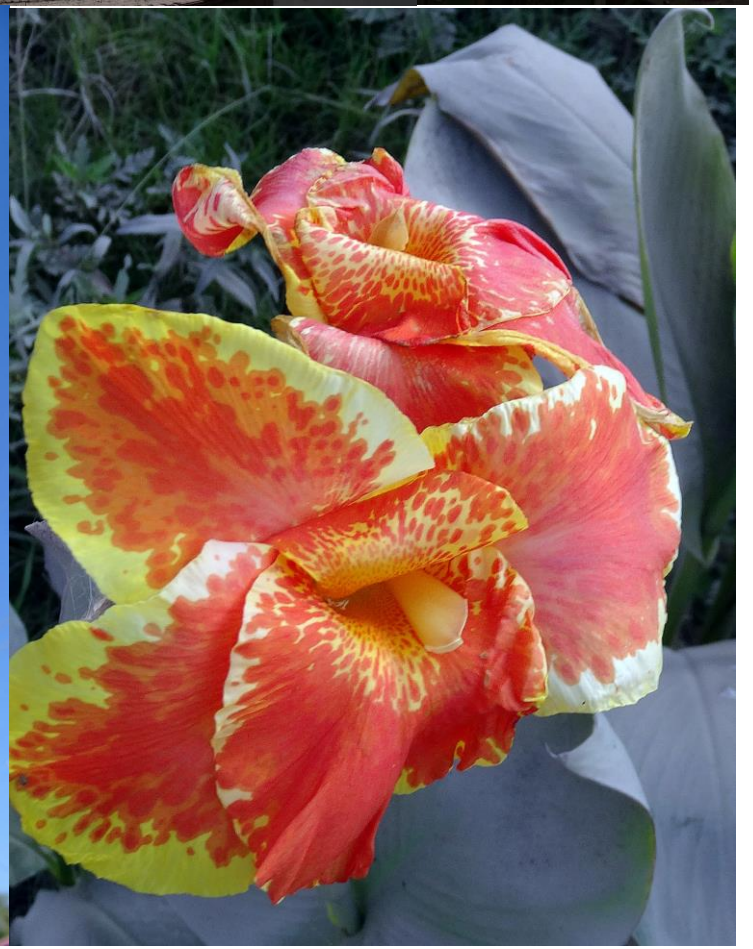






The surrounding estuaries and mangroves are protected since many threatened species of plants, birds, crocodiles and other animals thrive here. Singayta is a sanctuary just three kilometers east of San Blas with at least twenty six endangered species being protected and about 500 different kinds of migrating birds arriving in November and December.





3: Way Blue Geosoluna 5… …Feb March 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 48 New Moon 14:39 UTC○	2 49	3 50	4 51	5 52	6 53	7 54	When leap year day is added is arbitrary. Here it is added as February 29. If the Gregorian calendar is rendered obsolete, it may be best to add the leap year day at the end of the year.
Greg:	8 Feb M	9 Tu	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 Sa	14 Su	
	8 55 First Quarter 07:46 ◗	9 56	10 57	11 58	12 59	13 60	14 61	
	15 M	16 Tu	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 Sa	21 Su	
	15 62 Full Moon 18:20●	16 63	17 64	18 65	19 66	20 67	21 68	22 69 *Leap year day*
	22 M	23 Tu	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 Sa	28 Su	29 M
	23 70 Third Quarter 23:11◖	24 71	25 72	26 73	27 74	28 75	29 76	30 77
	1 Mar Tu	2 W	3 Th	4 F	5 Sa	6 Su	7 M	8 Tu

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 03.15.62.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)






The silence of the old church bells on the hill of San Basilio ended a romantic period of San Blas history. Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as he lay ill and close to death, was inspired by a paragraph and a sketch of San Blas and the old Rosario church in the March 1882 Harper's Magazine. On March 12, 1882 Longfellow wrote the last poem of his life. It was about the silencing of the bells of San Blas. "The saints! Ah, have they grown forgetful of their own? Are they asleep, or dead? That open to the sky, their ruined Missions lie, no longer tenanted?" Longfellow died 12 days later.

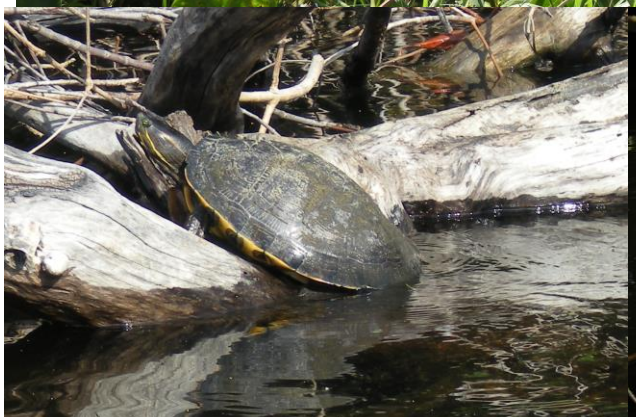
4: Moon Blue Geosoluna 5… …March April 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 78 New Moon 01:54 UTC ○	2 79	3 80	4 81	5 82	6 83	7 84 First Quarter 17:30◗	
Greg:	9 Mar W	10 Th	11 F	12 Sa	13 Su	14 M	15 Tu	
	8 85	9 86	10 87	11 88	12 89 Equinox 04:30	13 90	14 91	
	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 Sa	20 Su	21 M	22 Tu	
	15 92 ●Full Moon 12:01	16 93	17 94	18 95	19 96 Easter	20 97	21 98	22 99
	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 Sa	27 Su	28 M	29 Tu	30 W
	23 100 Third Quarter 15:17◖	24 101	25 102	26 103	27 104	28 105	29 106	
	31 Th	1 Apr F	2 Sa	3 Su	4 M	5 Tu	6 W	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 04.15.92.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





La Camalote lagoon is the location of the crocodile farm and la Tovara has the spring source for the water used in San Blas. It seems the crocodiles around these mangroves of San Blas have maybe been flushed down by encroaching civilization from the intricate fresh water systems, including the Santiago and the Lerma Rivers. The crocodile ancestors came from all the way up in Aztec country while the Aztec ancestors came from where the crocodiles now cling to existence. In 2006, the crocodiles were monitored throughout ten miles of canals and eighty-five mature crocodiles were supposedly living in this area of the mangroves. Crocs can travel 100 miles a day, in short fast bursts up to 40 miles per hour. After three to five minutes they must stop to let their blood flow properly. It is at this rest time that crocodile poachers strike. Here are seen tree climbing crocodiles.

5: Green Blue Geosoluna 5… …April May 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 107 New | Moon 11:24 | UTC○	2 108	3 109	4 110	5 111	6 112	7 113	
Greg:	7 Apr Th	8 F	9 Sa	10 Su	11 M	12 Tu	13 W	
	8 114 | First Quarter 03:59◗	9 115	10 116	11 117	12 118	13 119	14 120	15 121
	14 Th	15 F	16 Sa	17 Su	18 M	19 Tu	20 W	21 Th
	16 122 | Full Moon 05:24●	17 123	18 124	19 125	20 126	21 127	22 128	
	22 F	23 Sa	24 Su	25 M	26 Tu	27 W	28 Th	
	23 129	24 130 | Third Quarter 03:29 ◖	25 131	26 132	27 133	28 134	29 135	
	29 F	30 Sa	1 May Su	2 M	3 Tu	4 W	5 Th	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 05.16.55.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

El Estero del Pozo.

Estuary of the Well.

Spanish expedition ships used to anchor in Estero del Pozo. Further upstream in the estuaries, as the water attains a greater fresh to salt ratio, all sorts of shelled and scaled life thrives. Before ocean-going motored boats, locals depended upon the estuaries for their livelihoods. These years, after the October hurricanes, the tourist sailing and motor yachts begin arriving to Estero del Pozo to anchor and visit the town of San Blas.

6: Way Green Geosoluna 5… …May June 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 136 New Moon ○ 19:30 UTC	2 137	3 138	4 139	5 140	6 141	7 142	
Greg:	6 May F	7 Sa	8 Su	9 M	10 Tu	11 W	12 Th	
	8 143 First Quarter 17:02 ◗	9 144	10 145	11 146	12 147	13 148	14 149	15 150
	13 F	14 Sa	15 Su	16 M	17 Tu	18 W	19 Th	20 F
	16 151 ●Full Moon 21:15	17 152	18 153	19 154	20 155	21 156	22 157	23 158
	21 Sa	22 Su	23 M	24 Tu	25 W	26 Th	27 F	28 Sa
	24 159 Third Quarter 12:12 ◖	25 160	26 161	27 162	28 163	29 164	30 165	
	29 Su	30 M	31 Tu	1 June W	2 Th	3 F	4 Sa	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 06.16.84.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

in 1810, rebels led by a priest, General Jose Maria Mercado, captured the San Blas fort from the Spanish, sending 43 of its canons to attack the Spanish in Guadalajara.

The Spanish loyalists reclaimed the fort at San Blas on January 31, 1811 and Mercado is supposed to have leapt from a cliff to his death rather than surrender.

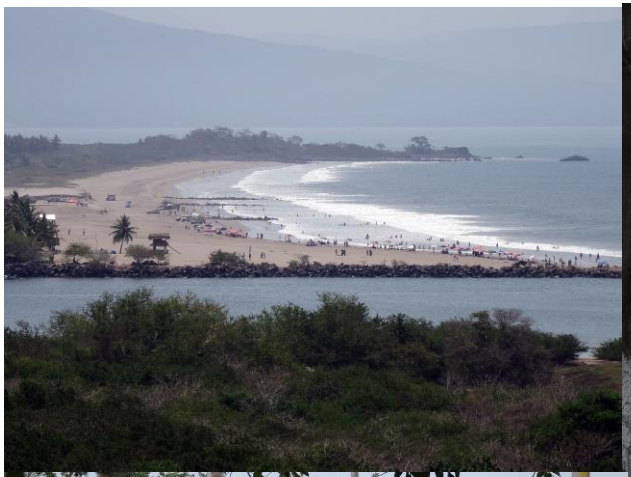
Before the War for Independence, when Spanish nobles relaxed upon the Hill of San Basilio, the population of San Blas touched 30,000. The war dispersed the people and San Blas collapsed to a forgotten village. In 1813, Mexico declared independence from Spain. By 1820, diseases brought by the Spaniards to New Spain had greatly reduced the indigenous population. The population today in El Puerto de San Blas is around 10,000 people.

7: Moon Green Geosoluna 5… …June July 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 166 New Moon 03:00○ UTC	2 167	3 168	4 169	5 170	6 171	7 172	
Greg:	5 June Su	6 M	7 Tu	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 Sa	
	8 173 First Quarter 08:10◗	9 174	10 175	11 176	12 177	13 178	14 179	15 180
	12 Su	13 M	14 Tu	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 Sa	19 Su
	16 181 Full Moon 11:02●	17 182	18 183	19 184	20 185 Solstice 22:34	21 186	22 187	
	20 M	21 Tu	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 Sa	26 Su	
	23 188 Third Quarter 18:19◖	24 189	25 190	26 191	27 192	28 193	29 194	
	27 M	28 Tu	29 W	30 Th	1 July F	2 Sa	3 Su	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 07.16.114.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)



April 12, 2007, during Easter Week, an injured but alive baby orca whale washed up on Playa Borrego in San Blas.

A 3 cm length of its umbilical cord remained attached. Locals helped it back to the sea, but big waves pushed it onto rocks. The injured 8-foot orca baby girl moved to a small cement pool filled with salt water at a restaurant, then was flown to Nuevo Vallarta to heal at a marine park with proper facilities. She drank milk easily and began feeding. They named her little Easter, Pascuala. On June 10th, 2007, due to suppression of her immune system, Pascuala died from massive infection.

8: Yellow Geosoluna 5… …July August 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 195 New Moon 11:01 | ○UTC	2 196	3 197	4 198	5 199	6 200	7 201	8 202
Greg:	4 July M	5 Tu	6 W	7 Th	8 F	9 Sa	10 Su	11 M
	9 203 First Quarter 00:52 ◗	10 204	11 205	12 206	13 207	14 208	15 209	
	12 Tu	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 Sa	17 Su	18 M	
	16 210 ●Full Moon 22:57	17 211	18 212	19 213	20 214	21 215	22 216	
	19 Tu	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 Sa	24 Su	25 M	
	23 217 ◖Third Quarter 23:00	24 218	25 219	26 220	27 221	28 222	29 223	
	26 Tu	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 Sa	31 Su	1 Aug M	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 08.16.143.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)









Wander the back roads to find Agua Negra, the sewage treatment ponds complete with crocodiles. The Tejería, being also called the Magnificent Frigate Bird, presents a close evolutionary step leading to penguin. Also find the local ball field…

9: Orange Geosoluna 5… …August 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

Geos:	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
	1 224 New Moon 20:45 ○ UTC	2 225	3 226	4 227	5 228	6 229	7 230	8 231
Greg:	2 Aug Tu	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 Sa	7 Su	8 M	9 Tu
	9 232 First Quarter 18:21◗	10 233	11 234	12 235	13 236	14 237	15 238	16 239
	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 Sa	14 Su	15 M	16 Tu	17 W
	17 240 Full Moon 09:27●	18 241	19 242	20 243	21 244	22 245	23 246	
	18 Th	19 F	20 Sa	21 Su	22 M	23 Tu	24 W	
	24 247 Third Quarter 03:41◖	25 248	26 249	27 250	28 251	29 252	30 253	
	25 Th	26 F	27 Sa	28 Su	29 M	30 Tu	31 W	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 09.17.173.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)







The town has one bell
Waiting to sound at six-thirty
To touch the heart of the people with its song,
Yearning for the past and dreaming the future.

Come what may
The heart is here,
In this coast town of Mexico,
Where Pacific storms pound.

First light over the estuary,
Revealing yes there is another side,
Each day a new tide
And a new spark of hope.

The one bell of Rosario
Will soon awaken the other three
And the four bells will sing
A harmonious chord.

10: Moon Red Geosoluna 5… …Sept 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 254 ○ New Moon 09:03 UTC	2 255	3 256	4 257	5 258	6 259	7 260	8 261
Greg:	1 Sept Th	2 F	3 Sa	4 Su	5 M	6 Tu	7 W	8 Th
	9 262 First Quarter 11:49◗	10 263	11 264	12 265	13 266	14 267	15 268	
	9 F	10 Sa	11 Su	12 M	13 Tu	14 W	15 Th	
	16 269 Full Moon 19:05●	17 270	18 271	19 272	20 273	21 274	22 275 Equinox 14:21	
	16 F	17 Sa	18 Su	19 M	20 Tu	21 W	22 Th	
	23 276 Third Quarter 09:56 ◖	24 277	25 278	26 279	27 280	28 281	29 282	30 283
	23 F	24 Sa	25 Su	26 M	27 Tu	28 W	29 Th	30 F

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 10.16.202.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

During the 1768 to 1795 Spanish explorations to the north, San Blas was used as the zero longitude to make new maps.

11: Way Red Geosoluna 5… …October 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 284 New Moon 00:12 ○UTC	2 285	3 286	4 287	5 288	6 289	7 290	8 291
Greg:	1 Oct Sa	2 Su	6 M	7 Tu	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 Sa
	9 292 First Quarter 04:33◗	10 293	11 294	12 295	13 296	14 297	15 298	
	9 Su	10 M	11 Tu	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 Sa	
	16 299 ●Full Moon 04:23	17 300	18 301	19 302	20 303	21 304	22 305 Third Quarter 19:14◖	
	16 Su	17 M	18 Tu	19 W	20 Th	21 F	22 Sa	
	23 306	24 307	25 308	26 309	27 310	28 311	29 312	
	23 Su	24 M	25 Tu	26 W	27 Th	28 F	29 Sa	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 11.16.232.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

“Once in our tower aloof
We rang over wall and roof
Our warnings and our complaints;
And round about us there
The white doves filled the air,
Like the white souls of the saints.”

From: The Bells of San Blas

O Bells of San Blas, in vain
Ye call back the past again!
The past is deaf to your prayer:
Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere.

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

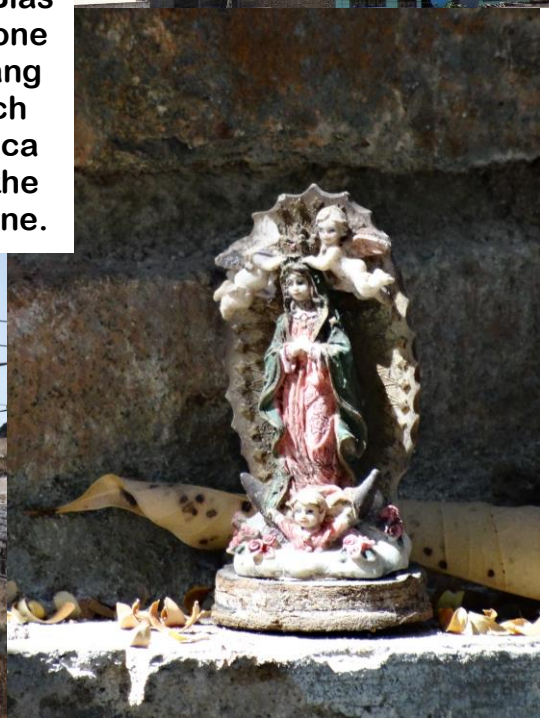
12: Purple Geosoluna 5… …Oct Nov 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 313 New Moon UTC 17:38 ○	2 314	3 315	4 316	5 317	6 318	7 319	8 320
Greg:	30 Oct Su	31 M	1 Nov Tu	2 W	3 Th	4 F	5 Sa	6 Su
	9 321 First Quarter 19:51 ◗	10 322	11 323	12 324	13 325	14 326	15 327	
	7 M	8 Tu	9 W	10 Th	11 F	12 Sa	13 Su	
	16 328 ●Full Moon 13:52	17 329	18 330	19 331	20 332	21 333	22 334	
	14 M	15 Tu	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 Sa	20 Su	
	23 335 Third Quarter 08:33 ◖	24 336	25 337	26 338	27 339	28 340	29 341	30 342
	21 M	22 Tu	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 Sa	27 Su	28 M

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 12.16.328.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

In 1957 construction began on the new San Blas church. Now the original four San Blas bells, the big old cracked one and the 3 smaller ones, hang in silence in the old church tower next door. The replica of the old cracked bell in the new Church is the active one.

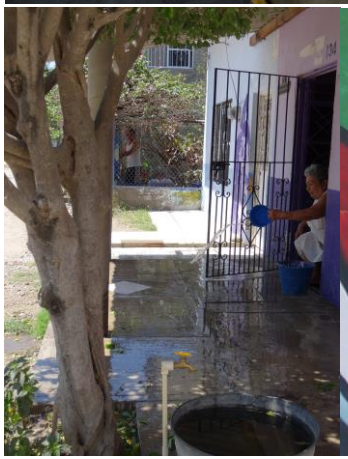


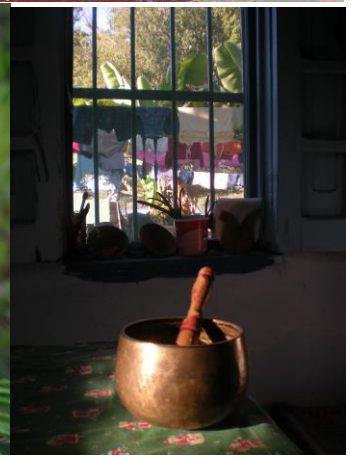
1: Rainbow Way Geosoluna 5 & 6… Nov Dec 2016 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 343 New Moon 12:18 UTC Lunar New Year	2 344	3 345	4 346	5 347	6 348	7 349	8 350
Greg:	29 Nov Tu	30 W	1 Dec Th	2 F	3 Sa	4 Su	5 M	6 Tu
	9 351 First Quarter 09:03◗	10 352	11 353	12 354	13 355	14 356	15 357	This 10:44 leap year solstice only shows 365 solar days instead of 366 because the previous Geos New Year Solstice counted the 366 days.
	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 Sa	11 Su	12 M	13 Tu	
	16 358 Full Moon 00:06●	17 359	18 360	19 361	20 362	21 363	22 364	
	14 W	15 Th	16 F	17 Sa	18 Su	19 M	20 Tu	
	23 365/0 Third Quarter 01:56◖ GEOS NEW YEAR Solstice 10:44	24 1	25 2	26 3	27 4	28 5	29 6	30 7
	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 Sa	25 Su	26 M	27 Tu	28 W

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 01.16.358.05 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





What says the one bell of San Blas?
How deep reaches your ring?
Yesterday's longings
Awaiting tomorrow's coming.
"I am the one bell of San Blas
I speak clearly and I am heard
I await three more bells
To make a harmonious sound.

"My song crosses your estuaries
El Pozo and San Cristóbal
Floating through memories
Sailing morning and evening tides.
"Oh San Blas, your waves still beat
To the rhythm of the virgin
Of Piedra Blanca
Strumming sand on Playa del Rey.

"In days of old
On the Hill of San Basilio
The four bells sang
From the Church of Our Lady of Rosario
"In the San Blas Plaza today
Looking down from an old tower
The four silent bells of Rosario
From a poem once written.

2: Violet Geosoluna 6… …Dec 2016 & Jan 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 8 New Moon 06:53 UTC ○	2 9	3 10	4 11 Gregorian New Year	5 12	6 13	7 14	
Greg:	29 Dec Th	30 F	31 Sa	1 Jan Su	2 M	3 Tu	4 W	
	8 15 First Quarter 19:47◗	9 16	10 17	11 18	12 19	13 20	14 21	
	5 Th	6 F	7 Sa	8 Su	8 M	10 Tu	11 W	
	15 22 Full Moon 11:34●	16 23	17 24	18 25	19 26	20 27	21 28	22 29 Third Quarter 22:14◖
	12 Th	13 F	14 Sa	15 Su	16 M	17 Tu	18 W	19 Th
	23 30	24 31	25 32	26 33	27 34	28 35	29 36	30 37
	20 F	21 Sa	22 Su	23 M	24 Tu	25 W	26 Th	27 F

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 12.15.320.03 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





San Blas Day, February 3 each year.

Town boats leave the estuary to the Pacific to circle Piedra Blanca. In 1950 Virgin Mary revealed herself in Fatima, Portugal, as the Lady of Fatima. Four years later, in 1954, citizens of San Blas mounted a statue of Our Lady of Fatima on top of the white rock in front of San Blas, the rock called Haramara the goddess of the sea by the Huichol pilgrims. That statue fell into the sea in 1989. In 1992 a new stature was placed on the top of la Piedra Blanca, the old goddess again joined by the virgin.

3: Way Blue Geosoluna 6… …Jan Feb 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 38 New Moon 00:07○ UTC	2 39	3 40	4 41	5 42	6 43	7 44	
Greg:	28 Jan Sa	29 Su	30 M	31 Tu	1 Feb W	2 Th	3 F	
	8 45 First Quarter 04:19 ◗	9 46	10 47	11 48	12 49	13 50	14 51	
	4 Sa	5 Su	6 M	7 Tu	8 W	9 Th	10 F	
	15 52 Full Moon 00:33●	16 53	17 54	18 55	19 56	20 57	21 58	
	11 Sa	12 Su	13 M	14 Tu	15 W	16 Th	17 F	
	22 59 Third Quarter 19:33 ◖	23 60	24 61	25 62	26 63	27 64	28 65	29 66
	18 Sa	19 Su	20 M	21 Tu	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 Sa

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 11.15.52.03 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)

A reminder of ocean spray from the days of sailing passions, exploring and adventuring for King and Viceroy. A name drifting through time, a woman loved or ignored, and Rosario opens the door into timeless mist.

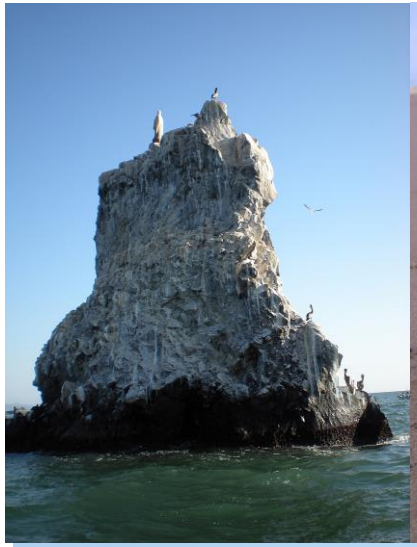
Final photo is of Mark (author) taken by Roman (top right) at Roman's Pollos.

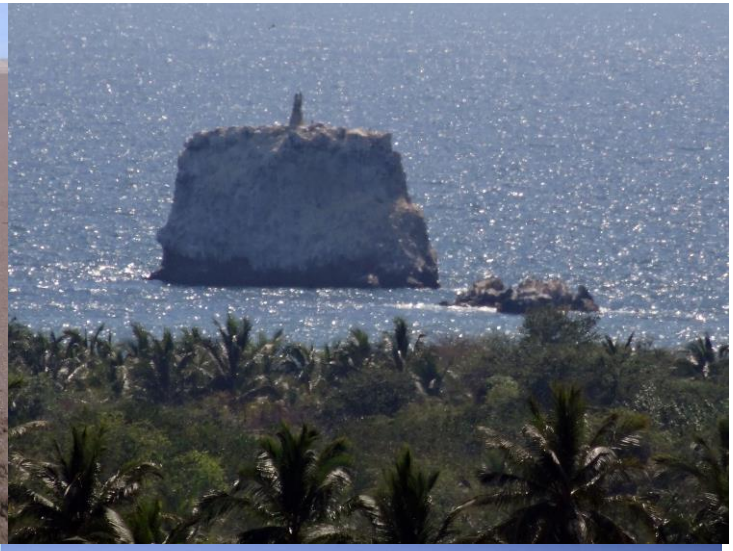
4: Moon Blue Geosoluna 6… …Feb Mar 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 67 ○New | Moon 14:58 | UTC	2 68	3 69	4 70	5 71	6 72	7 73	
Greg:	26 Feb Su	27 M	28 Tu	1 Mar W	2 Th	3 F	4 Sa	
	8 74 | First Quarter 11:32 ◗	9 75	10 76	11 77	12 78	13 79	14 80	
	5 Su	6 M	7 Tu	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 Sa	
	15 81 Full Moon 14:54●	16 82	17 83	18 84	19 85	20 86	21 87	22 88
	12 Su	13 M	14 Tu	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 Sa	19 Su
	23 89 Third Quarter 15:58◖ | Equinox 10:28	24 90	25 91	26 92	27 93	28 94	29 95	30 96
	20 M	21 Tu	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 Sa	26 Su	27 M

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 04.15.81.07 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





La Isla del Rey

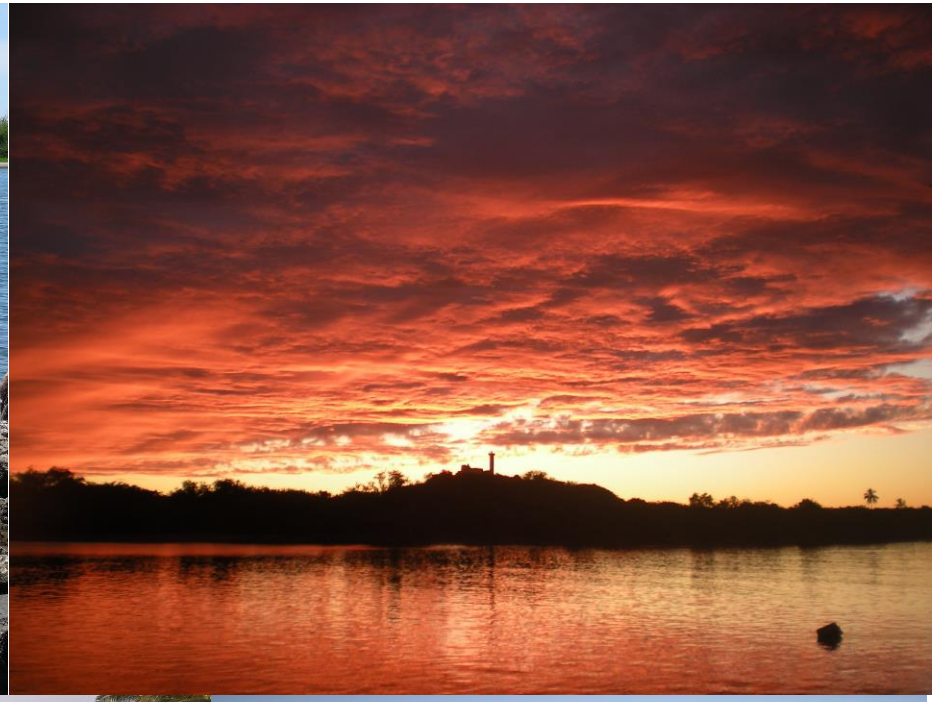
San Blas is almost an island since it lies within the surrounding mangroves, the saltwater estuaries branching into the mainland. The whole valley is the old flood plains, the river delta of the Santiago River that enters the sea today to the north. Thousands of years ago great floods ripped out the land, leaving only a few standing high points around San Blas. The Contaduría and old Rosario Church are on one of these high points, as is the Lighthouse, being El Faro on the Isla del Rey, and the guano covered white rock out in the water, La Piedra Blanca, with the statue of Virgin Mary on the top. The Huichol tribe, since before the Spanish, calls the rock *Haramara*, the goddess of the sea. Huicholes focus their attention on four cardinal points in Mexico where they worship their gods. Haramara is the western point.

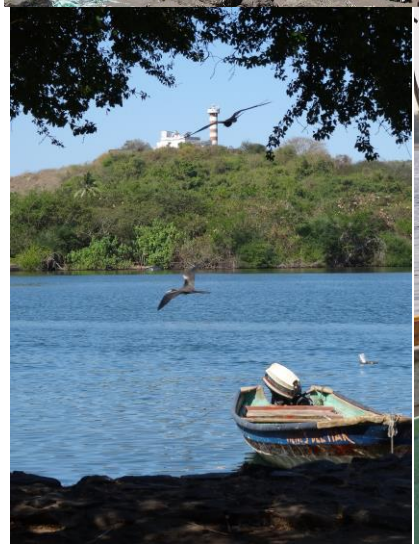
5: Green Blue Geosoluna 6… …March April 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 97 New Moon 02:57 UTC ○	2 98	3 99	4 100	5 101	6 102	7 103 First Quarter 18:39 ◗	
Greg:	28 Mar Tu	29 W	30 Th	31 F	1 April Sa	2 Su	3 M	
	8 104	9 105	10 106	11 107	12 108	13 109	14 110	
	4 Tu	5 W	6 Th	7 F	8 Sa	9 Su	10 M	
	15 111 Full Moon 06:08 ●	16 112	17 113	18 114	19 115	20 116 Easter	21 117	22 118
	11 Tu	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 Sa	16 Su	17 M	18 Tu
	23 119 Third Quarter 09:57 ◖	24 120	25 121	26 122	27 123	28 124	29 125	
	19 W	20 Th	21 F	22 Sa	23 Su	24 M	25 Tu	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 05.15.111.06 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





What say the Bells of San Blas
To the ships that southward pass
From the harbor of Mazatlán?
To them it is nothing more
Than the sound of surf on the shore, —
Nothing more to master or man.

But to me, a dreamer of dreams,
To whom what is and what seems
Are often one and the same, —
The Bells of San Blas to me
Have a strange, wild melody,
And are something more than a name.

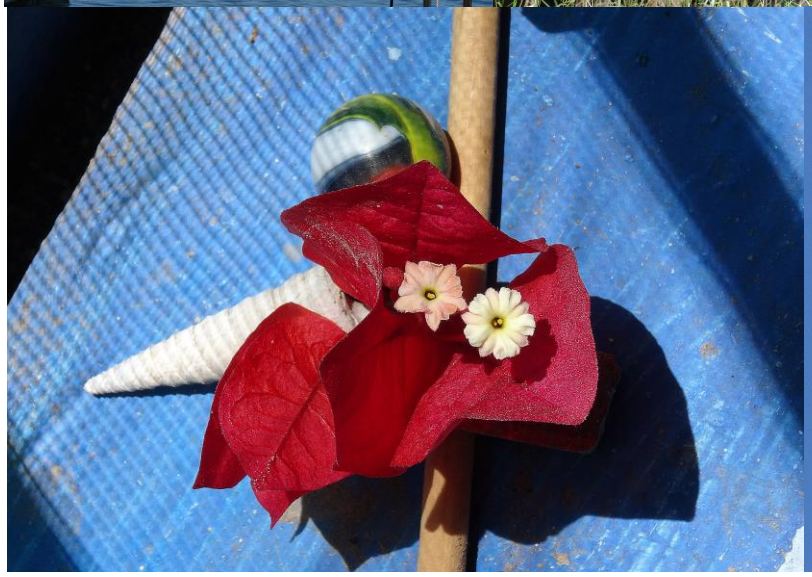
From:
The Bells of San Blas
by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

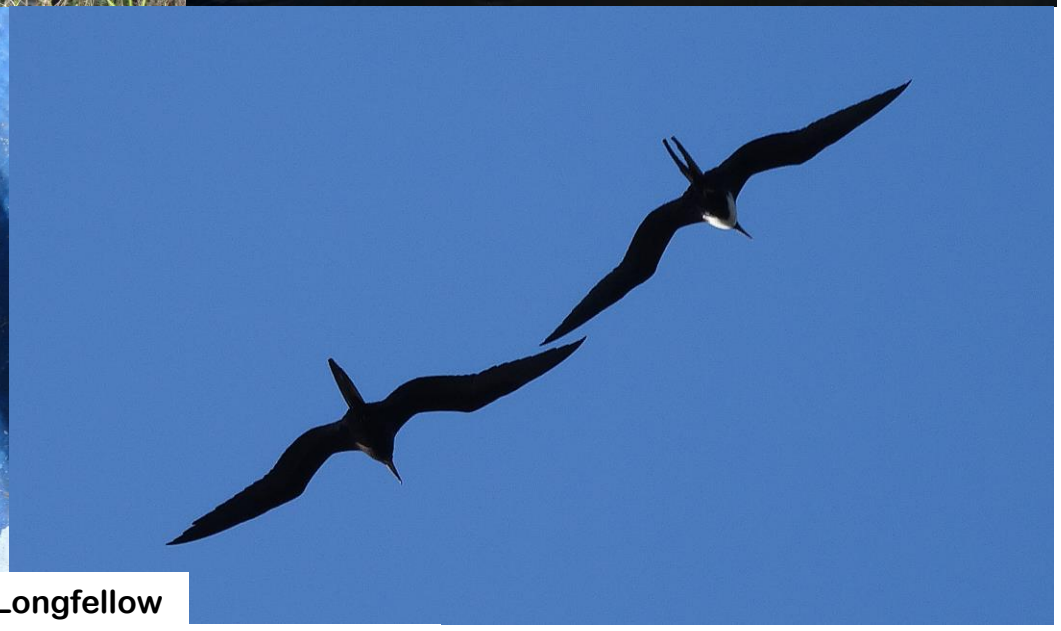
6: Way Green Geosoluna 6… …April May 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 126 New Moon 12:16 UTC ○	2 127	3 128	4 129	5 130	6 131	7 132	
Greg:	26 Apr W	27 Th	28 F	29 Sa	30 Su	1 May M	2 Tu	
	8 133 First Quarter 18:39 ◗	9 134	10 135	11 136	12 137	13 138	14 139	
	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 Sa	7 Su	8 M	9 Tu	
	15 140 Full Moon 21:43 ●	16 141	17 142	18 143	19 144	20 145	21 146	22 147
	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 Sa	14 Su	15 M	16 Tu	17 W
	23 148	24 149 Third Quarter 00:33 ◖	25 150	26 151	27 152	28 153	29 154	
	18 Th	19 F	20 Sa	21 Su	22 M	23 Tu	24 W	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 06.15.140.06 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





From: The Bells of San Blas by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

For Bells are the voice of the church;
They have tones that touch and search
The hearts of young and old;
One sound to all, yet each
Lends a meaning to their speech,
And the meaning is manifold.
They are a voice of the Past,
Of an age that is fading fast,
Of a power austere and grand;
When the flag of Spain unfurled
Its folds o'er this western world.
And the Priest was lord of the land.

7: Moon Green Geosoluna 6… …May & June 2017 Gregorian

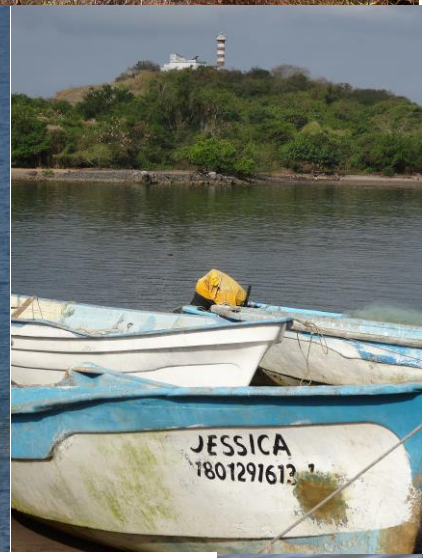
Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 155 New Moon 19:44 UTC ○	2 156	3 157	4 158	5 159	6 160	7 161	
Greg:	25 May Th	26 F	27 Sa	28 Su	29 M	30 Tu	31 W	
	8 162 First Quarter 12:42◑	9 163	10 164	11 165	12 166	13 167	14 168	15 169
	1 June Th	2 F	3 Sa	4 Su	5 M	6 Tu	7 W	8 Th
	16 170 Full Moon 13:10●	17 171	18 172	19 173	20 174	21 175	22 176	23 177
	9 F	10 Sa	11 Su	12 M	13 Tu	14 W	15 Th	16 F
	24 178 Third Quarter 11:33◖	25 179	26 180	27 181	28 182 Solstice 04:24	29 183	30 184	
	17 Sa	18 Su	19 M	20 Tu	21 W	22 Th	23 F	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 07.16.170.06 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)





From 1768-1798, most of the ships to the Philippines, Baja and Alta Californias, and the Pacific NW came from San Blas. When the Mexicans defeated the Spanish in 1821, energy no longer went into the forgotten dreams that had made San Blas so important. By 1836, the year Santa Anna attacked the Alamo, the Russian Ferdinand Petrovich Wrangel considered San Blas devastated from continued storms and fires, a village that had reached its end. In 1957, construction began on the new San Blas church, which is still not finished in 2015. Now the original four bells of San Blas, the big old cracked one and the three smaller ones, have fallen into silence in the old church tower next door to the new church. The bell next door in the new unfinished Church is the active one, a replica of the old cracked one.

8: Yellow Geosoluna 6… …June July 2017 Gregorian

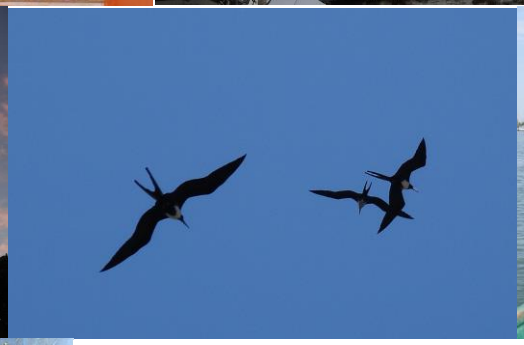
Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

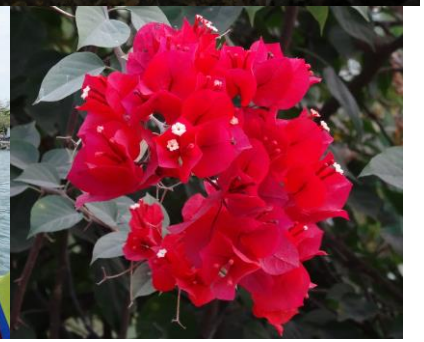
	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 185 New Moon 02:31 ○ UTC	2 186	3 187	4 188	5 189	6 190	7 191	
Greg:	24 June Sa	25 Su	26 M	27 Tu	28 W	29 Th	30 F	
	8 192 First Quarter 00:51 ◗	9 193	10 194	11 195	12 196	13 197	14 198	15 199
	1 July Sa	2 Su	3 M	4 Tu	5 W	6 Th	7 F	8 Sa
	16 200 Full Moon 04:07 ●	17 201	18 202	19 203	20 204 Equinox 16:57	21 205	22 206	
	9 Su	10 M	11 Tu	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 Sa	
	23 207 Third Quarter 19:26 ◖	24 208	25 209	26 210	27 211	28 212	29 213	
	16 Su	17 M	18 Tu	19 W	20 Th	21 F	22 Sa	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 08.16.200.06 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)










Inspired in 2000, the director of the Route Quetzal Argentaria de España, Don Miguel de la Quadra, asked the prior of the convent of Santo Domingo of Cadiz for an exact copy of the original statue of Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Galeona as a gift for the church in San Blas. On October 7, 2007, on the 437th anniversary of the Battle of Lepanto, with a crown made in Madrid, the new statue, Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Marinera, was crowned as the queen of the Port of San Blas.

9: Way Blue Geosoluna 6… …July & Aug 2017 Gregorian

Top left number is the lunar date. Top right is solar date counting from New Year's Day solstice. Bottom left and right are the Gregorian date and day. At least every three years has an extra month. Some weeks have the extra day, wobbling with the tides.

	DOE	RAE	MEE	FU	SOL	MU	AH	TEE
Geos:	1 214 New Moon 09:46 UTC ○	2 215	3 216	4 217	5 218	6 219	7 220	
Greg:	23 July Su	24 M	25 Tu	26 W	27 Th	28 F	29 Sa	
	8 221 First Quarter 15:23 ◗	9 222	10 223	11 224	12 225	13 226	14 227	15 228
	30 Su	31 M	1 Aug Tu	2 W	3 Th	4 F	5 Sa	6 Su
	16 229 Full Moon 18:11 ●	17 230	18 231	19 232	20 233	21 234	22 235	
	7 M	8 Tu	9 W	10 Th	11 F	12 Sa	13 Su	
	23 236	24 237 Third Quarter 01:15 ◖	25 238	26 239	27 240	28 241	29 242	
	14 M	15 Tu	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 Sa	20 Su	

Full moon, UTC Geosoluna notation: 09.16.229.06 (Lunar month, lunar day, solar day, solar year)