Körös Kör

KÖRÖS KÖR FRAMEWORK

Canonical System Definition

Version 11.0

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Status
Canonical Architecture

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This document constitutes the canonical definition of the Körös Kör Framework Version 11.0.

KÖRÖS KÖR is the identifying name of the framework and associated project.

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KÖRÖS KÖR FRAMEWORK

Canonical System Definition

Version 11.0

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KÖRÖS KÖR FRAMEWORK

Version 11.0

Architectural Overview

The Körös Kör Framework is a temporal representation framework that seeks to preserve and organise temporal information within recurring astronomical structures.

Version 11 is organised around a progression from foundations to structures, from structures to representations, from representations to information, and from information to implementation and application.

PART I
FOUNDATIONS

Establishes the purpose, principles, terminology, and philosophical basis of the framework.

Question:
Why does the framework exist?

PART II
TEMPORAL STRUCTURES

Defines the primary entities of the framework, including positions, containers, matrices, and their relationships.

Question:
What exists within the framework?

PART III
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Defines the observable characteristics of temporal structures, including capacity, occupancy, phase structure, variability, and asymmetry.

Question:
What are temporal structures like?

PART IV
REPRESENTATIONS

Defines the valid methods by which temporal structures may be viewed, aligned, and interpreted.

Question:
How are temporal structures viewed?

PART V
COORDINATE SYSTEMS

Defines the addressing systems used to identify and describe temporal positions.

Question:
How are temporal positions addressed?

PART VI
INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

Defines the information preserved by the framework, its layers, relationships, and derived forms.

Question:
What information is preserved?

PART VII
IMPLEMENTATION

Defines reconstruction, conversion, computational representation, and implementation principles.

Question:
How does the framework operate in practice?

PART VIII
APPLICATIONS

Explores potential uses of the framework in research, education, chronology, mapping, and analysis.

Question:
What can the framework be used for?

PART IX
GOVERNANCE

Defines canonical authority, version control, amendment procedures, preservation, licensing, and stewardship.

Question:
How is the framework maintained?

Architectural Flow

Foundations
↓
Temporal Structures
↓
Structural Characteristics
↓
Representations
↓
Coordinate Systems
↓
Information Architecture
↓
Implementation
↓
Applications
↓
Governance

Version 11 Organising Principle

The framework proceeds from what exists, to what it is like, to how it is viewed, to how it is addressed, to what information it preserves, and finally to how it is implemented, applied, and maintained.

Version 11 Structural Architecture Frozen

Parts I–IX approved.

Architectural Overview approved.

Future work limited to chapter and content development.

20 June 2026

PART I

FOUNDATIONS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The Körös Kör Framework is a temporal representation system designed to preserve, organise, and interpret information arising from recurring astronomical structures.

Its purpose is to provide a structured method for representing temporal position, temporal relationships, and temporal information that is often discarded or obscured within conventional calendrical systems.

The framework is not intended to replace existing civil calendars. Rather, it offers an additional layer of temporal representation, one that emphasises positional identity, cyclical structure, and the preservation of observed variation.

The primary objective of the framework is not the measurement of time, but the representation of temporal position within recurring astronomical cycles.

1.2 Scope

This document defines the canonical structure of the Körös Kör Framework.

It establishes the principles, terminology, entities, characteristics, representations, coordinate systems, information architecture, implementation principles, applications, and governance procedures that constitute the canonical system.

The scope includes:

• The conceptual and philosophical foundations of the framework.

• The primary structural entities: positions, containers, and matrices.

• The observable characteristics of temporal structures: capacity, occupancy, phase structure, variability, and asymmetry.

• The valid representations of temporal structures: sequential, FMC-centred, NMC-centred, and capacity-centred.

• The coordinate systems used to address temporal positions: FMC, NMC, and Dual Address Theory.

• The information model preserved by the framework: layers, hierarchy, derived information, and preservation principles.

• Implementation principles for reconstruction, conversion, and computational application.

• Potential applications in research, education, chronology, mapping, and analysis.

• Governance procedures for canonical authority, version control, amendment, and preservation.

The scope of this document does not include:

• Software implementations.

• User interface specifications.

• Educational materials beyond canonical reference.

• Experimental concepts not formally adopted into the canon.

• Project governance beyond canonical stewardship.

Such material may be documented separately within the Körös Kör Project, educational publications, research publications, and future supporting documents.

1.3 Fundamental Definitions

This section defines the core terms that form the foundation of the Körös Kör Framework. More specialised terms will be introduced in later chapters where they are first used.

Temporal Position

A location within a temporal structure. Temporal positions are the fundamental entities represented by the framework. They exist independently of coordinate assignment, representation, or address.

Temporal Identity

The persistent identity of a temporal position regardless of representation, coordinate system, or method of description. Identity remains unchanged even when multiple valid addresses or coordinate descriptions exist.

Temporal Structure

An organised arrangement of temporal positions within a recurring astronomical cycle. Structures provide the framework within which positions are located, compared, and interpreted.

Lunation

A complete lunar cycle extending from one New Moon to the next New Moon. Lunations constitute the primary astronomical units from which the framework's structures are derived.

Lunation Container

The canonical structural representation of a single lunation. A container preserves the observed characteristics of a lunar cycle, including boundaries, duration, occupancy, capacity, phase structure, and positional relationships.

Lunation Matrix

The primary structural representation of the framework. The matrix consists of multiple lunation containers organised within a common positional environment. All canonical representations and coordinate systems are derived from the matrix.

1.4 Canonical Status

The Körös Kör Framework is defined by a canonical specification. This document constitutes the official definition of the framework.

The canonical specification is:

• Authoritative — It defines the official principles, terminology, structures, and representations.

• Preserved — It is maintained as a historical record of the framework's development.

• Versioned — It is subject to version control, with each version designated according to its status.

• Amendable — Future amendments may be made through formal procedures.

Interpretive, educational, and research materials may supplement the canonical specification. Such materials shall not supersede or alter canonical definitions.

1.5 Relationship to Version 10.1

Version 10.1 of the Körös Kör Framework was designated as the First Complete Canonical Architecture. It preserved the historical development of the framework and established the principles, structures, coordinate systems, and information architecture that form the foundation of the system.

Version 11 reorganises the framework around the preservation and interpretation of temporal information. Temporal structures, representations, coordinate systems, and implementations are understood as means of preserving and describing that information.

Version 11 does not alter the discoveries of Version 10. It reorganises them around a more coherent and foundational architecture.

The framework is governed by a set of core principles that establish the conceptual rules upon which all structures, representations, coordinate systems, and implementations are based. These principles are formally defined in Chapter 4.

1.6 How to Read This Document

This document is organised into nine parts. Each part addresses a distinct question and builds upon the parts that precede it.

The reader is advised to read the document in sequence. Later parts depend upon concepts established in earlier parts.

Readers already familiar with the foundations of the framework may proceed to the parts most relevant to their interests.

Chapter 2

TEMPORAL PERSPECTIVE

2.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework approaches time as a structured environment composed of positions, relationships, and recurring patterns.

Rather than treating time solely as a sequence of numbered units, the framework emphasises the location of temporal positions within observable astronomical structures.

This perspective provides a foundation for understanding temporal identity, temporal relationships, and the preservation of temporal information.

2.2 Temporal Position

A temporal position is a location within a temporal structure.

Temporal positions constitute the fundamental entities represented by the framework. All higher-order structures, representations, and coordinate systems ultimately describe relationships between positions.

A temporal position exists independently of its representation, coordinate assignment, or method of description.

The framework is concerned with identifying, preserving, and describing temporal positions within recurring astronomical structures.

2.3 Temporal Structure

Temporal positions do not exist in isolation.

They occur within organised structures that provide context, relationships, and meaning.

A temporal structure is an organised arrangement of temporal positions derived from a recurring astronomical cycle.

Structures define the environment within which positions may be observed, compared, and interpreted.

The framework derives its primary structures from lunations, preserving their observed characteristics and relationships.

2.4 Temporal Relationships

Temporal positions may be related to one another in multiple ways.

Relationships may arise from:

• Relative location within a structure.

• Shared membership within a common structure.

• Position relative to reference states.

• Structural proximity.

• Recurrence across multiple structures.

The framework treats relationships as fundamental informational properties rather than secondary interpretations.

Understanding temporal relationships is essential to understanding temporal structure.

2.5 Cyclical Observation

The framework is based upon recurring astronomical cycles.

These cycles provide naturally occurring structures within which temporal positions can be observed.

Observation of recurring cycles reveals:

• Repetition.

• Variation.

• Asymmetry.

• Structural relationships.

• Positional continuity.

The framework seeks to preserve these observations rather than normalise them into uniform abstractions.

2.6 Observation and Representation

Observation and representation are distinct concepts.

Observation concerns the identification of temporal phenomena as they occur.

Representation concerns the methods used to organise, describe, and communicate those observations.

Representations may differ significantly while describing the same underlying observations.

The framework therefore distinguishes between observed temporal structures and the representations used to display them.

This distinction forms the basis for representation independence.

2.7 Temporal Identity

Temporal identity refers to the persistent identity of a temporal position.

A temporal position retains its identity regardless of:

• Representation.

• Coordinate system.

• Address.

• Method of description.

Identity persists even when multiple valid representations or coordinate descriptions exist.

The preservation of temporal identity is a fundamental requirement of the framework.

2.8 Summary

The Körös Kör Framework views time as a structured environment composed of positions, relationships, and recurring astronomical patterns.

Temporal positions exist within structures.

Structures establish relationships.

Observation reveals those relationships.

Representations describe them.

Throughout the framework, temporal identity remains independent of representation and address.

This perspective provides the conceptual foundation upon which all subsequent structures, representations, coordinate systems, and information architectures are built.

Chapter 3

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

3.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is founded upon a set of philosophical assumptions concerning observation, structure, identity, representation, and information.

These assumptions guide the design of the framework and influence the methods by which temporal structures are represented, interpreted, and preserved.

The framework does not seek to impose idealised regularity upon observed temporal phenomena. Instead, it seeks to preserve observed structure as faithfully as possible.

3.2 Observation and Reality

The framework begins with observation.

Recurring astronomical phenomena exist independently of the methods used to describe them.

Observation reveals these phenomena and provides the basis for all subsequent structures, representations, and interpretations.

The framework therefore treats observation as primary and representation as secondary.

Representations are derived from observations and not the reverse.

3.3 Structure and Meaning

Temporal phenomena occur within structures.

Structures establish relationships between positions and provide context through which observations may be interpreted.

Without structure, individual observations possess limited informational value.

The framework therefore treats structure as a fundamental source of temporal meaning.

Understanding a position requires understanding the structure within which that position exists.

3.4 Identity and Description

A distinction exists between a thing and the methods used to describe it.

Temporal positions possess identities that exist independently of their representations, coordinate systems, or addresses.

Descriptions may vary while identities remain unchanged.

A single temporal position may therefore possess multiple valid descriptions without creating multiple identities.

This distinction forms the conceptual basis of later developments including coordinate systems and Dual Address Theory.

3.5 Variation and Preservation

Observed variation is not treated as error.

Variation is an inherent characteristic of naturally occurring temporal structures.

Differences in duration, occupancy, phase distribution, and asymmetry constitute information about the observed structure.

The framework therefore preserves variation rather than replacing it with uniform approximations.

Variation is regarded as information.

3.6 Asymmetry and Information

Observed asymmetry is a form of information.

Structures that differ internally reveal characteristics that would otherwise remain hidden.

Differences between waxing and waning segments, differences between containers, and differences across recurring cycles may all contribute meaningful information.

The framework therefore treats asymmetry as a legitimate and valuable characteristic of temporal structures.

Asymmetry is not regarded as imperfection.

It is regarded as observation.

3.7 Representation and Perspective

Representations are perspectives upon structure.

Different representations may emphasise different characteristics while preserving the same underlying information.

A change in representation does not imply a change in identity.

The framework therefore recognises multiple valid representations of the same temporal structure.

Representation diversity is compatible with informational consistency.

3.8 Information Preservation

The preservation of information is a primary objective of the framework.

Whenever possible, observed characteristics are retained rather than discarded.

Temporal positions, structures, relationships, variability, occupancy, capacity, and asymmetry are treated as informational properties worthy of preservation.

Information loss should occur only when necessary and should be explicitly recognised.

3.9 Summary

The philosophical foundations of the Körös Kör Framework may be summarised as follows:

- Observation precedes representation.

- Structure provides context and meaning.

- Identity exists independently of description.

• Variation is information.

• Asymmetry is information.

• Multiple representations may describe the same structure.

• Information should be preserved whenever possible.

These principles provide the philosophical basis for the structural, representational, coordinate, and informational components of the framework.

Chapter 4

CORE PRINCIPLES

4.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is governed by a set of core principles that establish the conceptual rules upon which all structures, representations, coordinate systems, and implementations are based.

These principles provide consistency throughout the framework and guide future development.

All canonical components of the framework shall be interpreted in accordance with these principles.

4.2 Matrix First Principle

The Lunation Matrix is the primary structural representation of the framework.

Containers, representations, coordinate systems, and analytical methods are derived from the matrix.

The matrix provides the common structural environment within which temporal positions, relationships, and information are preserved.

The framework shall therefore be interpreted from the matrix outward rather than from individual representations inward.

4.3 Observational Preservation Principle

Observed temporal structures shall be preserved as faithfully as possible.

Differences arising from observation shall not be removed solely for the purpose of achieving regularity or symmetry.

Observed characteristics constitute information and shall be retained whenever possible.

The framework prioritises preservation over normalisation.

4.4 Temporal Identity Principle

Temporal positions possess identities that are independent of representation, coordinate assignment, or address.

A change in description does not constitute a change in identity.

Multiple valid descriptions may therefore refer to the same temporal position.

Identity shall be preserved across all canonical representations and coordinate systems.

4.5 Representation Independence Principle

Representations are perspectives upon structure.

Different representations may emphasise different characteristics while preserving the same underlying information.

No canonical representation possesses authority over the structure it represents.

Representations shall not be interpreted as altering temporal identity or structure.

4.6 Information Preservation Principle

The framework shall preserve information whenever possible.

Temporal positions, relationships, structures, occupancy, capacity, variability, asymmetry, and derived informational properties are considered legitimate components of temporal information.

Information loss shall be minimised and explicitly recognised where unavoidable.

4.7 Structural Variability Principle

Naturally occurring variation is a characteristic of temporal structures.

Differences in duration, occupancy, phase distribution, and asymmetry are not regarded as defects.

Variability constitutes information and contributes to the understanding of temporal structures.

The framework shall preserve structural variability rather than replace it with idealised uniformity.

4.8 Asymmetry Principle

Observed asymmetry is a valid characteristic of temporal structure.

Differences between structural components may reveal meaningful relationships and informational properties.

Asymmetry shall not be interpreted as imperfection.

Asymmetry constitutes observable information and shall be preserved wherever possible.

4.9 Principle Relationships

The core principles are not independent rules.

They form an interconnected system.

The Matrix First Principle establishes the primary structure.

The Observational Preservation Principle governs how structures are recorded.

The Temporal Identity Principle preserves positional continuity.

The Representation Independence Principle governs interpretation.

The Information Preservation Principle defines the treatment of information.

The Structural Variability Principle and Asymmetry Principle ensure that naturally occurring differences remain visible and meaningful.

Together these principles provide the conceptual foundation of the Körös Kör Framework.

4.10 Summary

The Körös Kör Framework is governed by seven core principles:

- Matrix First Principle

- Observational Preservation Principle

• Temporal Identity Principle

• Representation Independence Principle

• Information Preservation Principle

• Structural Variability Principle

• Asymmetry Principle

These principles guide the interpretation, development, implementation, and future evolution of the framework.

Chapter 5

CANONICAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is maintained through a canonical system of documentation, definitions, principles, and structures.

The purpose of the canonical framework is to preserve consistency, continuity, and authority throughout the development of the system.

This chapter defines the sources of canonical authority, the status of official documents, the relationship between versions, and the procedures by which the framework may evolve.

5.2 Canonical Authority

The canonical specification constitutes the authoritative definition of the Körös Kör Framework.

Canonical authority resides within the officially designated canonical documents of the framework.

Where conflicts arise between canonical and non-canonical sources, canonical definitions shall take precedence.

The canonical specification serves as the primary reference for terminology, principles, structures, representations, coordinate systems, information architecture, and governance.

5.3 Canonical Documents

Canonical documents are documents formally designated as part of the official Körös Kör Framework.

Canonical documents may include:

• Canonical System Definitions.

• Official Amendments.

• Canonical Appendices.

• Official Governance Documents.

• Other documents formally granted canonical status.

Canonical documents define the framework and constitute the official record of its development.

5.4 Interpretive Materials

Interpretive materials are documents that explain, analyse, teach, illustrate, or discuss the framework.

Interpretive materials may include:

• Educational publications.

• Research papers.

• Commentaries.

• Explanatory guides.

• Software documentation.

• Visualisations and demonstrations.

Interpretive materials may assist understanding but do not possess canonical authority.

Interpretive materials shall not alter canonical definitions.

5.5 Version Relationships

The framework develops through successive versions.

Each version forms part of the historical development of the framework.

Later versions may expand, refine, reorganise, or clarify earlier material.

Unless explicitly superseded, canonical concepts from earlier versions remain part of the historical development of the framework.

Version relationships shall be documented to preserve continuity and traceability.

5.6 Amendment Procedures

Amendments may be introduced through future canonical revisions.

Amendments may include:

• Clarifications.

• Structural refinements.

• Terminological revisions.

• New canonical concepts.

• Governance changes.

All amendments shall be documented and versioned.

The rationale for significant amendments should be recorded whenever practical.

5.7 Preservation

The preservation of canonical materials is essential to the long-term integrity of the framework.

Canonical documents should be maintained in forms that ensure their continued accessibility, traceability, and historical preservation.

Superseded versions should remain preserved as historical records.

Preservation supports transparency, continuity, and scholarly examination.

5.8 Stewardship

The framework is maintained through stewardship.

Stewardship includes:

• Preservation of canonical materials.

• Oversight of future revisions.

• Maintenance of terminology and definitions.

• Protection of canonical consistency.

• Guidance of future development.

Stewardship does not imply immutability. The framework may evolve while preserving continuity with its established foundations.

5.9 Future Development

The Körös Kör Framework is intended to remain capable of future development.

Future work may include:

• Expanded theoretical development.

• Additional representations.

• New analytical methods.

• Computational implementations.

• Educational resources.

• Research applications.

Future developments should remain consistent with the principles and structures established within the canonical framework.

5.10 Summary

The canonical framework establishes the authority, preservation, continuity, and stewardship of the Körös Kör Framework.

Canonical documents define the framework.

Interpretive materials support understanding.

Versions preserve historical development.

Amendments enable controlled evolution.

Preservation ensures continuity.

Stewardship guides future development.

Together these elements provide the governance structure necessary for the long-term maintenance of the framework.

PART I — FOUNDATIONS

Status: Complete

Frozen: 17 June 2026

PART II

TEMPORAL STRUCTURES

Chapter 6

TEMPORAL STRUCTURES

6.1 Introduction

Temporal structures constitute the primary entities of the Körös Kör Framework.

The framework does not begin with representations, coordinate systems, or information layers. It begins with the structures from which those elements are derived.

Temporal structures provide the environments within which temporal positions exist, relationships emerge, and information is preserved.

This chapter defines the primary structural entities of the framework and the relationships that exist between them.

6.2 Structural Entities

The Körös Kör Framework is composed of a hierarchy of structural entities.

The primary structural entities are:

- Temporal Positions
- Lunations
- Lunation Containers
- Lunation Matrices

These entities form the structural foundation upon which all later representations, coordinate systems, and informational models are constructed.

Each entity possesses a distinct role within the framework while remaining part of an integrated structural system.

6.3 Temporal Positions

Temporal positions are the fundamental entities of the framework.

A temporal position represents a location within a temporal structure.

Temporal positions exist independently of representation, coordinate assignment, and address.

They constitute the smallest structural units recognised by the framework.

All higher-order structures ultimately consist of organised collections of temporal positions.

Temporal positions serve as the foundation of temporal identity and continuity throughout the framework.

6.4 Lunations

A lunation is a complete lunar cycle extending from one New Moon to the next New Moon.

Lunations constitute the primary observational units of the framework.

Each lunation possesses observable boundaries established by astronomical events.

Lunations provide the recurring structures from which temporal positions are organised and interpreted.

The framework treats lunations as naturally occurring temporal structures rather than artificial divisions imposed upon time.

6.5 Lunation Containers

A Lunation Container is the canonical structural representation of a single lunation.

The purpose of the container is to preserve the observable structure of an individual lunar cycle.

A container establishes a bounded structural environment within which temporal positions may be organised, compared, and interpreted.

Containers preserve the identity of individual lunations while allowing multiple lunations to be organised within larger structural systems.

Each container represents a distinct observational unit within the framework.

6.6 Lunation Matrices

A Lunation Matrix is an organised collection of lunation containers.

The matrix constitutes the primary structural environment of the framework.

Within the matrix, multiple containers are arranged in a common positional environment that permits comparison, alignment, and analysis across lunations.

The matrix provides the structural foundation from which representations, coordinate systems, and informational models are derived.

In accordance with the Matrix First Principle, the matrix serves as the primary structural representation of the framework.

The matrix enables the comparison of different lunations and the observation of patterns, variability, and recurrence across multiple cycles.

6.7 Structural Hierarchy and Relationships

The entities of the framework exist within a system of structural relationships.

Temporal positions exist within lunations.

Lunations are represented by containers.

Containers are organised within matrices.

Matrices establish relationships between containers and the positions they contain.

These relationships create a coherent structural hierarchy that enables comparison, interpretation, and preservation of temporal information.

The structural hierarchy of the framework may be summarised as follows:

Astronomical Observation
↓
Lunation
↓
Lunation Container
↓
Lunation Matrix
↓
Derived Representations
↓

Coordinate Systems
↓
Information Layers

This hierarchy establishes the order in which structures emerge within the framework.

Higher levels depend upon the structures that precede them.

The hierarchy reflects the Matrix First Principle and provides the organisational foundation of the framework.

The framework treats structural relationships as fundamental characteristics of temporal organisation.

6.8 Summary

Temporal structures form the foundation of the Körös Kör Framework.

The primary structural entities are temporal positions, lunations, lunation containers, and lunation matrices.

These entities exist within a system of structural relationships organised through a common hierarchy.

The matrix serves as the primary structural environment from which representations, coordinate systems, and informational models are derived.

Subsequent parts of the framework examine the characteristics, representations, coordinates, and information associated with these structures.

PART II — TEMPORAL STRUCTURES

Status: Complete

Chapter 6 approved.

Primary structural entities defined:

- Temporal Positions

- Lunations

- Lunation Containers

- Lunation Matrices

Structural hierarchy approved.

Future work limited to Parts III–IX.

17 June 2026

PART III

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter 7

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 Introduction

The temporal structures defined in Part II possess observable characteristics that describe their internal organisation and behaviour.

These characteristics arise from observation and form part of the preserved structure of the framework.

The purpose of this chapter is to define the primary characteristics of temporal structures without reference to representation, coordinate assignment, or analytical interpretation.

Structural characteristics describe what temporal structures are like.

7.2 Structural Characteristics

A structural characteristic is an observable feature of a temporal structure.

Structural characteristics describe the organisation, composition, and behaviour of structures while preserving their identities.

The framework recognises several primary structural characteristics:

- Capacity
- Occupancy
- Phase Structure
- Phase Distribution
- Variability
- Asymmetry

These characteristics contribute to the preservation and interpretation of temporal structures throughout the framework.

7.3 Capacity

Capacity is the total positional capacity available within a temporal structure.

Capacity establishes the maximum number of positions that may be accommodated within a structure regardless of occupancy.

Capacity provides a common structural environment that permits comparison between different structures.

Capacity remains fixed even when occupancy varies.

The preservation of fixed capacity supports structural consistency throughout the framework.

7.4 Occupancy

Occupancy is the number of positions actually occupied within a temporal structure.

Occupancy reflects observed structure rather than theoretical capacity.

Different structures may possess different occupancies while sharing a common capacity.

Occupancy therefore represents an observable characteristic of a structure rather than a deficiency or surplus.

The framework preserves occupancy as information.

7.5 Phase Structure

Phase structure describes the organisation of positions relative to recurring astronomical reference states.

Phase structure arises from the progression of a lunation through its observable phases.

Phase structure consists of four primary components:

- New Moon boundary
- Waxing segment
- Full Moon reference state
- Waning segment

The arrangement of temporal positions within these components constitutes the phase structure of a lunation.

The framework preserves phase structure as an inherent characteristic of temporal organisation.

Phase structure establishes relationships between positions and the reference states that define the cycle.

Different lunations may preserve similar occupancies while exhibiting different phase structures. The framework therefore treats phase structure as meaningful information rather than as a secondary consequence of duration alone.

7.6 Phase Distribution

Phase distribution describes the arrangement of positions throughout a phase structure.

While phase structure defines the primary components of a lunation, phase distribution describes how positions are distributed among those components.

Different structures may exhibit different distributions while preserving their overall identities.

For example:

1 + 13 + 1 + 15 = 30

1 + 14 + 1 + 14 = 30

Both structures possess the same occupancy but preserve different distributions of positions within their phase structures.

Phase distribution contributes to the internal organisation of temporal structures and provides context for comparison between structures.

The framework treats differences in phase distribution as meaningful information rather than irregularities.

The framework preserves phase distribution as part of observed structure.

7.7 Variability

Variability refers to observable differences between temporal structures.

Variability may arise through differences in occupancy, phase distribution, or other structural characteristics.

The framework does not treat variability as error.

Variability constitutes information arising from observation.

The preservation of variability forms an important component of the framework's observational philosophy.

7.8 Asymmetry

Asymmetry refers to observable imbalance within a temporal structure.

Asymmetry may occur when structural components differ in size, distribution, arrangement, or relationship.

The framework recognises asymmetry as a legitimate and meaningful characteristic of observed structures.

Asymmetry is not interpreted as imperfection.

It is preserved as information.

7.9 Summary

Temporal structures possess observable characteristics that describe their organisation and behaviour.

The primary structural characteristics recognised by the framework are capacity, occupancy, phase structure, phase distribution, variability, and asymmetry.

These characteristics form part of the preserved structure of the framework and provide the foundation for later representations, coordinate systems, and informational models.

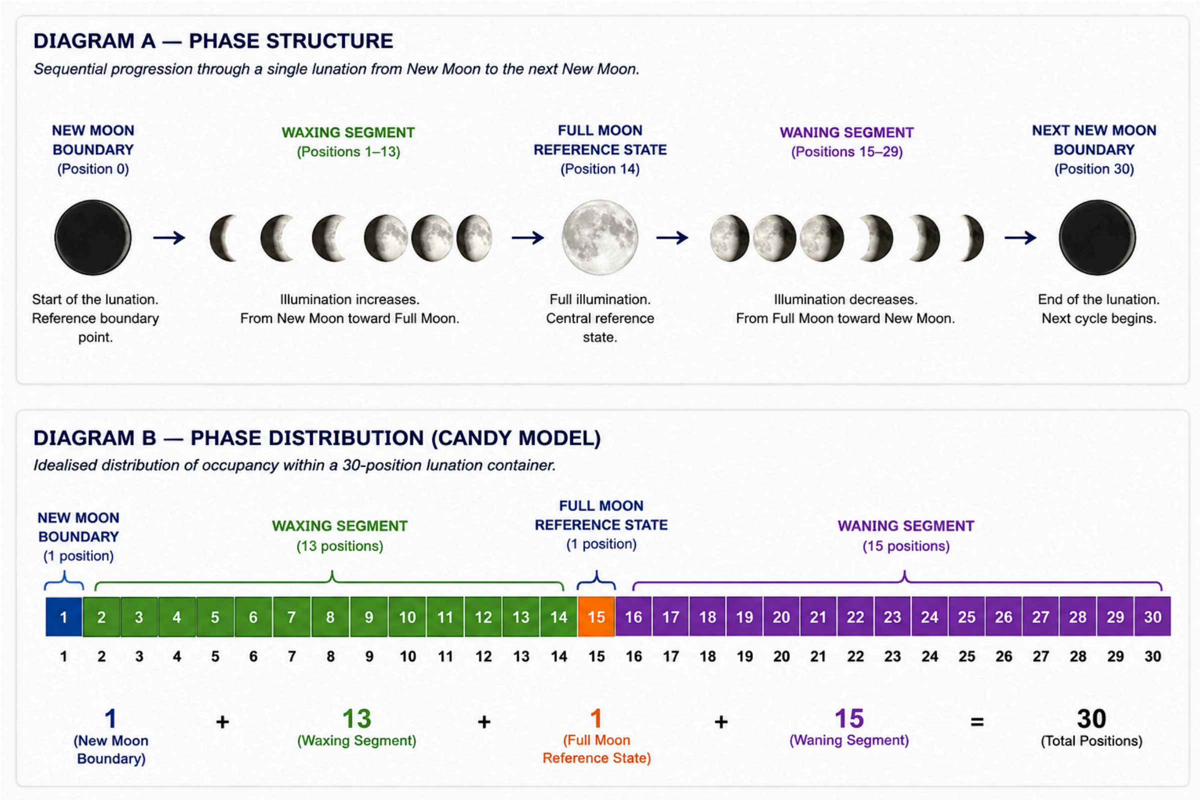

Figure 7.9.1. Phase Structure and Phase Distribution within a Lunation Container.

The upper diagram illustrates the sequential phase structure of a lunation from New Moon to the next New Moon, showing the New Moon boundary, waxing segment, Full Moon reference state, and waning segment. The lower diagram illustrates phase distribution within a 30-position lunation container, demonstrating how positions are distributed among the structural components of the lunation. Together, the diagrams distinguish phase structure from phase distribution while illustrating the preservation of internal temporal organisation within the framework.

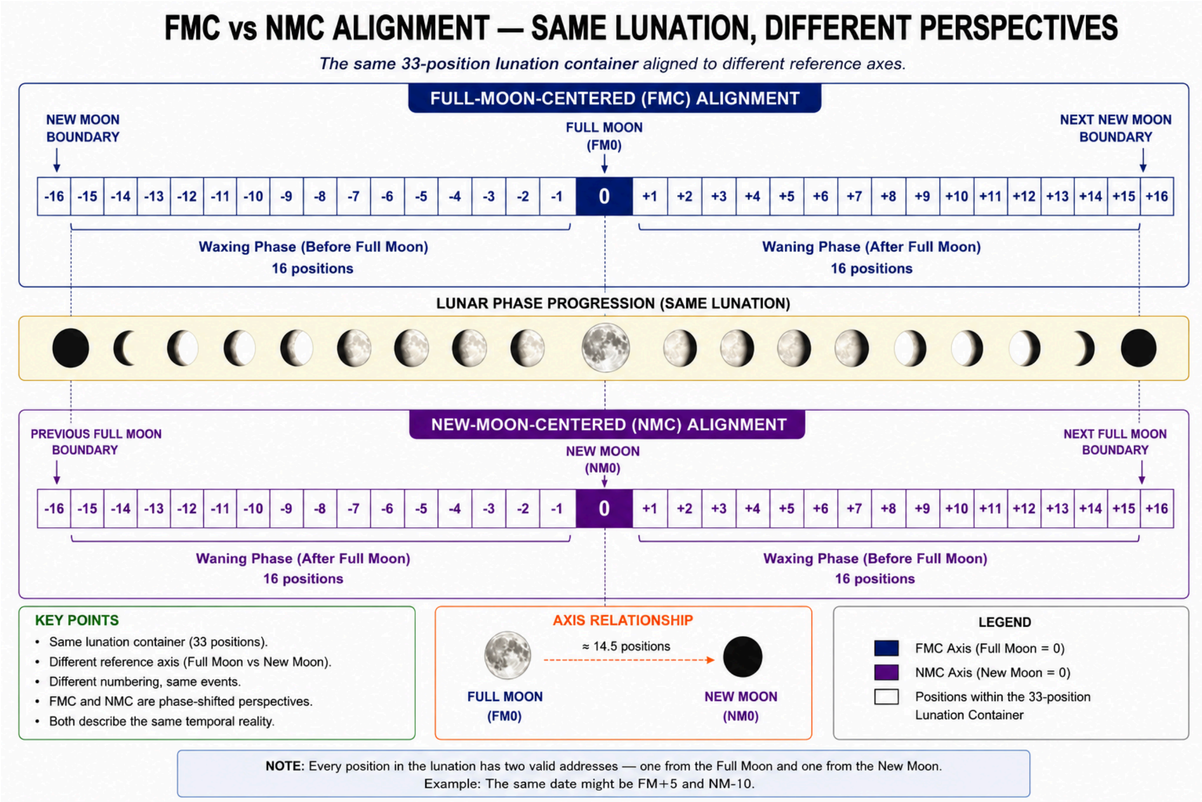

Figure 7.9.2 — Thirty-Three Position Framework

Description

The Thirty-Three Position Framework is the canonical geometric structure of the Körös Kör Calendar. It consists of thirty-three discrete positions arranged symmetrically within a fixed positional environment extending from −16 to +16, inclusive. The framework contains sixteen positions before the central position, one central position (0), and sixteen positions after the central position.

The purpose of the framework is to provide a stable structural capacity within which lunation containers may be represented. While individual lunations vary in length and occupancy, the framework itself remains unchanged. This distinction between fixed capacity and variable occupancy allows the system to preserve actual astronomical variability while maintaining a consistent geometric structure.

The figure illustrates the complete positional range of the Körös Kör Calendar and demonstrates the bilateral symmetry of the framework. Position 0 occupies the centre of the structure, while negative and positive positions extend equally on either side. This symmetry supports coordinate construction, positional comparison, representation alignment, and structural consistency across all representations of the system.

The Thirty-Three Position Framework serves as the common geometric environment within which lunation containers, coordinate systems, and derived representations operate. It forms the positional foundation of the Lunation Matrix and provides the fixed structural space necessary for temporal mapping, analysis, and reconstruction.

Chapter 8

REPRESENTATIONS

8.1 Introduction

Temporal structures may be viewed in multiple ways without altering their identities or underlying organisation.

The Körös Kör Framework recognises that different representations may emphasise different characteristics of the same structure while preserving the same underlying positions and relationships.

Representations provide perspectives upon structure.

They do not create, modify, or replace the structures they represent.

This chapter defines the canonical representations recognised by the framework and the relationships that exist between them.

8.2 Representation

A representation is a structured view of a temporal structure.

Representations organise and display temporal positions according to particular observational or analytical perspectives.

Representations are derived from structures and remain dependent upon them.

A representation does not alter:

- Temporal identity.
- Structural relationships.
- Structural characteristics.
- Observed information.

Multiple valid representations may therefore exist for the same temporal structure.

The framework treats representations as perspectives upon structure rather than alternative structures.

8.3 Sequential Representation

Sequential Representation organises temporal positions according to their observed chronological order.

Positions are displayed as a continuous sequence extending through the structure.

Sequential representation emphasises progression and continuity.

It provides a familiar perspective through which temporal structures may be viewed and interpreted.

Sequential representation preserves temporal identity while emphasising the ordering of positions within a structure.

8.4 Full-Moon-Centred Representation

Full-Moon-Centred Representation organises temporal positions relative to the Full Moon reference state.

Positions are viewed according to their relationships with the Full Moon and their locations within the surrounding structure.

This representation emphasises positional relationships associated with the Full Moon.

Full-Moon-Centred Representation provides a perspective that may reveal structural patterns less visible within purely sequential views.

The framework recognises Full-Moon-Centred Representation as a valid canonical perspective upon temporal structure.

8.5 New-Moon-Centred Representation

New-Moon-Centred Representation organises temporal positions relative to the New Moon reference state.

Positions are viewed according to their relationships with the New Moon and their locations within the surrounding structure.

This representation emphasises positional relationships associated with the New Moon.

New-Moon-Centred Representation provides an alternative perspective upon the same underlying structure.

The framework recognises New-Moon-Centred Representation as a valid canonical perspective upon temporal structure.

8.6 Capacity Representation

Capacity Representation organises temporal structures according to their shared positional capacity.

This representation emphasises common structural capacity while preserving differences in occupancy and distribution.

Capacity Representation provides a common environment within which multiple structures may be compared.

The framework uses Capacity Representation to support comparison, alignment, and structural analysis across multiple temporal structures.

Capacity Representation preserves observed variability while maintaining structural consistency.

8.7 Representation Equivalence

Different representations may describe the same temporal structure.

Representation Equivalence refers to the principle that multiple valid representations may preserve identical temporal identities and structural relationships despite differing perspectives.

A change in representation does not constitute a change in structure.

A change in representation does not constitute a change in temporal identity.

Representational differences therefore reflect differences in perspective rather than differences in the underlying structure.

Representation Equivalence is a direct consequence of the Representation Independence Principle.

8.8 Representation Relationships

Canonical representations are related through the structures from which they are derived.

Sequential, Full-Moon-Centred, New-Moon-Centred, and Capacity Representations all describe the same underlying temporal structures.

No canonical representation possesses authority over the structure itself.

Each representation emphasises particular characteristics while preserving common identities and relationships.

The framework therefore treats representations as complementary perspectives rather than competing descriptions.

Together they contribute to a more complete understanding of temporal structure.

8.9 Summary

Representations provide structured perspectives upon temporal structures.

The framework recognises four primary canonical representations:

- Sequential Representation
- Full-Moon-Centred Representation
- New-Moon-Centred Representation
- Capacity Representation

These representations preserve temporal identity while emphasising different aspects of the same underlying structure.

Representation Equivalence ensures that multiple valid perspectives may coexist without altering temporal identity or structural relationships.

The next part of the framework defines the coordinate systems used to formally address and describe temporal positions within these representations.

PART V

COORDINATE SYSTEMS

Chapter 9

COORDINATE SYSTEMS

9.1 Introduction

Representations provide perspectives upon temporal structures.

Coordinate systems provide methods for formally addressing temporal positions within those structures.

The purpose of a coordinate system is to identify, describe, and communicate the location of temporal positions relative to defined reference states.

The Körös Kör Framework recognises multiple coordinate systems while preserving a common underlying temporal identity.

This chapter defines the coordinate systems used throughout the framework and the relationships that exist between them.

9.2 Coordinate Systems

A coordinate system is a formal method for describing the location of a temporal position within a temporal structure.

Coordinate systems assign addresses to positions relative to defined reference states.

Coordinate systems do not create temporal positions.

They provide methods for describing positions that already exist within the structure.

Multiple coordinate systems may therefore describe the same temporal position.

The framework recognises coordinate systems as descriptive tools rather than structural entities.

9.3 Reference States

Coordinate systems require reference states.

A reference state is a defined positional condition from which coordinates are measured or described.

Within the Körös Kör Framework, the primary reference states are:

- New Moon
- Full Moon

Reference states provide stable points of orientation within temporal structures.

Different coordinate systems may utilise different reference states while describing the same underlying position.

9.4 Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates

Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates describe temporal positions relative to the Full Moon reference state.

Positions are addressed according to their relationship with the Full Moon within the structure.

This coordinate system provides a formal method for identifying temporal positions from a Full-Moon-centred perspective.

Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates preserve temporal identity while emphasising Full-Moon relationships.

The framework recognises Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates as a canonical coordinate system.

9.5 New-Moon-Centred Coordinates

New-Moon-Centred Coordinates describe temporal positions relative to the New Moon reference state.

Positions are addressed according to their relationship with the New Moon within the structure.

This coordinate system provides a formal method for identifying temporal positions from a New-Moon-centred perspective.

New-Moon-Centred Coordinates preserve temporal identity while emphasising New-Moon relationships.

The framework recognises New-Moon-Centred Coordinates as a canonical coordinate system.

9.6 Dual Address Theory

A temporal position may possess more than one valid address.

Dual Address Theory recognises that the same temporal position may be described simultaneously through different coordinate systems.

Multiple addresses do not imply multiple identities.

They represent different descriptions of the same position.

Dual Address Theory therefore preserves temporal identity while permitting coordinate diversity.

The framework treats multiple valid addresses as complementary descriptions rather than conflicting alternatives.

Illustrative example:

A temporal position may be described as FM-5 within the Full-Moon-Centred coordinate system and as NM+10 within the New-Moon-Centred coordinate system.

Both descriptions refer to the same temporal identity.

The existence of multiple valid addresses does not imply multiple positions. It reflects different coordinate descriptions of the same underlying temporal position.

9.7 Address Equivalence

Address Equivalence refers to the relationship between different addresses that identify the same temporal position.

Equivalent addresses may appear different while preserving identical temporal identity.

The existence of multiple valid addresses does not alter the underlying structure.

Address Equivalence provides a formal basis for recognising positional continuity across multiple coordinate systems.

The principle supports interoperability between canonical coordinate systems.

9.8 Coordinate Transformation

Coordinate Transformation is the process by which a position described in one coordinate system may be expressed within another coordinate system.

Transformation changes description without changing identity.

The purpose of transformation is to permit communication and comparison across multiple coordinate systems.

All valid transformations shall preserve temporal identity.

Coordinate transformation therefore supports representation independence and coordinate interoperability throughout the framework.

Coordinate Boundary Rules

The canonical coordinate systems of the framework operate according to the following boundary conventions:

• Structural positions are measured within the positional environment of the lunation container.

• The New Moon reference state possesses an offset of 0 within the New-Moon-Centred coordinate system.

• The Full Moon reference state possesses an offset of 0 within the Full-Moon-Centred coordinate system.

• A position immediately preceding a reference state possesses an offset of −1.

• A position immediately following a reference state possesses an offset of +1.

• Coordinate transformation alters coordinate description without altering temporal identity.

These conventions provide a consistent basis for coordinate transformation and prevent ambiguity at structural boundaries.

9.9 Coordinate Relationships

The coordinate systems recognised by the framework are related through the temporal structures they describe.

Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates and New-Moon-Centred Coordinates describe positions within the same structures.

Both coordinate systems preserve the same temporal identities.

Both coordinate systems remain subordinate to the structures from which they are derived.

Coordinate diversity therefore enhances description without altering structure.

9.10 Summary

Coordinate systems provide formal methods for addressing temporal positions.

The framework recognises:

• Full-Moon-Centred Coordinates

• New-Moon-Centred Coordinates

These coordinate systems utilise different reference states while preserving common temporal identities.

Dual Address Theory permits multiple valid addresses for the same position.

Address Equivalence and Coordinate Transformation provide mechanisms for relating and converting between coordinate descriptions.

The next part of the framework examines the information architecture preserved by temporal structures, representations, and coordinate systems.

PART VI

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

Chapter 10

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

10.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is fundamentally concerned with the preservation, organisation, and interpretation of temporal information.

Temporal structures, representations, and coordinate systems exist not merely as descriptive tools, but as mechanisms through which temporal information may be preserved and communicated.

The purpose of this chapter is to define the informational architecture of the framework, the forms of information it preserves, and the relationships that exist between different informational layers.

Information is not regarded as separate from structure.

Information arises from structure and is revealed through observation.

10.2 Information

Information is any observable characteristic, relationship, distinction, or pattern that may be derived from a temporal structure.

Information may arise from:

- Temporal positions.
- Structural relationships.
- Capacity.
- Occupancy.
- Phase structure.
- Phase distribution.

• Variability.

• Asymmetry.

• Coordinate relationships.

• Representational relationships.

The framework treats information as an inherent property of observed temporal structures rather than a secondary interpretation imposed upon them.

10.3 Information Layers

Information exists at multiple levels within the framework.

Different layers reveal different forms of information while remaining connected to the same underlying structures.

The framework recognises several primary informational layers:

• Positional Information.

• Structural Information.

• Representational Information.

• Coordinate Information.

• Derived Information.

Each layer contributes to the overall informational environment preserved by the framework.

The primary informational layers of the framework may be summarised as follows:

Information Layer	**Primary Content**
Positional Information	Identity and relative location
Structural Information	Relationships, organisation, and structural characteristics
Representational Information	Perspectives through which structures are viewed

Coordinate Information	Addresses and positional descriptions
Derived Information	Analysis, patterns, interpretations, and comparative observations

These informational layers are interconnected and emerge from the same underlying temporal structures.

Higher informational layers depend upon the preservation of information contained within lower informational layers.

10.4 Information Hierarchy

Information emerges through a hierarchy of dependency.

Higher informational forms depend upon lower informational forms.

The informational hierarchy may be summarised as follows:

Temporal Positions
↓
Structural Relationships
↓
Temporal Structures
↓
Representations
↓
Coordinate Systems
↓
Derived Information

Each level depends upon the informational content preserved by the levels beneath it.

The hierarchy reflects the organisational logic of the framework and provides a basis for understanding informational dependency.

10.5 Container Information

Lunation Containers preserve information relating to individual lunations.

Container information may include:

• Structural boundaries.

• Temporal positions.

• Positional relationships.

• Occupancy.

• Phase structure.

• Phase distribution.

• Internal asymmetries.

Container information preserves the identity and observable characteristics of individual lunations.

The framework regards containers as primary informational units.

10.6 Matrix Information

Lunation Matrices preserve information that emerges through relationships between multiple containers.

Matrix information may include:

• Comparative relationships.

• Structural recurrence.

• Structural variability.

• Repeating patterns.

• Cross-container asymmetries.

• Long-term observational relationships.

Matrix information cannot always be observed within a single container.

It emerges through the organisation of multiple containers within a common structural environment.

The framework therefore regards the matrix as the primary informational environment.

10.7 Derived Information

Derived information is information obtained through analysis, comparison, transformation, or interpretation of preserved structures.

Derived information does not replace observed information.

It depends upon information already preserved within the framework.

Examples of derived information may include:

• Comparative observations.

• Recurrence patterns.

• Structural trends.

• Distributional relationships.

• Analytical interpretations.

The validity of derived information depends upon the integrity of the structures from which it is derived.

10.8 Information Preservation

Information Preservation is a primary objective of the framework.

Observed information should be retained whenever practical.

The framework seeks to minimise unnecessary informational loss.

Where simplification, transformation, or abstraction occurs, the potential loss of information should be recognised explicitly.

The preservation of information supports transparency, continuity, and analytical integrity.

10.9 Information Relationships

Informational elements do not exist independently.

Relationships between informational elements often reveal additional information beyond that contained within any individual element.

Information may emerge through:

• Structural relationships.

• Comparative relationships.

• Coordinate relationships.

• Representational relationships.

• Hierarchical relationships.

The framework therefore preserves not only informational elements themselves but also the relationships that connect them.

10.10 Summary

The Körös Kör Framework preserves information arising from temporal positions, structures, representations, and coordinate systems.

Information exists within multiple interconnected layers.

Container information preserves individual structures.

Matrix information preserves relationships across structures.

Derived information emerges through analysis and comparison.

The framework treats information preservation as a primary objective and regards informational relationships as meaningful components of temporal understanding.

The next part of the framework examines the implementation principles through which the framework may be reconstructed, converted, represented computationally, and applied in practice.

PART VII

IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 11

IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is defined independently of any particular implementation.

The framework may be represented through documents, visualisations, computational systems, analytical methods, or other forms of application.

The purpose of implementation is to preserve and communicate the structures, relationships, coordinates, and information defined by the framework.

Implementation shall remain subordinate to the canonical framework.

No implementation shall alter the identities, structures, principles, or informational relationships defined by the canon.

11.2 Implementation Principles

All implementations of the framework should preserve:

• Temporal identity.

• Structural integrity.

• Representation equivalence.

• Coordinate equivalence.

• Information preservation.

Implementations may differ in form while preserving the same underlying framework.

Implementation diversity does not imply structural diversity.

The framework recognises multiple valid methods of implementation.

11.3 Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the process by which temporal structures are recreated from observational data.

Reconstruction establishes temporal positions, lunations, containers, and matrices according to the principles of the framework.

The purpose of reconstruction is to create faithful structural representations of observed temporal phenomena.

Reconstruction should preserve observed information whenever practical.

11.4 Conversion

Conversion is the process by which temporal information is translated between systems of representation.

Conversion may involve:

• Representational conversion.

• Coordinate conversion.

• Address conversion.

• System conversion.

Conversion changes description without altering temporal identity.

Valid conversions shall preserve structural integrity and informational continuity.

11.5 Computational Structures

The framework may be implemented through computational systems.

Computational implementations may represent:

• Temporal positions.

• Lunations.

• Containers.

• Matrices.

• Representations.

• Coordinate systems.

• Informational relationships.

Typical computational representations may store positions as discrete entities, containers as structured collections, and matrices as organised arrangements of containers.

Such implementations remain representations of the canonical framework rather than the framework itself.

Computational structures should remain consistent with the canonical definitions established by the framework.

11.6 Visual Representation

Visual implementations provide graphical representations of temporal structures.

Visual representations may include:

• Structural diagrams.

• Matrix visualisations.

• Positional displays.

• Comparative views.

• Analytical visualisations.

Visual representation should communicate structure without altering structure.

Visual simplicity should not require informational loss unless explicitly recognised.

11.7 Analytical Applications

The framework may be applied to analytical activities.

Analytical implementation may include:

• Comparative analysis.

• Structural analysis.

• Pattern analysis.

• Positional analysis.

• Informational analysis.

Analytical methods should remain consistent with the principles and structures established by the framework.

11.8 Implementation Relationships

Different implementations may describe the same underlying framework.

Documents, diagrams, software systems, analytical tools, and educational resources may all represent identical structures while using different methods.

Implementation relationships therefore mirror the principle of representation independence.

Implementation diversity is compatible with structural consistency.

11.9 Preservation and Integrity

Implementations should preserve the integrity of the framework.

Where limitations, simplifications, or approximations are introduced, their effects upon preserved information should be recognised and documented.

Preservation of identity, structure, and information remains the primary objective of implementation.

Implementation convenience shall not take precedence over canonical integrity.

11.10 Summary

The Körös Kör Framework may be implemented through documents, visualisations, computational systems, analytical methods, and other applications.

Implementation does not define the framework.

The framework defines implementation.

Valid implementations preserve identity, structure, representation equivalence, coordinate equivalence, and informational integrity.

The next part of the framework examines the applications through which the framework may be used within research, education, chronology, mapping, and analysis.

PART VIII

APPLICATIONS

Chapter 12

APPLICATIONS

12.1 Introduction

The Körös Kör Framework is designed as a general-purpose temporal representation framework.

The framework may be applied wherever temporal position, temporal structure, temporal relationships, or temporal information are relevant.

Applications do not alter the framework itself.

They represent contexts in which the structures, representations, coordinate systems, and informational models of the framework may be utilised.

This chapter identifies the principal application domains supported by the framework.

12.2 Temporal Positioning

The framework provides methods for identifying and describing temporal positions within recurring astronomical structures.

Temporal positioning applications may include:

• Event positioning.

• Comparative positioning.

• Structural positioning.

• Coordinate-based description.

The framework enables positions to be described relative to multiple reference states while preserving temporal identity.

12.3 Historical Mapping

Historical events may be positioned within the framework and examined through structural, positional, and informational perspectives.

Historical mapping enables:

• Positional comparison.

• Structural comparison.

• Pattern observation.

• Long-term temporal analysis.

The framework provides an alternative method of organising historical information without replacing conventional chronology.

12.4 Personal Chronology

The framework may be applied to personal temporal records.

Personal chronology applications may include:

• Life events.

• Personal milestones.

• Recurring experiences.

• Longitudinal observation.

The framework provides methods for positioning personal events within recurring temporal structures while preserving chronological relationships.

12.5 Research Applications

The framework may be used as a research tool.

Research applications may include:

• Temporal analysis.

• Structural analysis.

• Comparative studies.

• Pattern identification.

• Information preservation studies.

The framework provides a structured environment for investigating temporal relationships and recurring structures.

12.6 Educational Applications

The framework may be applied within educational contexts.

Educational applications may include:

• Temporal literacy.

• Astronomical cycles.

• Structural thinking.

• Information organisation.

• Visualisation of recurring systems.

The framework may provide alternative perspectives through which temporal concepts can be explored and communicated.

12.7 Analytical Applications

The framework may support analytical investigation of temporal information.

Analytical applications may include:

• Comparative analysis.

• Recurrence analysis.

• Structural analysis.

• Distributional analysis.

• Positional analysis.

The framework preserves information that may support analytical interpretation while remaining independent of specific analytical conclusions.

12.8 Future Applications

Future applications may emerge through continued development of the framework.

Potential future applications may include:

• Computational systems.

• Interactive visualisation tools.

• Mapping systems.

• Educational platforms.

• Research environments.

• Other applications consistent with the principles of the framework.

The framework is intended to remain adaptable to future developments while preserving canonical consistency.

12.9 Application Relationships

Applications are derived from the framework rather than defining it.

All applications depend upon:

• Temporal structures.

• Structural characteristics.

• Representations.

• Coordinate systems.

• Information architecture.

Applications therefore remain subordinate to the framework from which they are derived.

Different applications may utilise different components of the framework while preserving common principles and structures.

12.10 Summary

The Körös Kör Framework may be applied across multiple domains including temporal positioning, historical mapping, personal chronology, research, education, and analysis.

Applications do not alter the framework.

They utilise the structures, representations, coordinate systems, and informational models defined by the framework.

The framework provides a flexible foundation capable of supporting both current and future applications.

The next part of the framework defines the governance structures through which the framework is maintained, preserved, versioned, and developed.

PART IX

GOVERNANCE

Chapter 13

GOVERNANCE

13.1 Introduction

The long-term integrity of the Körös Kör Framework depends upon effective governance.

Governance provides the mechanisms through which the framework is preserved, maintained, developed, published, and stewarded over time.

The purpose of governance is not to control interpretation or application, but to preserve canonical consistency, historical continuity, and informational integrity.

This chapter defines the governance structures that support the framework.

13.2 Governance Principles

Governance shall operate in accordance with the principles established by the framework.

Governance activities should promote:

• Canonical consistency.

• Historical preservation.

• Transparency.

• Informational integrity.

• Responsible development.

Governance shall remain subordinate to the canonical principles established within the framework.

13.3 Canonical Authority

Canonical authority resides within the officially designated canonical documents of the Körös Kör Framework.

Canonical documents define:

• Terminology.

• Principles.

• Structures.

• Representations.

• Coordinate systems.

• Information architecture.

• Governance procedures.

Where conflicts arise between canonical and non-canonical materials, canonical definitions shall take precedence.

13.4 Version Control

The framework develops through successive versions.

Version control provides continuity throughout the evolution of the framework.

Version control shall preserve:

• Historical traceability.

• Document integrity.

• Canonical continuity.

• Amendment history.

Each version shall possess a clearly defined status and relationship to preceding versions.

13.5 Amendments

Future amendments may be introduced through formal revision processes.

Amendments may include:

• Clarifications.

• Organisational improvements.

• Terminological refinements.

• Structural developments.

• Governance revisions.

All amendments should be documented and associated with the version in which they are introduced.

Significant amendments should include explanatory rationale where practical.

13.6 Preservation

The preservation of canonical materials is essential to the framework.

Canonical documents should be preserved in forms that support:

• Accessibility.

• Historical continuity.

• Verification.

• Reference.

Superseded versions should remain preserved as historical records.

Preservation supports transparency and long-term scholarly examination.

13.7 Stewardship

The framework is maintained through stewardship.

Stewardship includes:

• Preservation of canonical materials.

• Oversight of revisions.

• Maintenance of terminology.

• Protection of canonical consistency.

• Guidance of future development.

The framework is currently stewarded by its creator.

Future stewardship arrangements may be established while preserving continuity with the canonical framework.

13.8 Licensing

The framework may be distributed under licensing terms determined by its steward.

Licensing shall define the permissions and restrictions associated with the use, reproduction, modification, and distribution of framework materials.

Licensing arrangements may distinguish between:

• Non-commercial use.

• Commercial use.

• Educational use.

• Research use.

Licensing policies should remain consistent with the preservation and integrity of the framework.

13.9 Publication Status

Canonical publications shall identify their status clearly.

Publication status may include:

• Draft.

• Development Edition.

• Canonical Edition.

• Frozen Edition.

• Superseded Edition.

Publication status provides transparency regarding the authority and intended use of a document.

The status of a publication shall be explicitly stated whenever practical.

13.10 Future Development

The framework is intended to remain capable of future development.

Future development may include:

• Expanded theoretical work.

• Additional representations.

• Additional coordinate systems.

• Analytical developments.

• Educational materials.

• Computational implementations.

Future development should remain consistent with the principles, structures, and informational foundations established by the framework.

13.11 Summary

Governance provides the mechanisms through which the Körös Kör Framework is preserved, maintained, versioned, published, licensed, and developed.

Canonical authority ensures consistency.

Version control preserves continuity.

Amendments support controlled evolution.

Preservation protects historical integrity.

Stewardship guides future development.

Licensing establishes permissions and responsibilities.

Together these governance mechanisms support the long-term stability and development of the framework.

Status: First Complete Draft

Architecture: Frozen

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