

Odin's Warrior Tribe Calendar 2020-2021

Old German

Norse

Julian

Feast



hartmonð (Jan)

Moersugr

20Dec-18Jan



Siegmonð (Feb)

porri -Thorri

19Jan-17Feb

#1 Yule – 10 January Julfest - 3 Days and Nights – Full moon three full moons after Winter Nights

19 Jan Porrablót in Iceland- Thorsblot with speeches and poems



2 Feb Freyrsblot (bonfire) – Charming of the Plow Feast – Disting in Sweden



Lenzmon (Mar)

Goa

18Feb-19Mar

Disting – 9 March to 10 March



Osthermonð(Apr)

Einmánuður

20Mar-18Apr

28 Mar – Remembrance of Ragnar Lodbrok

#2 Sigurblot - 7 April Full moon three full moons after Yule Norse Disablót –Haustblot



Wonnemonð(May) Harpa

19Apr-18May



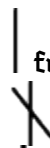









(Beginning of Norse Summer)



Brachmonð (Jun)

Skerpla

19May-17Jun

Old German	Norse	Julian	Feast
 Feumond (Jul)	Sólmánuður	18Jun-17Jul	#3 20/21 June Summer Solstice – Mithsumarsblot- Sommersonnenwende feast (bonfire)
	Sumarauki Heyannir	18Jul-21Jul 22Jul-20Aug	
 Frntemond (Aug)	Tvímánuður	21Aug-19Sep	9 Aug Remembrance of King Redbad of Frisia
 Herbstmond (Sep)	Haustmánuður	20Sep-19Oct	9 Oct Leif Erikson Day
			
 Heilmond (Oct)	Gormánuður	20Oct-18Nov	
 (Beginning of Norse Winter)			#4 31 October - Winter Nights on the Full Moon – Vetrnætr beginning of Winter and celebration of the Harvest –
			Late October or November Norse Alfa Blot – Honor Elves, Ancestors, and Family Ritual
			#5 11 Nov Feast of the Einherjar – the Fallen in Valhalla
 Nebelmond (Nov)	Ylir	19Nov-18Dec	23 Nov German Trollnaechte - Troll Night – Ward off Evil with the Mjolnir sign on the door
			
			9 Dec – Remembrance of Egill Skallagrimsson – Norse poet
 Weihmond (Dec)	Moersugr	19Dec-17Jan	
 2021			
 Siegmond (Feb)	Porri -Thorri	19Jan-17Feb	#1 28 January - Yule- 3 nights Full Moon

In the Ynglinga saga it says, "There should be a sacrifice at the beginning of winter for a good year (Winter Nights), and in the middle of winter for a good crop (Winter Solstice or closer to Þorrablót), the third summer day, that was the sacrifice for victory (Sieg Opferfest)." Some heathens celebrate 12 nights of Yule, but most research indicates it was three nights long. It probably began on the Full Moon of the Yule Month (middle of winter). Hakon King of Norway moved Yule to be on the solstice on the Julian Calendar and later it was moved to Dec 21 on the Gregorian Calendar. Some heathens celebrate Yule on the full moon.

Possible major Tribal Gathering festivals are in large bold print and have numbers. Tribe Gatherings are not always held on the actual dates depending on other events and schedules.

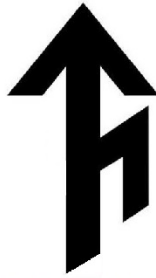
Optional important tribal festivals to choose from are in bold.

Other feasts can be celebrated in different years.

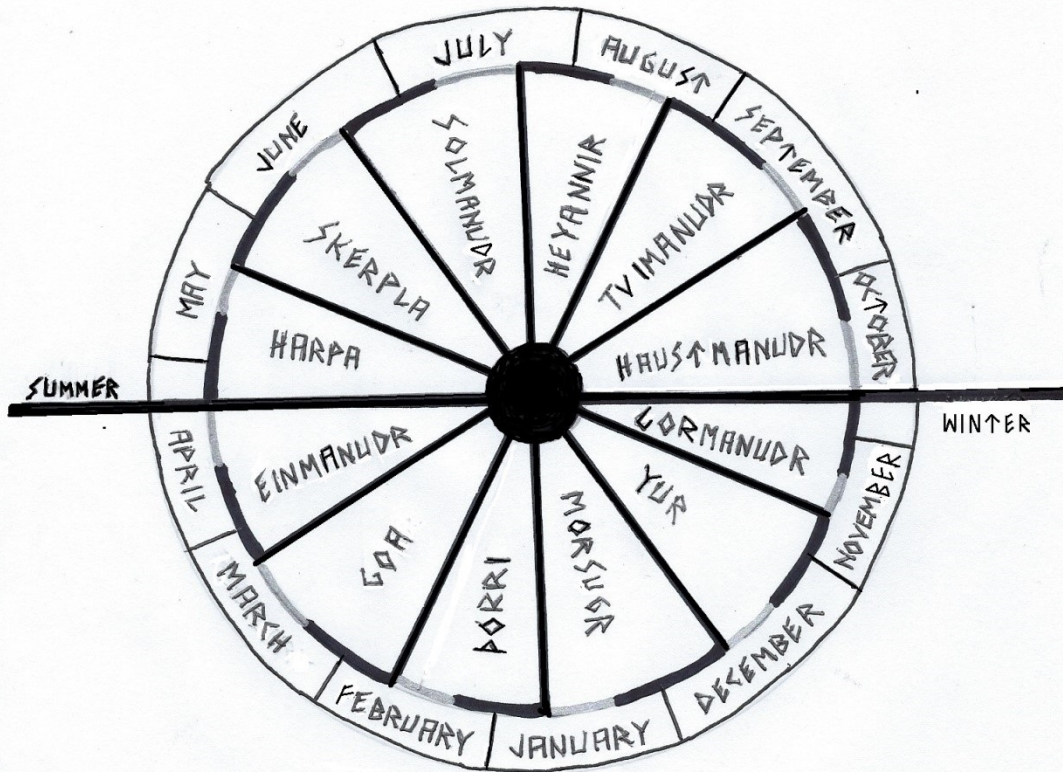
The Germanic months correspond with the Julian Months that are shown in parenthesis. The Old Norse Months are lunar and the corresponding Julian dates are shown.

The Old Norse calendar was divided into two seasons, summer and winter. Each season had 6 months, with 30 days each (lunar phases). Summer months were Harpa, Skerpla, Sólmánuður, Heyannir, Tvímánuður and Haustmánuður, and the winter months Gormánuður, Ýlir, Mjósugr, Þorri, Góa and Einmánuður.

The 12 months of 30 days each account for 360 days. In the middle of summer (between Sólmánuður og Heyannir) 4 additional days, not belonging to any specific month, were added. At the end of summer however, two of what would have been the first winter nights were counted into the last summer month. To make up for the divergence with the solar year, an additional week was added at the end of summer every 7th year (4), called Sumarauki, literally meaning "summer addition".



Ot Nefna Tyfoar Ty



HRAMPR