

Odin's Warrior Tribe Calendar 2022

Old German	Norse	Julian	Blot/Feast/Remembrance
Startmond (Jan)	Moersugr (Fat Sucking Month)	19Dec-19Jan	<u>21 Dec Winter Solstice – start of Yule Season</u> #2 Yule – 17 January Julfest - 3 Days/Nights – Full moon three full moons after Winter Nights
Siegmond (Feb)	Þorri -Thorri (Frozen Month)	20Jan-17Feb	21 Jan Þorrablót in Iceland- Thorsblot with speeches and poems
Lenzmond (Mar)	Goa (Goa's Month)	18Feb-19Mar	<u>12 Mar-19 Mar: Disablót</u>
Östermond (Apr)	Einmánuður (Lone Month)	20Mar-19Apr	28 Mar – Remembrance of Ragnar Lodbrok #3 Sigurblót - 16 April Full moon three full moons after Yule
Wonnemond (May)	Harpa (Summer Month) (Beginning of Norse Summer)	20Apr-18May	
Brachmond (Jun)	Skerpla (Goddess Month)	19May-17Jun	
Heumond (Jul)	Sólmánuður (Sun Month)	18Jun-17Jul	#4 21-23 June Summer Solstice – Mithsumarsblót- Sommersonnenwende
Erntemond (Aug)	Heyannir (Hay Month)	18Jul-20Aug	9 Aug Remembrance of King Redbad of Frisia
Herbstmond (Sep)	Tvímánuður (Second Month)	21Aug-19Sep	<u>27 Aug Freyrsblót for the Harvest</u>
Heilmond (Oct)	Haustmánuður (Autumn Month) (Beginning of Norse Winter)	20Sep-19Oct	#1 9-11 October - Winter Nights on the Full Moon – Vetrnætr beginning of Winter and celebration of the Harvest 10 Oct Leif Erikson Day
Nebeimond (Nov)	Gormánuður (Slaughter Month)	20Oct-18Nov	<u>4 Nov Norse Alfa Blót – Honor Elves, Ancestors, and Family Ritual</u>

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			<u>11 Nov Feast of the Einherjar – the Fallen in Valhalla</u>
Weihmond (Dec)	Ylir (Yule Month)	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/Viking
Sartmond (Jan)	Moersugr (Fat Sucking Month)	19Dec-19Jan23	#2 Yule – 6 January Julfest – 3 Days/Nights – Full moon three full moons after Winter Nights
2023			
Siegmond (Feb)	Þorri -Thorri (Frozen Month)	20Jan-17Feb23	Jan Þorrablót in Iceland- Thorsblot with speeches and poems

Our holidays, remembrances, and rituals (referred to as Blóts) are largely based on lunar-solar cycles coupled with academic and historical interpretations of literature, archeology, and folkways. In some cases, contemporary additions are made to continue modern adaptive practices that many members have come to the Tribe with and that the Tribal leadership has found value in. Our main source for the dating of traditional Blots is in the Ynglinga Saga. In the Ynglinga Saga Odin says, “There should be a sacrifice at the beginning of winter for a good year (Winter’s Night) and in the middle of winter for a good crop (Yule and/or Thorrablót), and the third summer day, that was a sacrifice for victory (Sigurblót).” Winter’s Night normally marked the beginning of winter and the beginning of a heathen year which started with the lengthening of the nights and dark hours. With regards to Yule, some heathens continue to celebrate 12 nights of Yule but most research indicates Yule was three nights long and the 12 nights motif was a Christian conversion carry over. King Hakon of Norway was responsible for moving the Yule Blót to the winter solstice and its continuing associating with the Judeo-Christian Christmas on the Julian and Georgian Calendar. In our Tribe we start the Yule Season on the winter solstice while our historical Yule falls on the full moon. Sigurblót was the last major sacrifice attested to in the Saga and was made for victory as the summer came and days grew longer and warmed. Odin’s Warrior Tribe integrates these historically valid holidays with contemporary days of remembrance, northern European folkways and festivals, and other pre-Christian customs we feel connect us to our ancestral ways. In the tribe we largely forgo the modern Wiccan wheel and the solely solstice and equinox driven celebrations of the year that some Asatruar have adopted. As a Tribe we acknowledge that we are always learning and besides the three sacrifices attested to in the Ynglinga Saga, we regularly review our holiday schedule and practice.

Possible major Tribal gatherings and Blóts are in **large bold print and have numbers associated to them**. Tribe gatherings and Blóts are not always held on the actual dates and depending largely on other events and the members schedules.

Important festivals that may or may not be Tribal events are underlined. Often these are not large gatherings but are held in local small groups, with families, and/or will include a tribal gathering over collaborative media such as Zoom.

The other feasts and days of remembrance are normally celebrated by the individuals that are not underlined or bolded are normally private household affairs.

The Germanic months (listed in Old High German) in the far-left column correspond with the Julian months listed in the parenthesis. The Norse month names, based largely on Icelandic resources, are listed, and correspond to the lunar cycles observed by the Tribe and the associated Julian dates in the column to the right of the Norse month name. Every effort has been made to sync these three

The Tribe's calendar starts in the winter months and concludes in the summer months as we believe old heathen reckonings of time support. Old Norse calendars were divided into two seasons summer and winter, as is the Tribes. Each season had six months, the divide of summer and winter months can be seen in the associated graphic on the following page.

Old Norse Calendar

Winter Months

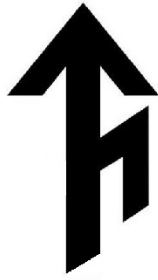
Gormánuðr
Ýlir
Mörsugr
Þorri
Góa
Einmánuðr

Summer Months

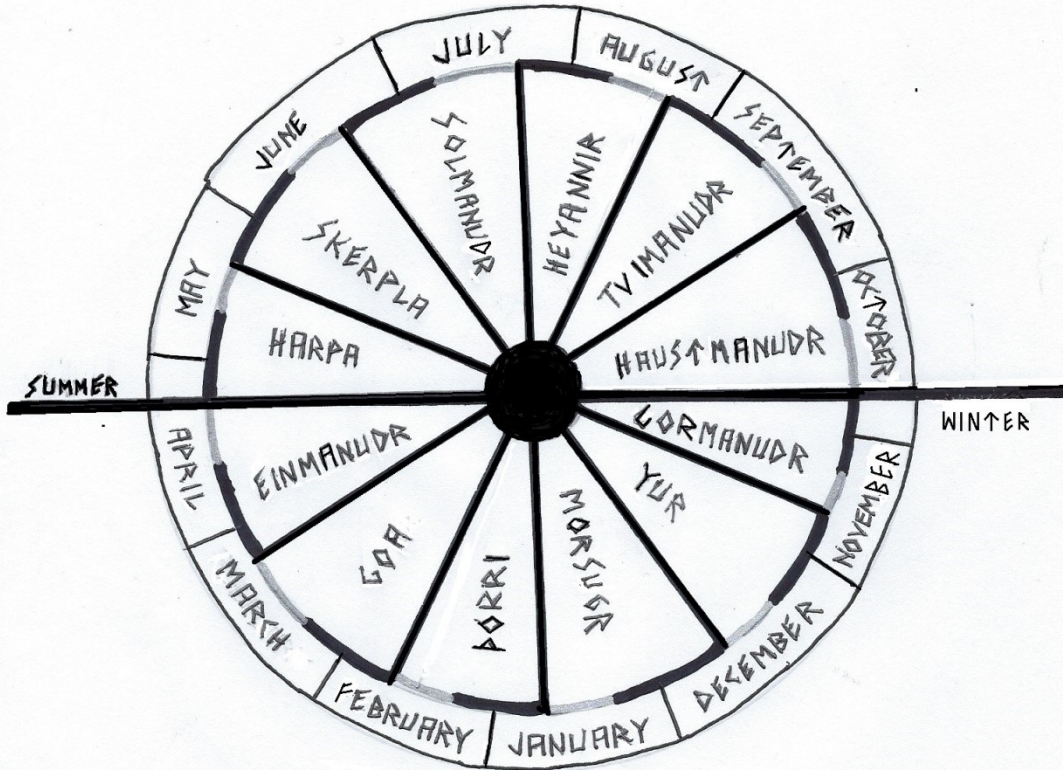
Harpa
Skerpla
Sólmánuðr
Heyannir
Tvímánuðr
Haustmánuðr

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, Sólmánuðr, Heyannir, Tvímánuðr and Haustmánuðr, and the winter months Gormánuðr, Ýlir, Mörsugr, Þorri, Góa and Einmánuðr.

The 12 months of 30 days each account for 360 days. In the middle of summer (between Sólmánuðr 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".



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