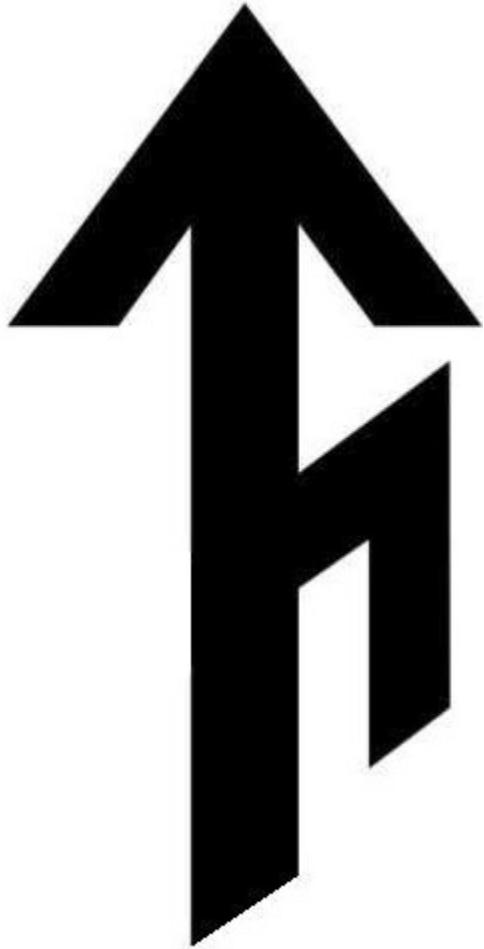


# 2026 CALENDAR



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<u>OHG</u>	<u>NORSE</u>	<u>Julian</u>	<u>Blot /Feast/Remembrance</u>
Hartmond	Mörsugr	Jan-Feb	<b># 2 YULE:</b> <u>1 February 2026.</u>
Siegmond	Porri	Feb-Mar	<u>Porrablót:</u> <u>20 February 2026.</u> Feast in Iceland with speeches and poems sung and recited after dinner. Established as a modern winter celebration during the 19th century.
Lenzmond	Goa	Mar-Apr	<u>Remembrance of Ragnar Lodbrok:</u> <u>28 March 2026.</u> Held on the day Ragnar Lodbrok began the siege of Paris.
Ostermond	Einmánuðr	Apr-May	<b>#3 SIGRBLÓT:</b> <u>1 May 2026.</u> Set for the full moon three full moons after Yule. A celebration of victories past and those that will be achieved in the coming summer months.
Wonnemond	Harpanuðr	May-Jun	
Brachmond	Skerpla	Jun-Jul	<b>#4 MITHSUMARBLÓT:</b> <u>21 June 2026.</u> Set for the summer solstice. This blot is held to honor practices and folk customs related to  the summer months in ancestral cultures.
Heumond	Solmandr	Jul-Aug	
Erntenmond	Heyannir	Aug-Sep	
Herbstmond	Tvímánuðr	Sep-Oct	<u>Remembrance of Leif Erikson:</u> <u>10 October 2026.</u> Held to commemorate the first European explorer to set foot on the North American continent.
Heilmond	Haustmánuðr	Oct-Nov	
Nebelmond	Gormánuðr	Nov-Dec	<b># 1 Winter Nights:</b> <u>26 October 2026.</u> marks the end of the harvest

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season and the coming of winter. It is set for three full moons before the upcoming traditionally dated Yule.

Disablot in conjunction with Winter Nights

Feast of the Einherjar: 11 November 2026. A feast held to honor the warriors in Valhalla and Fólkvangr.

Remembrance of Egil Skallagrimsson: 9 December 2026. A feast held to honor the warriors in Valhalla and Fólkvangr.

Weihemond                      Ylir                      Dec-Jan

Alfablot (In family around December 4)

Winter Solstice: 21 December 2026.  
Winter Solstice begins the Yule season. The upcoming year's Yule is determined as the first full moon following the first new moon after this solstice.

2. 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.

3. 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 Porrablót), and the third summer day, which was a sacrifice for victory (Sigurblót)." Winter's Night

### NOTES

- OHG is Old High German

1. This Tribal Calendar is specifically unique in application to Odin's Warrior Tribe and is not intended to be used outside of the Tribe or to establish holiday, blot, or remembrance practices for others.

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normally marked the beginning of winter and the beginning of a heathen year which started with the lengthening of the nights and dark hours.

4. 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.

5. In our Tribe we start the Yule Season on the winter solstice while our historical Yule falls on the full moon.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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 practices.

10. 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 listed on this calendar and may depend largely on other events and the member's schedules.

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

12. The other feasts and days of remembrance are noted here for reference. These events are normally celebrated by individuals and are normally private household affairs.

13. 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.

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14. Every effort has been made to synchronize these three different sources and small shifts and allowances are made to sync the differing elements.

15. The Tribe's calendar starts in the winter months and concludes in the summer months as we believe old heathen reckonings of time supports. Old Norse calendars were divided into two seasons summer and winter, as is the Odin's Warrior Tribe Calendar.

16. Each season has six months; the divide of summer and winter months can be seen in the associated graphic on the following page.

17. The Old Norse calendar was divided into two seasons, summer, and winter. Each season had 6 months, with 30 days each (lunar phases).

18. Summer months are:  
Gaukmánuðr,  
Skerpla,  
Sólmánuðr,  
Heyannir,  
Tvímánuðr, and  
Haustmánuðr,

19. Winter months are:  
Gormánuðr,  
Ýlir,  
Mörsugr,  
Þorri,  
Góa, and  
Einmánuðr.

20. The Norse months start on the full moon though the system changed after the 10th Century.

21. The 12 months of 30 days each account for 360 days. In the middle of summer (between Sólmánuðr and Heyannir) four additional days, not belonging to any specific month, are added when needed to account for shifts. These additional days are called Sumarauki, literally meaning "summer addition." To make up for the divergences and leap years with the solar year, an additional week was added to Sumarauki every 5/6 years.

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