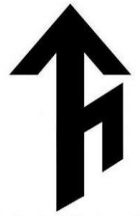




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Odin's Warrior Tribe Calendar 2025



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OHG*

Norse

Julian

Blot/Feast/Remembrance

Hartmond

Morsugr
(Second Yule Month
FatMarrow Month)

Jan-Feb -

#2 YULE: 13 January, 3 Days/Nights – On the full moon three full moons after Winter Nights

Siegmund

Þorri -Thorri
(Frozen Month)

Feb-Mar

Þorrablót: 19 January 19 – 18 February Feast in Iceland with speeches and poems sung and recited after dinner. Established as a modern winter celebration during the 19th century.

Lenzmond

Goa
(Goa's Month)

Mar-Apr

14 Mar-20 Mar: Disablót – Sacrifice held during Goa month and possibly in association with the vernal equinox to honor the female ancestors, spirits, and deities. Modern celebration still takes the form of annual market event in Sweden.

28 Mar: Remembrance of Ragnar Lodbrok held on the day Ragnar Lodbrok began the siege of Paris.

Ostermond

Einmánuður
(One Month)

Apr-May

#3 SIGRBLOT: 12 April, on the full moon three full moons after Yule

Wonnemond

Harpanuður
(First Sumer Month)

May-Jun

Brachmond

Skerpla

Jun-Jul

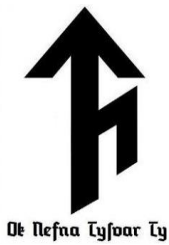
#4 MITHSUMARSBLOT: Midsummer 21 June, summer solstice blot held to honor folk customs. Sommersonnenwende

Heumond

Solmanuður
(Sun Month)

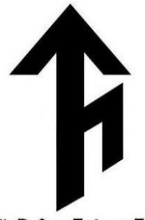
Jul- Aug

Sumaraki
(Summer Addition Month)



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Erntemond **Heyannir** Aug-Sep
(Hay Time)

Herbstmond **Tvímánuður** Sep-Oct 10 Oct Remembrance Leif Erikson a Norse explorer and first
(Second Month) European to set foot on the North American continent.

Heilmond **Haustmánuður** Oct-Nov
(Autumn Month)

#1 WINTER NIGHTS: 5 November marks the end of the harvest season and coming of winter

Nebelmond **Gormánuður** Nov-Dec **11 Nov: Feast of the Einherjar** – A feast honoring the Fallen
(Slaughter Month) warriors in Valhalla and Fólkvangr.

4 December: Alfa Blot – Blot to honor elves, ancestors, and Family (with a closed home ritual).

9 Dec: Remembrance of Egill Skallagrimsson, Norse Warrior/Poet

Weihemond **Ylir** Dec-Jan
(First Yule Month)

21 Dec: Winter Solstice Begin Yule Season/Yuletide

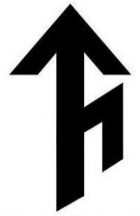
Rauhnächte: Germanic Tradition 12 nights some start on 21 and some on 24 December

YULE 2026 1 Feb 3 Nights



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NOTES

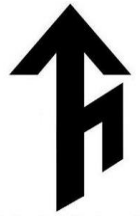
- OHG is Old High German
1. This Tribal Calendar is specifically unique in application to Odin's Warrior Tribe and is not intended to be used outside of the Tribe or to establish holiday, blot, or remembrance practices for others.
 2. Our holidays, remembrances, and rituals (referred to as Blóts) are 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. 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 Þorrablót), and the third summer day, which 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 practices.
 3. 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 may depend largely on other events and the member's schedules.
 4. Important festivals that may or may not be Tribal **events are underlined and bolded**. 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.
 5. The other feasts and days of remembrance are just underlined. These events are normally celebrated by the individuals and are normally private household affairs.
 6. 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 synchronize these three different sources and small shifts and allowances are made to sync the differing elements.
 7. 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



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Odin's Warrior Tribe Calendar 2025

Tribe's. Each season has six months, the divide of summer and winter months can be seen in the associated graphic on the following page.



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8. 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 Gaukmánuður, Skerpla, Sólmánuður, Heyannir, Tvímánuður and Haustmánuður, and the winter months Gormánuður, Ýlir, Mörsugr, Þorri, Góa and Einmánuður. The Norse months start on the full moon though the system changed after the 10th Century.
9. The 12 months of 30 days each account for 360 days. In the middle of summer (between Sólmánuður and Heyannir) four additional days, not belonging to any specific month, are added. 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.

Old Norse Calendar

Winter Months

Gormánuður

Ýlir

Mörsugr

Þorri

Góa

Einmánuður

Summer Months

Gaukmánuður

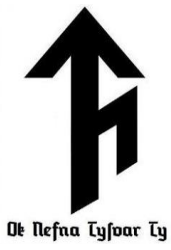
Skerpla

Sólmánuður

Heyannir

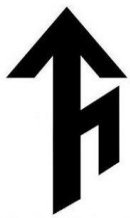
Tvímánuður

Haustmánuður



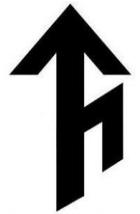
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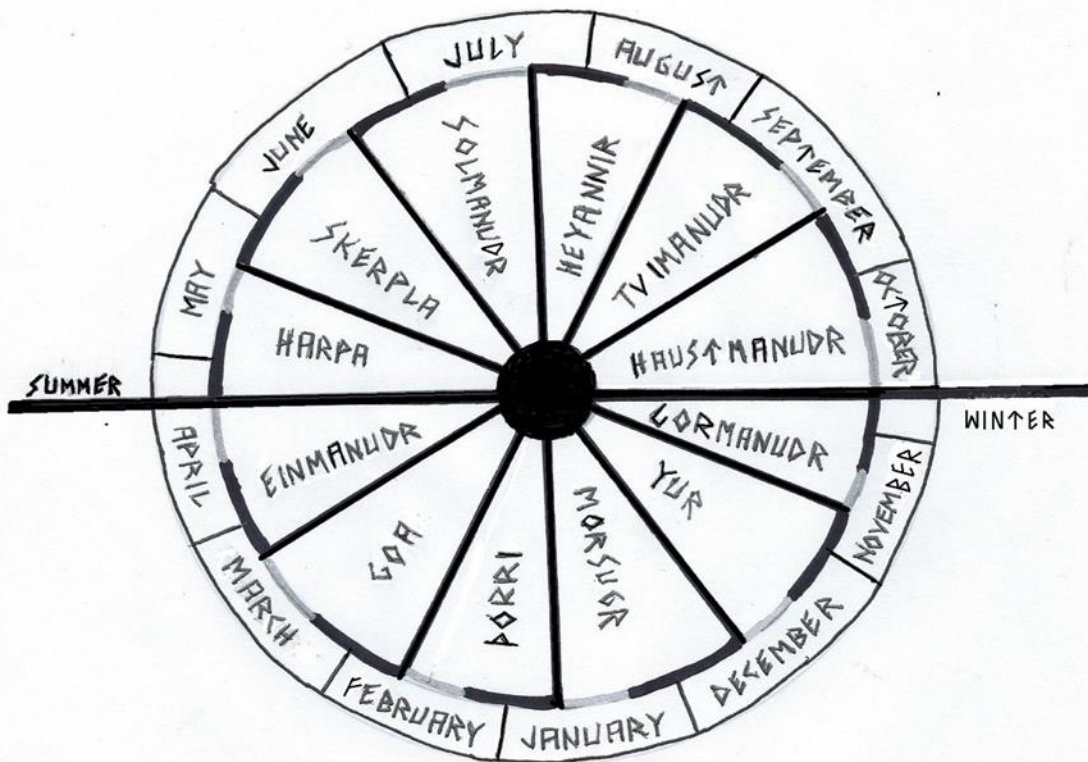
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