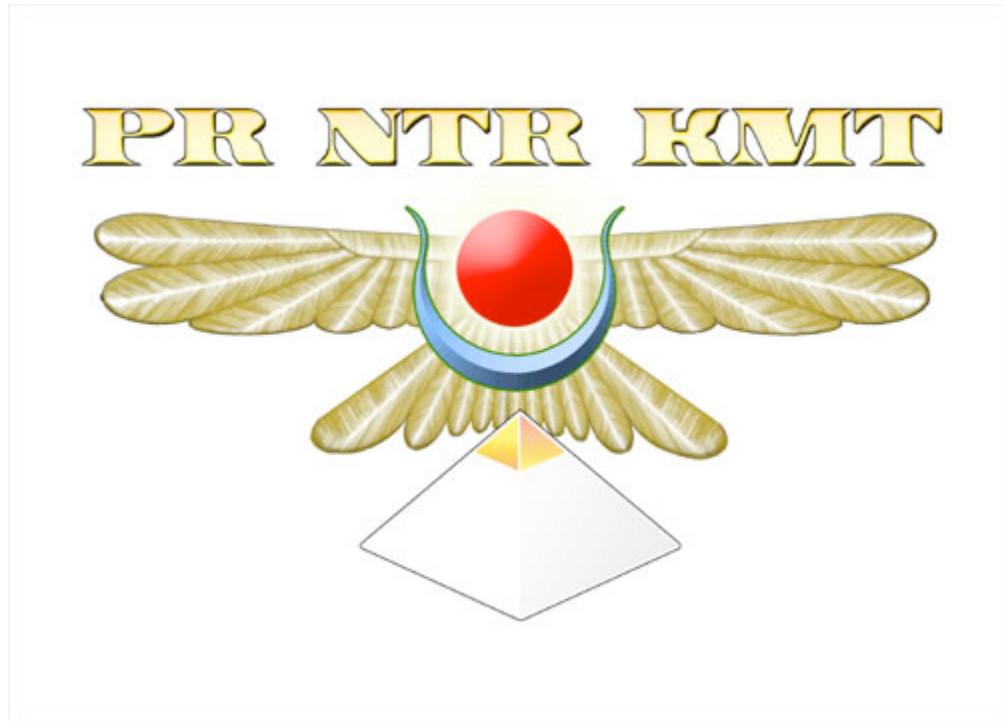


Pr Ntr Kmt World Religious Calendar Pagan Holy Days



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author: Milo, PO Box 1361, Tustin, CA, 92781, USA

See information on days of the week and months of the year at the end of this book.

Notes:

Duplicate holy days: Ancient calendars didn't always match up neatly with modern calendars. In some cases different authorities choose different modern days for ancient holy days. In these cases, there may be duplicate listings under the most common choices.

January

January is the first month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

Meaning of name: For Janus, Roman God of Gates and Doorways.

Flowers: carnation and snowdrop.

Birthstone: garnet.

Goddesses: Juno, Hera, Hestia, Brigid, Chialchiuhtlique, Elugua or Legba (God).

Gods: Janus or Legba.

January 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Gamelia:

Festival of Gamelia: Roman holy day. Held on the Kalends of January (first day of the month) and dedicated to Juno Gamelia, the patron Goddess of marriage. Named for the Greek month of Gamelion on the Attic calendar, a lunar month that occurred in December or January. The Greek month of Gamelion celebrated the marriage of Zeus and Hera. According to Plutarch, marriages required the protection of Zeus, Hera, Aphrodite, Peitho, and Artemis.

Feast of Hera:

Feast of Hera: Greek holy day. Hera is the Greek Goddess of marriage. This feast is part of Gamelia (see above). On the Greek island of Samos (the withy bushes of the island were believed to be Hera's birthplace) a priestess secretly took the idol of Hera from the temple and hid it in a lonely place among the willow branches in the woods along the island's shore. The idol was discovered with great celebration and cakes set beside it as bridal offerings.

The idol was wrapped in withy (willow) and placed in a secluded osier couch (osier is a kind of willow). After the feast, the idol was purified and restored to the temple. The restoration of the idol to the temple indicated that the sacred marriage to Zeus was complete.

This ritual echoed Zeus' abduction of Hera. In Greek mythology, Zeus turns into a cuckoo and chases Hera to the top of Mount Ida, where he forces himself on her sexually in the midst of a great cloud. When the cloud clears, flowers spring from the ground and Zeus and Hera are married. Premarital sex may have been practiced in celebration of the myth. A Samoan poet wrote "Bring wine and the Muses' charming lyre that we may sing of the far-famed bride of Zeus, the mistress of our island."

Withy (willow) branches were woven for the Feast of Hera. Withy was also used in Greek marriage ceremonies. Hera, who started as an Earth Goddess in pre-Greek times became the Greek Goddess who protected marriage and birth.

Frost Faeries:

Frost Faeries: Wiccan holy day. The frost faeries of winter are out on this morning. You may find wonderful pictures in the morning frost on your windows.



New Year's Day:

New Year's Day: International holiday (originally Western holiday). New Year's Day. This is the most international of all holidays, celebrated worldwide with parties and fireworks displays. The dropping of a large public ball to mark the local midnight, most famous from New York City's Times Square celebration, is common throughout the world. The modern calendar is based on the Roman calendar, which was based on the Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) solar calendar. The Romans realigned the start of the months to match their New Year's Day in March (which is why September, October, November, and December are named the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months respectively) and renumbered the years to match the mythical founding of Rome. Later the New Year was moved to January first and the Christians renumbered the years for the designated birthday of the mythical Jesus. Currently 162 nations celebrate January 1st as New Year's Day. An old British magick tradition states that if you leave a loaf of bread and a penny on a table overnight, that you will have plenty of food throughout the

coming year.

There is a folk superstition that if you use scissors on New Year's Day that you will cut off your own good fortune for that year.

German New Year:

German New Year: German holy day. German New Year (based on Roman New Year), dedicated to Perchta or Bertha.

Roman New Year:

Roman New Year: Roman holy day. Sacred to Jupiter, Juno, and Janus.

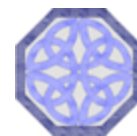
Japanese New Year:

Japanese New Year: Japanese holy day. Japanese New Year. To compute the Japanese year add 660 to the Western year.



Day of the Tuatha de Danaan:

Day of the Tuatha de Danaan: Celtic holy day. Day of the Tuatha de Danaan (the people of Danu). Their Gods are Brian, Luchar, and Uar, sons of Brighid, who is associated with Danu, the ancestral Goddess and grandmother of the Tuatha de Danaan. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Day of Keeping Things:

Day of Keeping Things: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of keeping things of the Wabet of Asar [Osiris] which have been placed in the hands of Anpu [Anubis].

Oshogastu:

Oshogastu: Japanese holy day. Oshogastu (or Shogastu) is for the Household Gods. This is the first of a six day Shinto New Year festival, originally aligned with the start of the Chinese/Asian New Year, but now aligned with the Western calendar. Honor the kami (divine spirits) of the four directions and they will provide good health, prosperity, and happiness for those who live in divine order.



Fortuna:

Sacrifice Day for Fortuna: Roman holy day. Day of offerings to the Roman Goddess Fortuna in hope that she will bless the new year. Romans made offerings to Fortuna, first-born daughter of Jupiter and Goddess of fortune, women, and fertility, in hopes that she would grant them good luck. In addition to offerings of material goods, Romans could make offerings to Fortuna through their actions, such as helping the poor or unfortunate. Because Fortuna had a capricious and unpredictable nature, these offerings of good works could result in Fortuna treating you less cruelly when she turns bad fortune to you.

Birthday of Chronos:

Birth of Chronos: Roman holy day. Birthday of Chronos (same as the Greek Uranus), lord of time

and father of Jupiter (same as the Greek Zeus). The common illustration of the old man with the hourglass and scythe is Chronos.

Kwanzaa:

Last Day of Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa (Swahili for “first fruits”), created by Maulana Karenga in 1967, based on a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Principles. In the Swahili language the Seven Principles are called the *Nguzo Saba* and are: Umoja, Kujichagulia, Ujima, Ujamaa, Nia, Kuumba, and Imani. Umoja (unity) is to strive for and maintain unity in the family, community, nation, and race. Kujichagulia (self-determination) is to define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves, and speak for ourselves. Ujima (cooperative work and responsibility) is to build and maintain our community together and make our brother’s and sister’s problems our problems and to solve them together. Ujamaa (cooperative economics) is to build and maintain our own stores, shops, and other businesses and to profit from them together. Nia (purpose) is to make our collective vocation the building and developing of our community, to restore our people to their traditional greatness. Kuumba (creativity) is to do always as much as we can, in the way we can, so as to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than we inherited it. Imani (faith) is to believe with all our heart in our people, our parents, our teachers, our leaders, and the righteousness and victory of our struggle. Celebrated by more than 20 million Blacks in the United States, Canada, England, the Caribbean, and parts of Africa with parades, community festivals, and family gatherings in the home. Participants dress in African garb, exchange Swahili greetings, decorate their surroundings in the symbolic colors of red, green, and black, tell stories, feast on traditional foods, and exchange homemade gifts. In the Yoruban tradition the Seven African Powers are: Obatala, Yemaya, Elegba, Oya, Oshun, Chango, and Ogan.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

St. Concordius’ Day:

St. Concordius’ Day: Christian holy day. Roman Christian saint.



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘mid-year’ or winter feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

Maidyarem celebrates Vohu Manah, the creator and protector of all animal life, one of the seven male emanations of Ahura Mazda. There are also seven corresponding female emanations of the deity Ahura Mazda.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to

May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Libra:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent).

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: The moon enters the sign Scorpio at 8:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 12:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 6:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 7:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Libra Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Libra because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aries Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Magick Color:

Maroon: The magick color for this day, based on planetary influences, is maroon. You may want to burn a maroon candle or wear some maroon this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves’ claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

Kal. Ian.

Kalends of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

birthdays

James Frazer: Sir James Frazer, author of *The Golden Bough*, was born on January 1, 1854.

January 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Nativity of Inanna:

Nativity of Inanna: Sumerian holy day. Also called the **Birthday of Inanna**. Dedicated to Inanna, Sumerian Queen of Heaven and Earth (or Princess of Earth and Queen of Heaven), who is related to Aset [Isis], Astarte, Ishtar, Rhiannon, Aphrodite, Demeter, Venus.

Advent of Aset:

Advent of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Advent of Aset [Isis] from Phoenicia. Celebrates Aset (Isis) coming from Phoenicia to Kemet (Egypt) with the Ark containing the body of her husband Asar (Osiris).



Seven Executioners Go Forth:

Seven Executioners Go Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The seven executioners go forth. Bad.

Cassé Gâteau:

Cassé Gâteau: Voodoo holy day (January 2-4). **Breaking of the Cakes.** Traditional three day celebration in Haiti where Vodou practitioners make a communal offering of food (Mange Loa) to the Loas.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

St. Basil's Day:

St. Basil's Day: Christian holy day. Basil the Great; Roman Christian saint.

St. Gregory's Day:

St. Gregory's Day: Christian holy day. Gregory of Nazianzen; Roman Christian saint.



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

Maidyarem celebrates Vohu Manah, the creator and protector of all animal life, one of the seven male emanations of Ahura Mazda. There are also seven corresponding female emanations of the deity Ahura Mazda.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Scorpio:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 3:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 1:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mars Oppose Pluto: Mars is in opposition to Pluto at 4:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 8:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Scorpio Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Taurus Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Magick Color:

White: The magick color for this day, based on planetary influences, is white. You may want to burn a white candle or wear some white this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month

listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Ian.
 4 days before the Nones of January
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

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numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2016

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 23 Universal Time today in 2016. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2013

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 05 Universal Time today in 2013. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 3:13 pm GMT.

astrological information 2005

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 01 Universal Time January 2nd in 2005. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2002

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 14 Universal Time January 2nd in 2002. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

January 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Deer Dances:

Deer Dances: Pueblo (Native American) holy day. Pueblo Deer Dances, a women's fertility ceremony for the Deer Mothers, so that they may have many children.

Day of Mourning:

Day of Mourning: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day of the mourning of the Neter (Deity or Supreme Goddess).

Lenaia of Dionysus:

Lenaia of Dionysus: Greek holy day. The Lenaia of Dionysus honored or Dionysus Lenaius, God of fertility and wine. The name *Lenaia* comes from the Greek word *lenai*, which was a name for the female worshippers of Dionysus (more commonly called the Maenads). This was one of the lesser festivals in Athens and Ionia held in the month of Gamelion (approximately January). The festival particularly honored the youthful aspect of Dionysus following his rebirth after having been murdered by the Cyclopes (a possible source for the Jesus myth).

In Athens the festival was held in the Lenaion, a theatre possibly located in the Agora. By the 5th century B.C.E., plays were performed as a competition. In 440 B.C.E., comedy contests were added, typically five comedies (during the Peloponnesian War only three comedies were performed). Many of Aristophanes' famous plays were first performed as part of this competition. The Lenaia was abandoned sometime after the 2nd century B.C.E.

In addition to the dramatic competition, there was a procession (pompe) and some kind of animal sacrifice led by religious officials, including the archon basilieus and the epimeletai. There may have been some connection to the Eleusian Mysteries.

Cassé Gâteau:

Cassé Gâteau: Voodoo holy day (January 2-4). **Breaking of the Cakes.** Traditional three day celebration in Haiti where Vodou practitioners make a communal offering of food (Mange Loa) to the Loas.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

St. Geneviève's Day:

St. Geneviève's Day: Christian holy day. French Christian saint (patroness of the city of Paris).



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘mid-year’ or winter feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

Maidyarem celebrates Vohu Manah, the creator and protector of all animal life, one of the seven male emanations of Ahura Mazda. There are also seven corresponding female emanations of the deity Ahura Mazda.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Scorpio:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:


Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 00 Universal Time today in 2008. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth’s elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

 **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 3:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Neptune:** The Moon is square Neptune at 1:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 7:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Scorpio Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Taurus Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Magick Color:

Purple: The magick color for this day, based on planetary influences, is purple. You may want to burn a purple candle or wear some purple this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon

Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Ian.

3 days before the Nones of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January.

Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2019

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 05 Universal Time today in 2019. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2018

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 06 Universal Time today in 2018. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2011

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 19 Universal Time today in 2011. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2010

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 00 Universal Time today in 2010. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:45 AM GMT in 2007 (13:57 Universal Time).

This is a Wiccan **Esbat**.

Medieval: Wolf Moon

Celtic: Quite Moon

Medieval: Ice Moon

astrological information 2007

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 20 Universal Time today in 2007. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2000

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 05 Universal Time today in 2000. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

January 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Proceeding of the Goddesses:

Proceeding of the Goddesses: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of the Goddesses of Heaven (Nuit and Raet) proceeding southward.

Martyrs of Independence:

Martyrs of Independence: Zaire holy day.

Cassé Gâteau:

Cassé Gâteau: Voodoo holy day (January 2-4). **Breaking of the Cakes.** Traditional three day celebration in Haiti where Vodou practitioners make a communal offering of food (Mange Loa) to the Loas.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

Aquarian Tabernacle Church:

Aquarian Tabernacle Church: Aquarian Tabernacle Church (ATC) registered in Australia by Lady Tamara Von Forslun on January 4, 1994, becoming the first Wiccan church to be recognized in the U.S., Canada, and Australia. The ATC was founded as a coven in Western Washington (USA) by Pete "Pathfinder" Davis on Samh'ain (October 31) 1979.



St. Elizabeth's Day:

St. Elizabeth's Day: Christian holy day. Elizabeth Seton; first American canonized; American Christian saint.



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural

seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

Maidyarem celebrates Vohu Manah, the creator and protector of all animal life, one of the seven male emanations of Ahura Mazda. There are also seven corresponding female emanations of the deity Ahura Mazda.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Scorpio:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 9:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Harvest Day: The Moon makes this day excellent for harvesting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 8:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Venus: The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 10:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sagittarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Gemini Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Magick Color:

coral: The magick color for this day, based on planetary influences, is coral. You may want to burn a coral candle or wear some coral this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:
Moon of Inception
Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

prid. Non. Ian.
(pridie) eve of the Nones of January
Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2017

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 14 Universal Time January 4th in 2017. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth’s elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2015

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 07 Universal Time today in 2015. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2014

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 12 Universal Time January 4th in 2014. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2009

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 15 Universal Time January 4th in 2009. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: The Moon enters the sign Leo at 9:13 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Aquarius:



Venus Enters Aquarius: Planetary ingress.

astrological information 2006

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 15 Universal Time today in 2006. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2004

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 18 Universal Time today in 2004. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2003

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 05 Universal Time today in 2003. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2001


Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 09 Universal Time today in 2001. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

January 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ploiaphesia:

Ploiaphesia: Roman holy day. Also called the **Isidis Navigum** (the Festival of the Ship of Isis). The Romans celebrated on January 5th and 6th, but the original Egyptian celebration was on March 5th. Ships were dedicated on this holy day because that put the ships under the protection of Isis. The Romans viewed Isis as Goddess of the sea and navigation. Traditional celebrations included: lights, music, carnival, and torch-lit processions, as well as balsam, dedicating a ship to Isis, carrying flower garlands (especially roses) to the sea, mirrors, perfume, pouring libations of milk into the sea, sailing a ship to sea, or making and launching a small votive boat on the sea, river, or lake in honor of Aset (Isis). 

La Befana:

La Befana: Italian holy day. Also called the Feast of Befana. La Befana, the good witch who brings gifts to children, one of the sources for the Christian Santa Claus myth. Dedicated to Befana.

Eve of the Epiphany of Kore:

Eve of the Epiphany of Kore: Greek holy day. Eve of the Epiphany of Kore and Aeon.

Damballah:

Damballah: Greek holy day. Damballah, the return of light and life to the earth.

Day of Cattle Birth:

Day of Cattle Birth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day of the birth of cattle.

George Washington Carver Day:

George Washington Carver Day: U.S. holiday.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

lunar information 2008

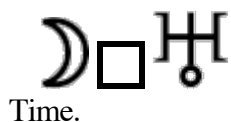
Last Quarter in Sagittarius:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 1:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 4:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sagittarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Gemini Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon
Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

Non. Ian.

the Nones of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of

heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2020

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 08 Universal Time today in 2020. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2012

Perihelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Perihelion at hour 00 Universal Time today in 2012. Terrestrial Perihelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it closest to the sun each year.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthdays of Guru Gobind Singh:

Birthdays of Guru Gobind Singh: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708). He was the tenth and last of the Sikh Gurus and instituted the Five Ks and established the Order of the Khalsa. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

January 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Light:

Day of Light: German holy day. Day of Light, dedicated to the Goddess Bertha or Perchta.

Day of Light:

Day of Light: Italian holy day. Day of Light, devoted to Befana or Lucia.

Festival of Ptah and Heru:

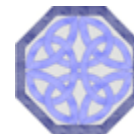
Festival of Ptah and Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Ptah and Heru the Elder [Horus the Elder]. Anything you see today will be good.

Day of Sirona:

Day of Sirona: Roman holy day. Day of Sirona, the Roman River Goddess.

Day of the Three-Fold Goddess:

Feast of the Triple Goddess: Celtic holy day. Day of the Three-Fold Goddess, Maiden/Mother/Crone, the three Fates (Lachesis, Clotho, Atropos), the Morrigan (Ana, Badb, Macha).



Festival of Proserpina:

Festival Day for Proserpina: Roman holy day.

Tirer Gâteau:

Tirer Gâteau: (Les Rois) Voodoo holy day.

Twelfth Night:


Twelfth Night: European holy day. Day to clean up the debris from the Yule Feast.

Three Kings' Day:


Three King's Day: Central and South American holy day.

Epiphany:



Epiphany: Christian holy day. The arrival of the Magi at the Manger. 

Ploiaphesia:

Ploiaphesia: Roman holy day. Also called the **Isidis Navigum** (the Festival of the Ship of Isis). The Romans celebrated on January 5th and 6th, but the original Egyptian celebration was on March 5th. Ships were dedicated on this holy day because that put the ships under the protection of Isis. The Romans viewed Isis as Goddess of the sea and navigation. Traditional celebrations included: lights, music, carnival, and torch-lit processions, as well as balsam, dedicating a ship to Isis, carrying flower garlands (especially roses) to the sea, mirrors, perfume, pouring libations of milk into the sea, sailing a ship to sea, or making and launching a small votive boat on the sea, river, or lake in honor of Aset (Isis). 

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

Christmas:

Christmas: Christian holy day. Christmas as computed by the Julian calendar.



lunar information 2008


Last Quarter in Sagittarius:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.




Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 8:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 1:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Uranus: The Sun is sextile Uranus at 7:18 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Venus Square Saturn: Venus is square Saturn at 8:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Mercury Quincunx Mars: Mercury is quincunx Mars at 4:32 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Opposition Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 4:35 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Conject Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 7:27 p.m. Eastern

Sagittarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Gemini Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Ian.

8 days before the Ides of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Ianuarius or Janus

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves

a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

January 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sekhmet's Day:

Sekhmet's Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Dedicated to Sekhmet. Also known as **Feast of the Decrees of Sekhmet**.

Festival of Aset:

Festival of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Aset [Isis].



Decrees of Sokhit:

Decrees of Sokhit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Decrees of Sokhit (or Sekhmet), Goddess of Justice and Law.

Izanami-No-Mikoto:



Izanami-No-Mikoto: Japanese holy day. Izanami-No-Mikoto, day of the Sun Goddess Izanami (related to Amaterasu). Day of the Seven Herbs (Nana-Kusa), for healers and healing.

Name Day:

Name Day of Day-pa-Den: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Day-pa-Den and Day), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Day-pa-Den. Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den.

Distaff Day:

Distaff Day: European holy day. Also called **Roc Day**. The day that women resumed work after the Twelve Days of Christmas or the Twelve Days of Yule. The distaff (or rock) was used in spinning and was a medieval symbol of women's work.

Ethiopian Christmas

Ethiopian Nativity of Christ: Rastafari hola day. Christianity has been in Ethiopia since 330 C.E. The Ethiopian Christmas is celebrated with a vegetarian or vegan feast. Prophecy and Bible readings take place during the feast. The feast is followed by a Nyabinghi meeting.

Includes a Nyabinghi meeting. A Nyabinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* "The term 'Nyabinghi' comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by

colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

“The Nyahbinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement’s convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ...”

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Capricorn:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.


Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conjunct Jupiter:** The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 5:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 12:42 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Aquarius:

 **Mercury Enters Aquarius:** Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Aquarius at 11:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Capricorn Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Capricorn because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Cancer Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Cancer because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on

Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Ian.
 7 days before the Ides of January
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 6:17 am GMT.

January 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Midwife's Day:

Midwife's Day: Macedonian holy day. Midwife's Day, a women's festival to honor birth and midwives, dedicated to the Goddess Babo.

Festival of Aset:

Festival of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Aset [Isis].



Birth of Aion:

Birth of Aion: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Aion.

Justicia Day:

Sacred Day for Justicia: Roman holy day. Honors Justicia, the Roman Goddess of justice.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:


Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

lunar information 2008

Last Quarter in Capricorn:

Last Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

New Moon:

 **New Moon:** Lunar. New Moon in Capricorn occurs at 6:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

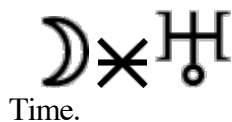
Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Capricorn:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 2:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conject Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 6:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Capricorn Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Capricorn because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Cancer Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Cancer because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 16

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Ian.

6 days before the Ides of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of

heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

January 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Janus:

Agonalia: Roman holy day. Also called **Agonia** or **Festival of Janus**. Dedicated to Janus. An ancient Roman *feria stativa*, or static festival, celebrated several times a year (January 9, May 21, and December 11). A ram would be sacrificed by the Rex Sacrificulus (a priest in the Roman religion) at the Regia in honor of important Roman deities, including Janus and Agonius. The rites and rituals of Agonalia (or Agonia) were considered important for the well-being of the entire Roman nation, according to William Smith in *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. Liberalia, celebrated on March 17, was also called Agonia or Agonium Martiale. There may have been athletic events associated with Agonalia.

The January 9 Agonalia was also known as the **Festival of Janus** and the ram was sacrificed to Janus.

The March 17 Agonalia (Agonium Martiale) was also known as the **Festival of Mars** and the ram was sacrificed to Mars.

The May 21 Agonalia (Agonium Vediovi) was also known as the **Festival of Veiovis** and the ram was sacrificed to Veiovis.

The December 11 Agonalia was also known as **Septimontium** and the ram was sacrificed to an unknown deity.

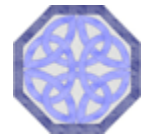
Agonius is the surname or epithet of several Roman deities, especially Hermes in his role of presiding over solemn contests. Aeschylus (*Agam.* 513) and Sophocles (*Trach.* 26) use the name Agonius as a reference to Apollo and Zeus in the role of helpers in struggles and contests.

The priestly position of Rex Sacrificulus, or Rex Sacrorum, was created as a position to carry on the religious duties of the king after the Roman kings were expelled when the Roman Republic was created. This position was originally higher than the Pontifex Maximus during the Roman Republic, but fell to a lower position in the late Republican period and the Roman Empire. The Rex Sacrorum was the only high priestly official specifically dedicated to the Roman deity Janus (*Ianus*). The Pontifex Maximus (or Supreme Pontiff, or bridge-builder) was the high priest of the College of Pontiffs. Roman Emperor Augustus took on the title for himself. Subsequent Roman Emperors held the title until Roman Emperor Gratian. The title Pontifex Maximus was then passed on to the Christian Bishop of Rome and became one of the titles of the Roman Catholic Pope.

According to legend, Agonalia was first performed by Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome. The sacrifice was originally performed on the Quirinal hill, which was originally called *Agonus*, near the Colline Gate (known as *Agonensis*). In historical times the sacrifice was offered at the regia, or domus regis, at the top of the Sacra Via, near the Arch of Titus. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

River Boyne formed:

River Boyne formed: Irish Celtic holy day. River Boyne (Ireland) formed when Boand, wife of the river's deity Nechtan, was overwhelmed by the waters in Nechtan's well. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Dirge of Aset and Nebt Het:

Dirge of Aset and Nebt Het: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Dirge of Aset [Isis] and Nebt Het [Nephthys] to call on the soul of Asar [Osiris].



Day of Antu:

Day of Antu: Akkadian holy day. Day of Antu, an Akkadian Goddess.

Black Nazarene Fiesta:

Black Nazarene Fiesta: Philippino holy day. Black Nazarene Fiesta in Manila, the Philippines (January 1-9).

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Capricorn:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Capricorn.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 6:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Aquarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 12:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 10:38 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 9:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Aquarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Aquarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Leo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Leo because the Moon

is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Ian.
 5 days before the Ides of January
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

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numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: The Moon enters the sign Libra at 6:14 pm GMT.

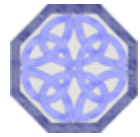
January 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Geraint's Day:

Geraint's Day: Welsh Celtic holy day. Geraint's Day (Welsh) Arthurian hero. Call on Geraint for couples and sex magick, and for love spells. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997. Sacred to Geraint, the Blue Beard of Wales, a ninth century Welsh bard.



Going Forth of Min:

Going Forth of Min: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of Min to Coptos. Aset [Isis] sees Min's face and joins Him. According to some authorities Aset [Isis] sees Asar's [Osiris] face.



Day of Freya:

Day of Freya: Norse holy day. Day of Freya, Norse Mother Goddess.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aquarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 6:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Neptune: The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 8:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Aquarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Aquarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Leo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Leo because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Ian.
 4 days before the Ides of January
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

January 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Carmentalia:

Festival of Carmentalia: Roman holy day. First Festival of Carmentalia, for Carmenta, Goodess of childbirth. Second Festival of Carmentalia is on January 15. Celebrates the nine muses and the nymphs of prophesy.

Feast of Seker:

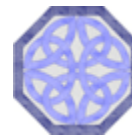
Feast of Seker: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Seker (or Sokar).

Juturna:

Sacred Day for Juturna: Roman holy day. Honors Juturna, the Roman patroness of all who work with water.

Burning of the Clavie:

Burning of the Clavie: Celtic holy day. New Year by the old calendar. Burning of the Clavie (at Burgead in Moray). The clavie is a herring barrel filled with tar and packed with staves; whiskey barrels daubed with creosote are used today. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Republic Day:

Albanian Republic Day: Albanian (Albania) holiday.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aquarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 1:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Pisces:

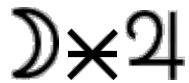
First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 7:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 11:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Aquarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Aquarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Pisces Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Leo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Leo because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Virgo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)

 Birch Moon
 Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Ian.

3 days before the Ides of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

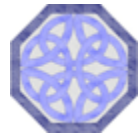
January 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Arianrhod:

Day of Arianrhod: Welsh Celtic holy day. Day of Arianrhod (Welsh) Goddess of reincarnation, the Wheel of the Year, the full moon, fertility, and female power. Often portrayed as a weaver [of spells], She is linked to lost creation myths. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Besant Panchami:

Besant Panchami: Indian Hindu holy day. Besant Panchami, Festival of Sarasvati, Goddess of Wisdom and Art.

Unnefer is pleased:

Unnefer is Pleased: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Unnefer is pleased. The unborn rejoice. Wonderful.

War Dances:

War Dances: Nez Perce holy day.

Festival of Compitalia:

Festival of Compitalia: Roman holy day. Commemorates the household deities.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. Feast of 'bringing in the harvest', one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Pisces:

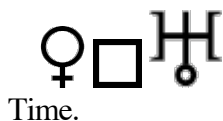
First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

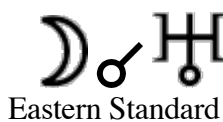
astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 4:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Square Uranus: Venus is square Uranus at 12:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Uranus: The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 6:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 6:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Pisces Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Virgo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)

 Birch Moon
 Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

prid. Id. Ian.
 (pridie) eve of the Ides of January
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated *prid.*) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 7:07 am GMT.

January 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Midvintersblot:

Midvintersblot: Norse holy day. In honor of Tiu.

Uproar Among Children of Geb:

Uproar Among Children of Geb: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. There is an uproar among the Children of Geb.

h2 align="center">holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



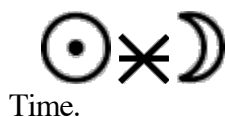
Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 7:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Mercury Quincunx Saturn: Mercury is quincunx Saturn at 12:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 6:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 12:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 6:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

astrological information 2008

Pisces Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Virgo Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

Id. Ian.

the Ides of January

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus*

means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

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numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Freya Night:

Night of Freya: Norse holy day. The first Monday after Epiphany is the 12th Night dedicated to the Norse Goddess Freya.

January 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Makar Sankranti:

Makar Sankranti: Hindu Hindu holy day. Makara Sankranti, celebrates the passing of the solstice season by pilgrimages to bathe in the Ganges for purification. The Goddesses Sankranti, Sarasvati, and Rumi are honored.

Trifon Zarezan:

Trifon Zarezan: Bulgarian holy day. Trifon Zarezan, the blessing of the vines, dedicated to the deities of vineyards and fertility (such as Dionysus, Bacchus, Isis, Demeter, Diana of Ephesus, Astarte, and Venus).

Day of Contrition:

Day of Contrition: **Burning Times** On January 14, 1697, five years after the famous “witchcraft trials” the entire community of His Majesty’s Province of the Massachusetts Bay in obedience to a proclamation took part in a day of fasting and remorse. It was a rare and historical acknowledgement of the hysteria and judicial errors that had led to “great hardship brought upon innocent persons” — including the 19 put to death.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of ‘bringing in the harvest’**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.


In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 6:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 9:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is isextile Mercury at 1:34 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Aries Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Libra Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Libra because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XIX Kal. Feb.

19 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XIX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 19 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves

a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 6:10 pm GMT.

January 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Entering:

Feast of Entering: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Entering into Heaven and the Two Lands. Entry of Asar [Osiris] into the Moon. Heru [Horus] rejoices. Great.

Feast of the Ass:

Feast of the Ass: Roman holy day. Feast of the Ass, dedicated to the Goddess Vesta and the ass that saved Her.

Carmentalia:

Carmentalia: Roman holy day. Second Festival of Carmentalia, for Carmenta, Goddess of childbirth. First Festival of Carmentalia is on January 11.

Black Christ Festival:

Black Christ Festival: Guatemalan holy day.

Feast of Christ of Esquipulas:

Feast of Christ of Esquipulas: Christian holy day.



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aries at 2:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Taurus:

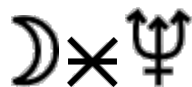


Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 11:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 4:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 7:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 2:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 3:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 10:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Aries Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Libra Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Libra because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Feb.
 18 days before the Kalends of February
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Aquarius:



Mercury Enters Aquarius: Planetary ingress.

January 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ganesha Chaturthi:

Ganesha Chaturthi: Hindu holy day. Also called the Festival of Ganesha. Festival of the Elephant God of success, son of Parvati. Dedicated to Ganesha.

Concordia:

Concordia: Roman holy day. Concordia honored on this day. Honors Concordia, the Roman patroness of harmonious relations.

Day of the Queen of the Universe:

Day of the Queen of the Universe: French holy day. Day of the Queen of the Universe.

Name Day:

Name Day of Vohuman: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Vohuman), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Vohuman. Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.


lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Taurus:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.


astrological information 2008

 **Sun Quincunx Venus:** The Sun is quincunx Venus at 1:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Jupiter:** The Moon is trine Jupiter at 10:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 12:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mars Sextile Neptune:** Mars sextile Neptune at 2:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Mercury:** The Moon is square Mercury at 10:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Taurus Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Scorpio Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Feb.

17 days before the Kalends of February
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Capricorn:



Mars Enters Capricorn: Planetary ingress.

January 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Felicitas:

Day of Felicitas: Roman holy day. Day of Felicitas, a day of peace for Goddesses Felicitas, Pax, and Concordia. Felicitas was the Roman Goddess of good luck.

Blessing of the Animals:

Blessing of the Animals: Mexican holy day. Blessing of the animals.

St. Anthony's Day:

St. Anthony's Day: Mexican holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Taurus:

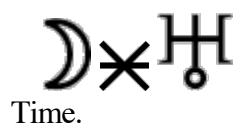
Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

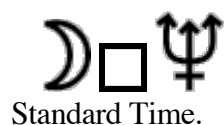
Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 2:07 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 10:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 11:59 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 9:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Taurus Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Scorpio Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Ardwahisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwahisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwahisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Feb.

16 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the

beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 1:48 am GMT.

January 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sûrya:

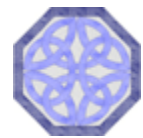
Sûrya: Hindu Indian holy day. Day to honor the Sun God Sûrya and Sun Goddess Sûryâ.

Set calls to battle:

Set calls to battle: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Set calls to battle. Bad.

Day of Luidag:

Day of Luidag: Celtic holy day. Day of Luidag, aspect of the Cailleach: on the eve of battle, She washes the bloody shirts of those who will be slain the next day, so the shirts will be clean for the new life to come. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Theogamia of Hera:

Theogamia of Hera: Roman holy day. Theogamia of Hera, a women's festival for Hera (Juno).

Burning Times

Burning Times: Fernando and Mansfredo Dorlady burned for being the Devil's bankers at Vesoul, France, on January 18, 1610. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Taurus:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus.

Moon enters Gemini:

 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 1:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.



Time.

Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 1:04 a.m. Eastern Standard

Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 1:08 p.m. Eastern

Time.

Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 2:19 p.m. Eastern Standard

astrological information 2008

Gemini Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Sagittarius Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Feb.

15 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvariivs or Ianuarius or Ianuarius or Janus

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with

Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:00 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

January 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Thor:

Festival of Thor: Norse holy day. Dedicated to Thor.

Neith Goes Forth:

Neith Goes Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The brilliant festival of lights as Neith goes forth from Sais, when they see Her beauty in the night for 4-1/2 hours. Do not go out during this time. Favorable.

Robert E. Lee's Birthday:

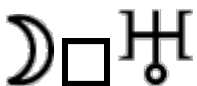
Robert E. Lee's Birthday: State holiday in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Birthday of Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the Confederate Army, celebrated by White Supremists in memory of attempts to maintain human slavery through force of arms.


lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 4:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 5:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 12:00 noon Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 6:13 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Conjunct Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 6:35 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Venus Opposite Mars: Venus is in opposition with Mars at 10:10 p.m. Eastern

Gemini Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Sagittarius Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Feb.

14 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of

heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 6:15 am GMT.

January 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Thorablottar:

Festival of Thorablottar: Icelandic holy day. Dedicated to Thor.

Festival of Jubilation of Asar:

Festival of Jubilation of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Jubilation of Asar [Osiris] in Busiris.

Going Forth of Anpu:

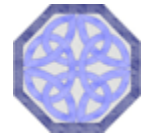
Going Forth of Anpu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of Anpu [Anubis].

Make Ritual:

Make Ritual: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make ritual. Very favorable.

King Arthur ferried:

King Arthur ferried: Celtic holy day. King Arthur is ferried to Avalon for the last time, after his fight with Mordred, to be tended by Morgan, Goddess of Healing. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Baba Den:

Baba Den: Bulgarian holy day. Baba Den, Grandmother's day for Goddess Baba Den.

Day of the Kitchen God:

Day of the Kitchen God: Chinese holy day. Day of the Kitchen God.

Agnes' Eve:

Agnes' Eve: Christian holy day. A day for divination by fire.

Burning Times

Burning Times: Greensmith (first name unknown) hanged as witch in Hartford, New England, on January 20, 1662. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 3:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

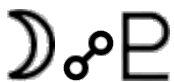
Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

astrological information 2008



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 2:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

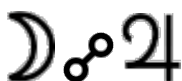


Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 2:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Sun enters Aquarius:



Sun Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Sun enters the sign Aquarius at 11:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Jupiter: The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 3:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 3:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Cancer Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Cancer because the

Moon is in your Sun sign.

Capricorn Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Capricorn because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Feb.
 13 days before the Kalends of February
 Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the

modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Aquarius:



Beginning of Aquarius: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Aquarius. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Aquarius.

January 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Followers of Ra called to Heaven:

Followers of Ra called to Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Followers of Ra called to Heaven. Do not leave your house until Ra (the Sun) sets. Very adverse.

Day of Yngona:

Day of Yngona: Danish holy day. Day of Yngona, a Danish Goddess who became the Christian St. Agnes. Young women seek visions of their futures on St. Agnes Eve.

Santa Ines' Day:

Santa Ines' Day: Mexican holy day. Based on the Danish Goddess Yngona.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Jupiter Trine Saturn: Jupiter is trine Saturn at 4:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 5:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 11:49 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 2:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Cancer Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Cancer because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Capricorn Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Capricorn because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Feb.

12 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 8:47 am GMT.

January 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Making Way for Khnum:

Making Way for Khum: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of making the way for Khnum.

Day of Apollo:

Day of Apollo: Greek holy day. Apollo is God of prophecy, healing, and art.

St. Vincent's Day:

St. Vincent's Day: Christian holy day. St. Vincent is a Christianized version of Apollo, the Greek sun deity.




lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 5:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 8:35 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 12:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 5:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Opposition Moon: The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 8:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 7:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Conjunct Neptune: Mercury is in conjunction with Neptune at 8:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Leo Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Leo because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aquarius Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aquarius because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Feb.

11 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

Blue Monday:

Blue Monday: The most depressing day of the year in 2007, as calculated by Dr. Cliff Arnall of the University of Cardiff's Center for Lifelong Learning.

January 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Judgement:

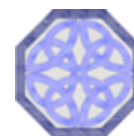
Day of Judgement: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Day of Judgement in Heliopolis. Very favorable.

Day of Het Heret:

Day of Het Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of Het Heret [Hathor].

Day of Banba:

Day of Banba: Irish Celtic holy day. Day of Banba, daughter of the Dagda. Along with Eire and Fodhla, She is a part of the Triple Goddess who protects Ireland from invasions. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Leo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Leo.

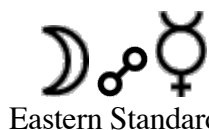
astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 9:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposition Neptune: The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 5:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposition Mercury: The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 7:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Leo Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Leo because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aquarius Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aquarius because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

 Rowan Moon
 Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month

listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Feb.

10 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: The Moon enters the sign Aries at 10:51 am GMT.

holy days 2006

Blue Monday:

Blue Monday: The most depressing day of the year in 2006, as calculated by Dr. Cliff Arnall of the University of Cardiff's Center for Lifelong Learning.

January 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Blessing of the Happy Woman's Candle:

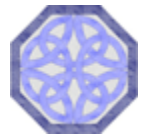
Blessing of the Happy Woman's Candle: Hungarian holy day. Blessing of the Candle of the Happy Women, ceremony of purification, a day of returning light and coming spring.

Coming of Djehuti:

Coming of Djehuti: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of the coming of Djehuti [Thoth or Hermes Trismegistus].

King Arthur hunts Twrch Trwyht boar:

King Arthur Hunts Twrch Trwyht boar: Celtic holy day. King Arthur and his Knights hunt the otherworldly boar Twrch Trwyth to obtain the sacred comb and shears that are between the boar's ears; these are used to shear the hair off the giant Ysbaddaden Pancawr, breaking his power so his daughter Olwen is free to marry Culhwch. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Leo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Leo.


Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Virgo:

 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

 **Venus Conjunct Pluto:** Venus is in conjunction with Pluto at 1:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Venus enters Capricorn:



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Venus Enters Capricorn: Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Capricorn at 3:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 9:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 10:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 11:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Virgo Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Pisces Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Feb.
9 days before the Kalends of February
Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Janvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2005

Blue Monday:

Blue Monday: The most depressing day of the year in 2005, as calculated by Dr. Cliff Arnall of the University of Cardiff’s Center for Lifelong Learning.

January 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Disting Feast:

Disting Feast: Norse holy day. Fisting feast of the Disir Norse guardian Goddesses.

Burns' Night:

Burns' Night: Scottish holiday. Celebration of Scottish poet Robert Burns. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.

Nourriture Rituelle des sources têt d' l'eau:

Nourriture Rituelle des sources têt d' l'eau: Voodoo holy day.

Conversion of Paul:

Conversion of Paul: Christian holy day. Mythical conversion of Saul of Tarsus/Paul to Christianity. NOTE: It is extremely unlikely that Paul was ever a Jew, much less a Pharisee, as he didn't even read and write Hebrew (something expected of every Jewish boy) and makes numerous mistakes about Hebrew tradition, Jewish religious practices and beliefs, and Israeli geography and history. It is likely that Paul made up the mythical Jesus based on a misunderstanding of Greek translations of the Hebrew bible, combined with elements of Hellenism, Zoarastrianism, Gnostic Christainity, Mithraism (the entire birth myth is from Mithraism), and the Bull God of his native Tarsus (the entire death and resurrection myth is from the Tarsus religion).



lunar information 2008

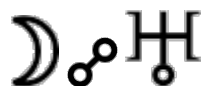
Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 1:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposition Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with uranus at 3:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Pluto enters Capricorn:



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Pluto Enters Capricorn: Planetary ingress. Pluto enters the sign Capricorn at 9:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Virgo Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Pisces Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Feb.

8 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus

(supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 1:28 pm GMT.

January 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Alacitia:

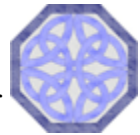
Alacitia: Bolivian holy day. Also called Festival of Ekeko. Dedicated to Ekeko, God of abundance.

Nile Comes from Nun:

Nile Comes From Nun: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day the Nile comes from Nun. Give food. Great.

Day of Cernunnos:

Day of Cernunnos: Celtic holy day. Day of Cernunnos, antlered God of the Wild, Master of the Animals and threshold guardian for those seeking fertility, regeneration, and initiation into the Celtic mysteries. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Australia Day:

Australia Day: Australian holiday. Australia Day is the official Australian day commemorating the British First Fleet under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip arriving at Sydney Cove and setting up the Colony of New South Wales on 26 January 1788. This day is also called **Foundation Day** or **Anniversary Day**. It is a public holiday celebrated with parades and fireworks. The National Australia Day Council (NADC) coordinates the presentation of the Australian of the Year Award. The Order of Australia and the Australia Day Achievement Medallion are awarded on this day.



Aboriginal Australians hold the **Aboriginal Day of Mourning** or **Invasion Day** and hold protests against the British invasion and repeated attempts at genocide of Native Australians. Some indigenous Australians celebrate **Survival Day** to commemorate their ability to maintain their own cultural identity through more than two centuries of oppression and attempted genocide.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 5:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 12:42 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 4:53 a.m. Eastern



Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square mars at 6:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 5:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Virgo Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Virgo because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Libra Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Libra because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aries Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Pisces Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Pisces because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)

Day of Mah

Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Feb.

7 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

January 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sementivae Feria:

Sementivas Feria: Roman holy day. Sementivae, seedtime festival dedicated to Goddesses of the Grain and Harvest (such as Ceres, Demeter, Isis, and Aset).

Paganalia:

Paganalia: Roman holy day. Paganalia, day of the Earth Mother.

Djehuti and *Khu* Go Forth:

Djehuit and *Khu* Go Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day Djehuti [Thoth] and the *Khu* [Spirits] go forth. Any ritual performed will be good. Wonderful.


lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Libra:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 12:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 6:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 10:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Quincunx Saturn:** The Sun is quincunx Saturn at 2:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Libra Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Libra because the

Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aries Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

 Rowan Moon
 Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Feb.

6 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 5:09 pm GMT.

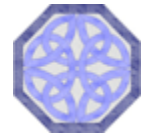
January 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

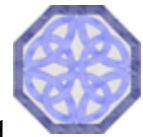
Upelly-Aa:

Upkelly-As: Scottish holy day. Also called Up Kelly Aa. A Scottish holy day derived from a Norse fire festival and sacrifice to the Sun, similar to the Celtic Candlemas (February 1st), for light, fire, sunlight, and the return of spring.



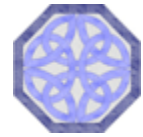
Day of Nodens:

Day of Nodens: British holy day. Day of Nodens, God of Dreams and Visions. Seek divination or knowledge through dreaming. Related to Days of Nudd, Lludd Llaw Ereint, and Nuadu of the Silver Hand. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



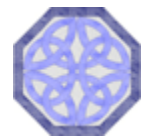
Day of Nudd:

Day of Nudd: Celtic holy day. Day of Nudd, God of Dreams and Visions. Seek divination or knowledge through dreaming. Related to Days of Nodens, Lludd Llaw Ereint, and Nuadu of the Silver Hand. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



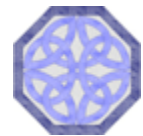
Day of Lludd Llaw Ereint:

Day of Lludd Llaw Ereint: Welsh holy day. Day of Lludd Llaw Ereint, God of Dreams and Visions. Seek divination or knowledge through dreaming. Related to Days of Nodens, Nudd, and Nuadu of the Silver Hand. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Day of Nuadu of the Silver Hand:

Day of Nuadu of the Silver Hand: Irish holy day. Day of Nuadu of the Silver Hand, God of Dreams and Visions. Seek divination or knowledge through dreaming. Related to Days of Nodens, Nudd, and Lludd Llaw Ereint. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Day of Making Health:

Day of Making Health: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of making health. Stay home.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 1:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 11:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury Goes Retrograde:



Mercury Goes Retrograde: Mercury goes retrograde in the sign Aquarius at 3:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 4:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 4:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Libra Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Libra because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Aries Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Aries because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
 Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

 Rowan Moon
 Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Feb.

5 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvariivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn , letting out the monring, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Pisces:



Venus Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress.

January 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Martyr's Day:

Martyr's Day: Nepalese holy day.

Concordia:

Concordia: Roman holy day. The Concordia, Peace Festival, birthday of the Goddesses Pax and Irene.

Day of Rebellion:

Day of Rebellion: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of rebellion in the shrine. Don't work.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

Moon enters Scorpio:

 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 4:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

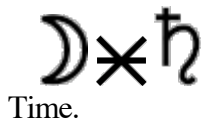
astrological information 2008



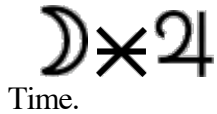
Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 4:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 6:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 6:50 p.m. Eastern Standard**Venus Trine Saturn:** Venus is trine Saturn at 9:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Time.

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 11:45 p.m. Eastern Standard

Scorpio Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Taurus Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Feb.

4 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 10:16 pm GMT.

January 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Opening of the Doorways:

Day of Opening of the Doorways: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of opening of the doorways and court at Karnak.

Festival of Peace:

Festival of Peace: Roman holy day. Dedicated to Pax, the Roman Goddess of peace.

Feriae Senentiva:

Feriae Senentiva: Roman holy day. **Feast of Spring.**

Holy Day of the Three Hierarchs:

Holy Day of the Three Hierarchs: Eastern Orthodox holy day.



Nosso Senhor Do Bonfim:

Nosso Senhor Do Bonfim: Mexican holiday. Nosso Senhor Do Bonfim, Our Lady of Happy Endings, a water purification ceremony dedicated to Mary.

lunar information 2008

Moon Enters Last Quarter:



Fourth Quarter: The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio at 12:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Scorpio:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 12:02 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 1:59 p.m. Eastern Standard

Mars Goes Direct:

**Mars Goes Direct:** Mars goes direct in the sign Gemini at 5:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 11:34 p.m. Eastern

Scorpio Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Taurus Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 10

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Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Feb.

3 days before the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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that after the world's creation, Janus said, "It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god." Joannes of Lydia said, "Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos." The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

January 31

fixed holy days

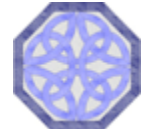
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Hecate's Feast:

Hecate's Feast: Greek holy day. Dedicated to Hecate.

End of Cailleach:

End of Cailleach: Celtic holy day. End of Cailleach (winter). Signals start of Imbolc. During Samhain, the Crone aspect of the Triple Goddess Cailleach (Cally Berry) strikes the ground with Her hammer, making it iron hard until Imbolc, when She dies and is reborn in the body of a young woman. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



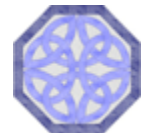
Imbolc Eve:

Imbolc Eve: Celtic/Wiccan holy day. Imbolc Eve, Eve of Imbolc, Brigid, Candlemas, and Wiccan Sabbat, dedicated to Underworld Goddesses such as Hecate, Hel, Inanna, Erishkegal, Rhiannon, Sedna, Mother Holle, Oya, and Kore Persephone.



February Eve:

February Eve: Celtic holy day. Also called Imbolc Eve or Eve of Imbolc. Begins the **Festival of Brigantia**.



Narcissus Festival:

Narcissu Festival: Hawaiian holy day. Narcissus Festival.

Feast of the Valkyries:

Feast of the Valkyries and the Norns: Norse holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Har Rai:

Birthday of Guru Har Rai: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Har Rai (1630-1661). He was the seventh of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Scorpio:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 5:08 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 3:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 5:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Scorpio Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Scorpio because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Sagittarius Rewarding: This day in 2008 is rewarding for those who are Sun sign Sagittarius because the Moon is in your Sun sign.

Taurus Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Taurus because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

Gemini Challenging: This day in 2008 is challenging for those who are Sun sign Gemini because the Moon is in the sign opposite your Sun sign.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
 Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
 Day of Srosh
 Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
 Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Snowmoon

Roman information

prid. Kal. Feb.

(pridie) eve of the Kalends of February

Month: Ianvarivs or Ianuarius or Januarius or Janus

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of January is named for Janus (Ianvs). January was sacred to Janus, the Roman God of gates, doors, and entrances. Janus was an early Italic sky god that long predated Rome. Ovid claimed that Janus said “The ancient called me chaos, for a being from of old am I.” Ovid also claimed that after the world’s creation, Janus said, “It was then that I, till that time a mere ball, a shapeless lump, assumed the face and members of a god.” Joannes of Lydia said, “Our own Philadelphia still preserves a trace of the ancient belief. On the first day of the month there goes in procession no less a personage than Janus himself, dressed up in a two-faced mask, and people call him Saturnus, identifying him with Kronos.” The beginning of each day, month, and year were sacred to Janus. The Romans believed that Janus opened the gates of heaven each day at dawn, letting out the morning, and closed the gates of heaven each day at dusk.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, January did not exist. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, January was added to the beginning of the year (following February) and had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), January had 31 days and February was moved to after January. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582. The Romans avoided giving January 30 days (skipping from 29 to 31) because of a superstitious dread of even numbers.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

February

February is the second month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

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In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Latin *februare*, to purify. Roman month of purification.

Flowers: violet and primrose.

Birthstone: amethyst.

Goddesses: Juno Februa, Spandarmat, Brighid, White Buffalo Calf Woman.

February 1

fixed holy days

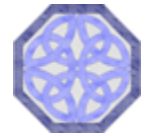
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Nuit:

Feast of Nuit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Nuit, She who counts the days. Make a holiday.

Brigid's Feast Day:

Brigid's Feast Day: Irish Celtic holy day. Also called St. Bridget's Feast Day. In the fifth century, Christian missionaries desecrated the Goddess Brigid's (= Power) shrine at Kildare, turned her into St. Bridget, and dubbed her Queen of Heaven. This feast day was established to replace Imbolc. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Brigit — Goddess of Healing, Smithcraft, and Queenship. She is patroness of the Celtic spring festival of Imbolc, and was served by a female priesthood at Kildare. Her name derives from her worship by the pre-Christian Brigantes, who honored her as identical with Juno, Queen of Heaven. Brigit also shares attributes with the ancient Greek triple goddess Hecate. She is Ruler, Bringer of Prosperity; her two sisters display the alchemical sword and tongs of blacksmithing and the twin serpents connoting medical skill. Her Irish consort was the Dagda. — JBL Statues

Imbolc:

Imbolc: Wiccan holy day. Imbolc is one of the eight Sabbats of the Wiccan religions. Some Wiccans celebrate Imbolc on February 2nd. Some Wiccans celebrate Midwinter's Day on February 3rd.



Purification of Mary:

Purification of Mary: Christian holy day. Purification of Mary, based on Imbolc, Candlemas, and Brigid.



Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries:

Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries: Greek holy day. Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries (February 1-3), dedicated to Demeter and Persephone or Ceres and Proserpine. Kore Persephone is related to Bast. Celebrates the marriage of Kore and Dionysos.

Feast of Isis the Healer:

Feast of Isis the Healer: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast honoring Aset (Isis) as Goddess of healing.



Festival Dionysos:

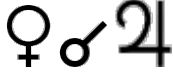
Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.


lunar information 2008


Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Venus Conject Jupiter:** Venus is in conjunction with Jupiter at 6:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 7:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 6:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of

Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

Kal. Feb.

Kalends of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word

Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

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Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:44 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 5:14 am GMT.

February 2

fixed holy days

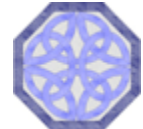
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Nuit:

Birthday of Nuit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Nuit.

Imbolc:

Imbolc: Celtic holy day. Imbolc. Sabbat honoring the Goddess Brigid (= Power), Great Mother Goddess of Ireland, associated with Dana. The Celts dress grain dollies as brides, in honor of the Goddess as a bride, waiting for the return of the Sun God. They place the dollies in cradles (Bride's Beds), along with some nuts, the symbol of male fertility. A profusion of candles are lit in honor of the returning sun, often placed in a wreath, symbol of the Wheel of the Year. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Brigit — Goddess of Healing, Smithcraft, and Queenship. She is patroness of the Celtic spring festival of Imbolc, and was served by a female priesthood at Kildare. Her name derives from her worship by the pre-Christian Brigantes, who honored her as identical with Juno, Queen of Heaven. Brigit also shares attributes with the ancient Greek triple goddess Hecate. She is Ruler, Bringer of Prosperity; her two sisters display the alchemical sword and tongs of blacksmithing and the twin serpents connoting medical skill. Her Irish consort was the Dagda. — JBL Statues

Imbolc:

Imbolc: Wiccan holy day. Wiccan Sabbat, Imbolc, Candlemas, or Brigid, the return of light, rebirth of spring. Dedicated to Goddesses of light, birth, new candles, purification, inspiration, poetry, magick, and healing. Imbolc is one of the eight Sabbats of the Wiccan religions. Some Wiccans celebrate Imbolc on February 1st. Some Wiccans celebrate Midwinter's Day on February 3rd.



Candlemas:

Candlemas: Wiccan holy day. Wiccan Sabbat, Imbolc, Candlemas, or Brigid, the return of light, rebirth of spring. Dedicated to Goddesses of light, birth, new candles, purification, inspiration, poetry, magick, and healing.



Brigid:

Brigid: Wiccan holy day. Wiccan Sabbat, Imbolc, Candlemas, or Brigid, the return of light, rebirth of spring. Dedicated to Goddesses of light, birth, new candles, purification, inspiration, poetry, magick, and healing.



Barri:

Barri: Norse holy day.

Festival of Juno Februa:

Festival of Juno Februa: Roman holy day.

Groundhog Day:

Groundhog Day: German Folk holy day. Ground Hog Day, of German origin, derived from Candlemas.

Our Lady of Candelaria:

Our Lady of Candelaria: Mexican and Brazilian holy day. Our Lady of Candelaria.

Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries:

Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries: Greek holy day. Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries (February 1-3), dedicated to Demeter and Persephone or Ceres and Proserpine. Kore Persephone is related to Bast. Celebrates the marriage of Kore and Dionysos.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

lunar information 2008

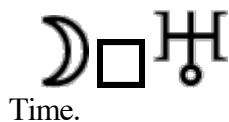
Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

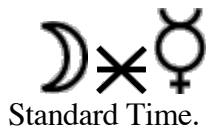
astrological information 2008



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 2:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 11:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 12:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 5:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Mercury Conjunct Neptune: Mercury is in conjunction with Neptune at 7:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 13

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Feb.
4 days before the Nones of February
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

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numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Pisces:



Mercury Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress.

February 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries:

Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries: Greek holy day. Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries (February 1-3), dedicated to Demeter and Persephone or Ceres and Proserpine. Kore Persephone is related to Bast. Celebrates the marriage of Kore and Dionysos.

Day of Sul-Minerva:

Day of Sul-Minerva: Roman holy day. Day of Sul-Minerva in Roman Britain. Probably derived from Brigid.

Birthday of St. Anne:

Birthday of St. Anne: Byzantine holy day. Birthday of St. Anne.

Midwinter's Day:

Midwinter's Day: Wiccan holy day. Midwinter's Day, the halfway point of winter. Some Wiccans celebrate Imbolc on February 1st or February 2nd.



Powamu Festival:

Powamu Festival: Pueblo/Hopi holy day. Powamu, a sixteen day purification ceremony. The Planting of the Beans in the Kivas, Bean Maiden Goddesses Hehewuti and Pachevu, Warrior Mother, Crow Mother, and the Monster Kachinas. The plan for the year is offered at Soyal is purified at Powamu.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

St. Blaise Day:

St. Blaise Day: Christian holy day. One of the thirteen holy helpers, invoked for sick cattle and throat disease.



lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 4:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Moon Conject Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 5:21 a.m. Eastern



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 5:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Feb.

3 days before the Nones of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile.

February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote "Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments." Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 2:33 pm GMT.

February 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Setsubun:



Setsubun: Japanese holy day. Setsubun, bean throwing and lantern lighting festival of Japan, dedicated to Sun Goddess Amaterasu.

King Frost Day:

King Frost Day: English holy day.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

Armed Struggle:

Commencement of the Armed Struggle: Angolan (Angola) holiday.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

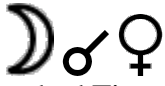
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conjunct Jupiter:** The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 1:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunct Venus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 7:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile uranus at 1:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

Rowan Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

prid. Non. Feb.
 (pridie) eve of the Nones of February
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian

Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

February 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast Day of Isis:

Feast Day of Isis: Roman holy day. Dedicated to Greco-Roman Isis, who was based on the Kemetic (native Egyptian) Aset.



Feast Day of St. Agatha:

Feast Day of St. Agatha: Sicilian and Maltese holy day. Feast Day of St. Agatha, patroness of fire fighters. Originated as holy day for Greco-Roman Isis, who was based on the Kemetic (native Egyptian) Aset.

Birthday of Apophis:

Birthday of Apophis: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Apophis.

MidWinter:

MidWinter: Iroquois (Native American) holy day.

Tyche:

Tyche: Greek holy day.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Mardi Gras:

Mardi Gras: French Christian holy day. Translates as Fat Tuesday. Celebrated on this day in 2008.

lunar information 2008

Hecate Moon:



Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 2:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 3:25 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

Non. Feb.

the Nones of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the

month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

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In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

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numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

February 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Aphrodite:

Festival of Aphrodite: Greek holy day. Dedicated to Aphrodite. Includes the **Feast of Aphrodite**.

Feast of Heru:

Feast of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Heru [Horus] in Kemwer. Very good.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Charming of the Plow:

Charming of the Plough: Asatru (Norse) holy day. A celebration of Freya and the Disir. Held on the first New Moon in February, which occurs on this day in 2008. Approximately equivalent to Imbolc in Wicca, as one of the eight major holy days marking the wheel of the year. Some Asatru celebrate the Charming of the Plough on the first weekend in February.

Ash Wednesday:

Ash Wednesday: Christian holy day. Occurs on this day in 2008.

lunar information 2008

New Moon:


New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:44 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat. Solar Eclipse.

Solar Eclipse:

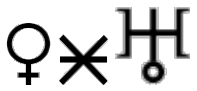
Solar Eclipse: Lunar. Occurs at 10:44 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 2:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Conjunct Mercury:** The Sun is in conjunction with Mercury at 1:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunct Mercury:** The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 9:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Venus Sextile Uranus:** Venus is sextile Uranus at 9:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Conjunct Moon / Solar Eclipse:** The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 10:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Solar Eclipse.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Feb.

8 days before the Ides of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile.

February was originally given over to the the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

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Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 2:14 am GMT.

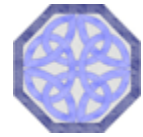
February 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Dagda:

Day of the Dagda: Irish Celtic holy day. Day of the Dagda (= the Good God), father of the Irish Gods, the Tuatha de Danaan, Lord of Great Knowledge, supreme God of Druidry. When the Tuatha de Danaan were defeated by the Milesians, he led the Tuatha to dwell in the faery mounds, drawing the veil between mortal humans and the Otherworld. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Day of Selene:

Day of Selene: Greek holy day. Also called Selene's Day. Dedicated to Selene, Goddess of the Moon. Includes the **Feast of Selene**.

Feast of Artemis:

Feast of the Old Greek Goddess Artemis: Greek holy day.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Chinese New Year:

Chinese New Year: Chinese holy day. **Year of the Rat.** Occurs on this day in 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aquarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:50 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 8:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Neptune: The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 5:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 10:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 9:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers

from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 18

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Feb.
7 days before the Ides of February
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven "days before" the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western

culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

February 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mass for Broken Needles:

Mass for Broken Needles: Japanese holy day.



Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

lunar information 2008

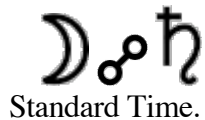
First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

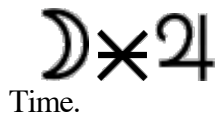
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 8:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 5:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)

Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)

Day of Ard

Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine**Planet:** Uranus**Archetype:** Brigantia**Symbol:** green dragon**Folk Names:**

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Feb.

6 days before the Ides of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

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numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 3:09 pm GMT.

February 9

fixed holy days

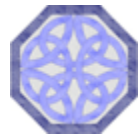
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Unseeing in the Underworld:

Day of Unseeing in the underworld: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of unseeing in the underworld. The day He is sent into the cave without the knowledge of the Great Ones to look for the occasion of coming.

Tuatha de Danaan use the Well of Slaine:

Tuatha de Danaan use the Well of Slaine: Celtic holy day. The Tuatha de Danaan use the Well of Slaine or Health to revive their wounded during their battle against the Fomorians. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Dahini Day:

Dahini Day: Tibetan holy day.

Feast of Apollo:

Feast of Apollo: Greek holy day. Celebrates the return of the sun.

Feast of Apollo:

Feast of Apollo: Roman holy day.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:




Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Conject Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 2:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 7:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Mars:** The Moon is square Mars at 4:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 20

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Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Feb.

5 days before the Ides of February

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

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numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

February 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Li Chum:

Li Chum: Chinese holy day. Li Chum, “Spring is Here”.

Festival Dionysos:


Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Moon enters Aries:

 **Moon Enters Aries:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 1:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

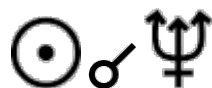
astrological information 2008



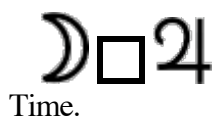
Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 2:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 12:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunct Neptune: The Sun is in conjunction with Neptune at 9:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 9:56 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 10:28 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Feb.
 4 days before the Ides of February
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of

time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

February 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Asar in Abydos:

Feast of Asar in Abydos: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Asar [Osiris] in Abydos.

Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes:

Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes: French holy day. Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes. Bernadette Soubirous' first vision of the Goddess in 1858. The site of Lourdes, France, was known as a place of Persephone (who corresponds to Bast) before the advent of Christianity. Sometimes connected with the Lesser Eleusinian Mysteries.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from

February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Aries:


First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:


Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 3:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 4:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mars:** The Moon is sextile Mars at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 22

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Feb.

3 days before the Ides of February
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 3:00 am GMT.

February 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Diana:

Festival of Diana: Roman holy day. The Festival of Diana in Rome honored Diana/Artemis as huntress.

Powamu Festival:

Powamu Festival: Pueblo/Hopi holy day. Powamu, a sixteen day purification ceremony. The Planting of the Beans in the Kivas, Bean Maiden Goddesses Hehewuti and Pachevu, Warrior Mother, Crow Mother, and the Monster Kachinas. The plan for the year is offered at Soyal is purified at Powamu.

Abraham Lincoln's Birthday:

Abraham Lincoln's Birthday: United States holiday. Abraham Lincoln's birthday. President Abraham Lincoln ordered American soldiers to murder the men, women, and children of various Plains Indian nations.

Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week fesitival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seaonsal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during

the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**bringing home the herds**’, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.


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lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

Moon enters Taurus:

 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 4:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 5:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 2:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 10:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

 Rowan Moon
 Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

prid. Id. Feb.
 (pridie) eve of the Ides of February
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

February 13

fixed holy days

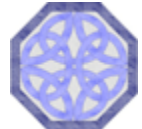
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Asar in Busiris:

Feast of Asar in Busiris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Asar [Osiris] in Busiris.

Start of Ogronios:

Start of Ogronios: Gaulish Celtic holy day. Start of the Gaulish month Ogronios, 'the Time of Ice'. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Orgiastic festival:

Orgiastic Festival of Juno Februa: Roman holy day. First of a two day festival to Juno Februa.

Parentalia:

First Day of Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

St. Matthias' Day:

St. Matthias' Day: Christian holy day.



Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. Feast of 'bringing in the harvest', one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural

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lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus at 10:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Taurus:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 1:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

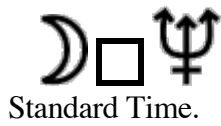


Time.

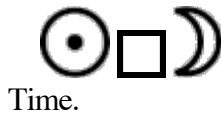
Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 9:49 a.m. Eastern Standard



Venus Quincunx Mars: Venus quincunx Mars at 2:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 5:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 10:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Pamenot or Phamenoth (Amenhotep)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Vohuman (eleventh month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

Rowan Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
 Moon of Vision
 Spirit Moon
 Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

Id. Feb.
 the Ides of February
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

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Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 11:41 am GMT.

February 14

fixed holy days

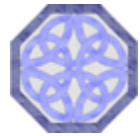
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Great Feast in Heaven:

Great Feast in Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The enemies are struck. There is a great feast in Heaven. Very favorable.

Arianrhod steps over the magical wand of Math:

Arianrhod steps over the magical wand of Math: Celtic holy day. Arianrhod steps over the magical wand of Math, which manifests truth, to prove her virginity. The wand causes the seed of her lover, which is in her womb, to ripen, grow and give forth in an instant, giving birth to Dylan Ail Ton, whose name means “Sea, son of Wave”. Dylan makes straight for the sea, and is accidentally slain by his uncle Gofannon. Her brother, Gwyddion, snatches up the after-birth to incubate Llew Llaw Gyffes, the great archer. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Juno Februa:

Juno Februa: Roman holy day. Celebrates Juno as Goddess of love.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Last Day of Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Lupercal:

Lupercal: Roman holy day. Lupercal (also called **Lupercalia**), the second day of Parentalia (Feb. 13-18), a day of fertility dedicated to Juno-Lupa, the she-wolf. Women’s pleas for children are granted. Origin of Valentine’s Day.

Lupercalia:

Lupercalia: Wiccan holy day.



Orgiastic festival:

Orgiastic Festival of Juno Februa: Roman holy day. Second of a two day festival to Juno Februa.

Feast of Vali:

Feast of Vali: Norse holy day.

St. Valentine's Day:

St. Valentine's Day: Western holiday. Also called Valentine's Day. Derived from Lupercal (Roman), which is part of the Roman Parentalia, which was influenced by the Greek Festival of Love. Named for a famous early Christian missionary (Saint Valentine) who repeatedly led armed mobs of Christians into the area of modern Romania and Hungary to forcibly convert the Pagans to Christianity ("convert or die"). Valentine didn't convert many Pagans, but is honored by Christianity for the genocide of large numbers of Pagan men, women, and children, raping the women, burning the villages to the ground, and stealing large amounts of loot for the church. Valentine claimed to have personally killed more than 10,000 non-Christians himself. Valentine died on February 14th while on one of his "convert or die" missions.

Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Festival Dionysos:

Festival Dionysos: Greek holy day. Two week festival to Dionysos from February 1st through February 14.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Taurus:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Moon enters Gemini:


 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 7:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Second Quarter in Gemini:




Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Trine Venus:** The Moon is trine Venus at 12:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

   **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 8:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Sun Trine Mars:** The Sun is trine Mars at 11:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 5:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 11:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)

 Rowan Moon
 Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Mart.

16 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

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numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

February 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Geb proceeds to Busiris:

Geb Proceeds to Busiris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Geb proceeds to the throne of Busiris to see Anpu [Anubis] who commands the council to learn the requirements of the day. Very favorable.

Second Day of Lupercal:

Second Day of Lupercal: Roman holy day. Second day of Lupercal (also called Lupercalia), third day of Parentalia, dedicated to Juno Februata, Juno the Fructifier.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Last Day of Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural

seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

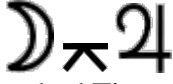
In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 5:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 12:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 8:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon

Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Uranus

Archetype: Brigantia

Symbol: green dragon

Folk Names:

Moon of Vision

Spirit Moon

Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Mart.

15 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

birthdays

Susan B. Anthony: was born on February 15, 1820.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 4:34 pm GMT.

February 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Great Ones and the Uraeus Fought:

Day Great Ones and the Uraeus Fought: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day the Great Ones and the Uraeus fought. Any lion who pronounces the name of the constellation Orion will die immediately. Do nothing.

Celebration of Victoria:

Celebration of Victoria: Roman holy day. Honors Victoria, Roman Goddess of victory.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Fourth Day of Parentalia: Roman holy day. Fourth day of Parentalia (Feb. 13-21), dedicated to Faustina, wife of Roman emperor Antonius Pius, as Diana Lucifera or Victory. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-18) is a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16th.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



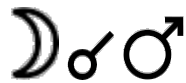
Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 10:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conjunct Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 2:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 5:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 7:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 11:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 8:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Mart.
 14 days before the Kalends of March
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals 7 in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate

must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

February 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Ishtar:

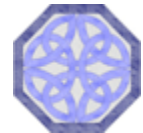
Day of Ishtar: Semetic holy day. Day of Ishtar.

Children of Geb:

Children of Geb: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Gods and Goddesses are satisfied when they see the Children of Geb. Whatever you see today will be good.

Cantre'r Gwaelod:

Cantre'r Owaelod: Welsh Celtic holy day. Cantre'r Gwaelod, a series of 16 low-lying cities defended by sluice-gates, is submerged into the sea. This is where Elphin, son of King Gwiddno Granhir, found the great bard Taliesin as a babe, in Gwiddno's salmon weir. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Pilgrimage to the Black Christ:

Pilgrimage to the Black Christ: Guatemalan holy day. The day of the pilgrimage to the Black Christ, Christ accepted as Quetzalcoatl, God of the Sun.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Fornacalia:

Festival of Fornacalia: Roman holy day. Festival of bread and ovens honoring Fornacalia, the Roman Goddess of the oven.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.



Void of Course:




Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008




   **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 12:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Opposition Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 8:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Venus enters Aquarius:

 -->  **Venus Enters Aquarius:** Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Aquarius at 11:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 4:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

   **Moon Quincunx Neptune:** The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 11:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)

Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Luis (L)



Rowan Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Uranus
Archetype: Brigantia
Symbol: green dragon
Folk Names:
Moon of Vision
Spirit Moon
Astral travel Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Mart.

13 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:11 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 6:29 pm GMT.

February 18

fixed holy days

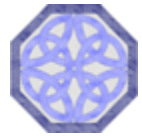
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Red One Sees Heru:

Red One Sees Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Heru [Horus] is well when the Red One sees His form.

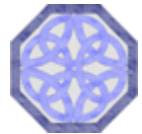
Day of Awen:

Day of Awen: Welsh Celtic holy day. Day of Awen. The three drops of wisdom issue from a cauldron or salmon of knowledge; symbol of reformed Druidry, each drop represents the three druidic functions of bard, ovate and druid. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Day of Imbas:

Day of Imbas: Irish Celtic holy day. Day of Imbas. The three drops of wisdom issue from a cauldron or salmon of knowledge; symbol of reformed Druidry, each drop represents the three druidic functions of bard, ovate and druid. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Spenta Armaiti:

Spenta Armaiti: Zoroastrian and Persian holy day. Spenta Armaiti, festival of women, dedicated to Spandarmat, Goddess of fertility. Also **Name Day of Spandarmad**. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Spandarmad), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Spandarmad. Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth.

Rites of Tacita:

Rites of Tacita: Roman holy day. Honors Tacita, the Roman Goddess of silence. Hostile speech forbidden on this day.

Festival of Women:

Festival of Women: Persian holy day. Honors women.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

St. Pantaleone:

St. Pantaleone's Feast Day: Christian saint day based on ancient Italian holy day. St. Pantaleone was invented long after his supposed lifetime and was actually a Christianization of the totemic lion, steed of Venus, that the city of Venice was named for. This divine animal was couple canonized, also appearing as the Lion of St. Mark, who replaced the Lion of Venus as the patron of Venice. The Shrine of the Lion was converted into St. Mark's cathedral. Legends long after St. Pantaleone's supposed lifetime claimed that he was condemned to death by Emperor and miraculously survived attempts at burning alive, cauldron of boiling lead, wild beasts, the wheel, and beheading, but at each attempt Christ appeared and saved him. According to the Christian myth, after all in attendance had been converted to Christianity Pantaleone voluntarily submitted to beheading. Pantaleone was supposedly the physician of Emperor Maximianus and is a patron saint of physicians and midwives. Supposedly a vial of his blood preserved at Constantinople bubbles every year on his feast days. His feast is celebrated on July 27, July 28, and February 18. His head is venerated at Lyons. He was depicted as wearing flowing trousers of the Eastern fashion, and is the source of the word "pantaloons", which in turn is the source of the word "pants". He also appeared in Italian *commedia* as a stock character, an amorous old rake in dancing slippers.



Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Presidents' Day:

Presidents' Day: United States holiday. Celebrates the rise of the imperial presidency over the power of Congress as representatives of the people.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 1:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 12:54 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 2:59 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 4:28 p.m. Eastern

Mercury Goes Direct:



Mercury Goes Direct: Mercury goes direct in the sign Aquarius at 9:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Mart.

12 days before the Kalends of March
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

February 19

fixed holy days

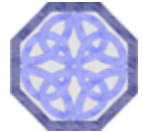
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mashashivatri:

Mashashivatri: Hindu Indian holy day. Also called the Great Night of Shiva. Dedicated to Shiva.

The Caim is cast:

The Caim is Cast: Scots Gaelic holy day. The Caim, a protective circle, is cast around people and animals as a spiritual shield against all kinds of dangers. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Stars Go Forth:

Stars Go Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The stars go forth bitterly and openly.

Birthday of Minerva:

Birthday of Minerva: Roman holy day.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Margaret Hacket executed for witchcraft at Tyburn, England, on February 19, 1585. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt



lunar information 2008




Second Quarter in Leo:



Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.




astrological information 2008




Sun enters Pisces:

 -->  **Sun Enters Pisces:** Solar ingress. The Sun enters the sign Pisces at 1:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Opposite Mercury:** The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 4:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 1:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Sun Sextile Pluto:** The Sun is sextile Pluto at 5:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 8:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Mart.

11 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 7:05 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Pisces:



Beginning of Pisces: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Pisces. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Pisces.

February 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Tacita:

Day of Tacita: Roman holy day. Day of Tacita, the silent Goddess, averter of harmful gossip. She is Dea Muta, mother of the Lares, Household Goddesses, and is also known as Lara.

Min Goes Forth in Festivity:

Min Goes Forth in festivity: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Min goes forth into the festivial tent. Put myrrh on the fire.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Vrigo:

 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 7:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:30 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat. Lunar Eclipse.

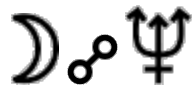
Lunar Eclipse:

Lunar Eclipse: Lunar. Occurs at 10:30 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008.

Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Neptune: The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 4:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 8:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Opposite Moon / Lunar Eclipse: The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 10:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Lunar Eclipse.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 7

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 3

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Mart.

10 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (Mensis Intercalaris) called Mercedinus or Mercedonius or Intercalaris, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that Intercalaris was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

February 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feralia:

Feralia: Roman holy day. Feralia, the last day of Parentalia (see entry below), the Roman All Souls Day, a day of purification and white candles. This is the last day of the year to placate the spirits of the dead. Purify your altar on this day.

Day of counting the parts of the Utchat:

Day of counting the parts of the Utchat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day all the parts of the Eyes of Heru [Horus] are accounted for. Excellent.

Festival of Love:

Festival of Love: Greek holy day. Festival of Love, honoring Aphrodite (Feb. 14-21).

Parentalia:

Last Day of Parentalia: Roman holy day. Parentalia and Feralia (Feb. 13-21), a purification festival of peace and love devoted to ancestors and to Goddesses Mania and Vesta.

Day of Nut:

Day of Nut: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 3:20 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Conjunction Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 4:56 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 10:55 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Venus Quincunx Saturn: Venus quincunx Saturn at 7:23 p.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 9:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 4

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Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Mart.

9 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

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Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

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numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 8:02 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Aries:



Venus Enters Aries: Planetary ingress.

February 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Carista:

Carista: Roman holy day. Carista or **Caristia**, the day of family peace and household accord, dedicated to the Goddess Carista or Concordia. A festival of good will.

St. Lucia's Day:

St. Lucia's Day: Italian holy day. Christian Church Holiday of St. Lucia, based on Lucia, the Italian Goddess of Light.



George Washington's Birthday:

George Washington's Birthday: United States holiday. George Washington's birthday. George Washington ordered American soldiers to march on the Iroquois nation and burn every village to the ground, rape every woman, and murder every man, woman, and child. Washington, a devout Christian, considered it his religious duty to kill all the "heathen savages" (the Iroquois, a peaceful nation that farmed and lived in wooden houses) for refusing to convert to Christianity.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Estsanatlehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Estsanatlehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Catherine Deshayes burned for witchcraft February 22, 1680. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 3:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 11:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 9:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)

Ash Moon
Day 5

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Polarity: Feminine**Planet:** Neptune**Archetype:** Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)**Symbol:** trident**Folk Names:**

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Mart.

8 days before the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* eight or “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end

of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

February 23

fixed holy days

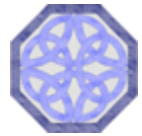
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Great Ones introduced to whole eye of Heru:

Great Ones introduced to whole eye of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Great Ones are introduced to the whole eye of Heru [Horus].

War between Ireland and Britain:

War between Ireland and Britain: Celtic holy day. War between Ireland and Britain. Branwen (matron of all who are constrained in unhappy marriage for the sake of their children) sends news with a trained starling to her brother, King Bran, telling him how poorly her husband, King Matholwch of Ireland treats her. The war is so devastating, she dies of a broken heart. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Terminalia:

Festival of Terminalia: Roman holy day. Terminalia, a day of setting land boundaries, dedicated to Janus or Terminus, God of Endings.

Changing Woman:

Festival in honor of Etsanatilehi: Navajo (Native American) holy day. Etsanatilehi is Changing Woman. Festival lasts for eight days starting February 16.

Burning Times:


Burning Times: Schuler (first name not known) burned for witchcraft at Lindheim, Germany, on February 23, 1663. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Virgo:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Virgo.

Moon enters Libra:

 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 2:44 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 4:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 11:10 a.m. Eastern



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 5:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 9:09 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenetet or Rennutet)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Mart.
7 days before the Kalends of March
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

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numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 10:41 pm GMT.

February 24

fixed holy days

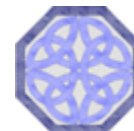
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Regifugium:

Regifugium: Roman holy day. Regifugium, translates as Flight of Kings, day when the Year King is sacrificed or displayed and his successor crowned by the Goddess.

Amairgen Gluingel sets foot in Ireland:

Amairgen Gluingel sets foot in Ireland: Irish Celtic holy day. Amairgen Gluingel, poet of the Milesian invaders of Ireland, first sets foot in Ireland, and composes the poem "I am the Stag of Seven Tines" as an introduction of himself to the land. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.

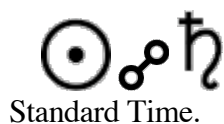


lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

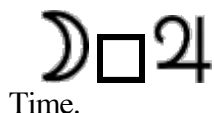
Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Sun Opposite Saturn: The Sun is in opposition with Saturn at 4:48 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 6:49 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 1:15 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 9:46 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon

Day 7

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Mart.
 6 days before the Kalends of March
 during leap years, this is the Roman “leap day”, called bis-sexto-kalendae
 Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

February 25

fixed holy days

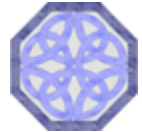
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Nut:

Day of Nwt: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Dedicated to Nut.

Caswallawm usurps Bran:

Caswallawm Usurps Bran: Celtic holy day. Caswallawn, son of Beli, usurps Bran as king, while Bran is fighting the Irish. He enchants the land with his magical cloak of invisibility, until Manawyddan (Mannanan) lifts the enchantments. Alternatively, Caswallawn leads the Catuvelauni against Julius Caesar in 54 B.C.E., and inherits the throne when Bran dies in the war against Ireland. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Grandmother Mwt:

Grandmother Mut: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Scorpio:


 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 1:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Mars:** The Moon is trine Mars at 8:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 2:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 11:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 8

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Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Mart.
5 days before the Kalends of March
in a leap year, this is a.d. VI Kal. Mart.
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

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numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

February 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Nuit:

Day of Nuit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of Nuit, Goddess of Healing and Fertility.

Asar at Abydos:

Asar at Abydos: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of conducting Asar [Osiris] in his ship in Abydos.

Day of Mihr:

Day of Mihr: Armenian holy day. Day of Mihr, God of Fire.

Hygeia's Day:

Hygeia's Day: North African holy day. Hygea is the African Goddess of healing and disease prevention.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Avoid any wind. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

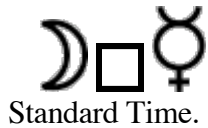


Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 3:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 11:17 a.m. Eastern Standard



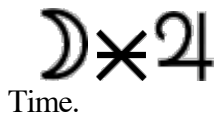
Standard Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 11:22 a.m. Eastern



Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury Conjunction Venus: Mercury is in conjunction with Venus at 12:51 p.m.



Time.

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 7:13 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 9

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Mart.
4 days before the Kalends of March
in a leap year, this is a.d. V Kal. Mart.
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

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Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 3:47 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Aquarius:



Mars Enters Aquarius: Planetary ingress.

February 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Looking for Seth:

Looking for Seth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the crew goes with the neteru (deities) to look for the confederates of Seth (Set). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Esther:

Feast of Esther: Hebrew holy day.

Day of Badbh:

Day of Badbh: Irish Celtic holy day. Day of Badbh (= Raven), who along with Her sisters Nemain and Macha, make up the Morrigan, triple Goddess of war and death. She is associated with the death portent faery, the Banshee, and is one of the deities who drove the Fomorians out of Ireland. She predicted the downfall of the Tuatha de Danaan, and is believed to have predicted the Great Famine of 1845-1849. — Celtic information provided by Shelley M. Greer ©1997.



Time of the Old Woman:

Time of the Old Woman: Moroccan holy day. Time of the Old Woman; February 25-March 4 is a period of dangerous weather.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not be courageous on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 1:13 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 9:53 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 10:10 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)

Ash Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine**Planet:** Neptune**Archetype:** Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)**Symbol:** trident**Folk Names:**

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Mart.

3 days before the Kalends of March

in a leap year, this is a.d. IV Kal. Mart.

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **a.d. III or IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and

had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Aquarius:



Mercury retrograde Enters Aquarius: Planetary ingress.

February 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Happy Day in Heaven:

Happy Day in Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is a happy day in the eastern horizon of heaven. Very favorable. Instructions are given to the followers of the neteru (deities) in their temples in the presence of the great ones in the two horizons. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Buddha's Conception:

Buddha's Conception: Tibetan holy day.



Day of Zamyaz:


Zamyaz: Persian holy day. The day belongs to Zamyaz, the Earth Goddess.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.


Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 1:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:

 **Fourth Quarter:** The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius at 9:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

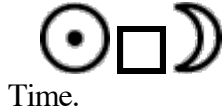
Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 11:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 9:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)

Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

prid. Kal. Mart.
(pridie) eve of the Kalends of March
in a leap year, this is a.d. IV Kal. Mart.
in a leap year this is 3 days before the Kalends of March
Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februra, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, February was added to the end of the year (after December) and had 28 days (or 23 days with an extra five intercalary days in some years). The extra five days at the end of February were viewed as unlucky and not considered to be part of the normal year.

In some years, an intercalary month (*Mensis Intercalaris*) called *Mercedinus* or *Mercedonius* or *Intercalaris*, was placed into February in order to bring the year into alignment. The intercalary month followed February 23rd and then after the intercalary month, February resumed with February 24th. Plutarch wrote “Numa ... added an intercalary month, to follow February, consisting of twenty-two days, and called by the Romans the month *Mercedinus*. This amendment, however, itself, in course of time, came to need other amendments.” Some scholars claim that *Intercalaris* was added to the Roman calendar in 452 BCE.

Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 11:29 am GMT.

February 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Leap Day:

Leap Day: In most years divisible by 4 there is an extra day to keep the calendar in balance with the sun and the seasons.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Leap Day:


Leap Day: There is an international Leap Day in 2008.


lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 4:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 6:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 2:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 10:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

In years with a leap day, you will need to move up all of the Kemetic calendar days by one day until you reach the end of the Kemetic year (in mid-July).

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Horning

Roman information

prid. Kal. Mart.

(pridie) eve of the Kalends of March

Month: Februa or Febrvarivs or Februarius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of February is named for a feast of purification. Romans called February the “Month of Purification”. During the festival of Lupercalia, priests would beat barren women with a goatskin thong called a *februa* (“means of purification”) in the belief it would make them fertile. February was originally given over to the infernal deities, making the purification feast essential as a counterbalance to all the evil that could occur in the world. February had 28 days (an even number) because of a Roman superstitious dread of even numbers. February eventually became sacred to Juno Februa, the Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, February did not exist.

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Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), February was moved to after January and had 28 days, except in leap years, when it had 29 days. The extra leap day was added after February 23, rather than at the end of the month. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

March

March is the third month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Martius

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: Named for Mars, Roman God of war. This was New Year's in the Julian calendar.

Flower: jonquil or daffodil.

Birthstone: bloodstone and aquamarine.

Goddesses: Ra-Nuit [combined form of Ra and Nuit], Artemis {whom the Greeks associated with Bast}, Minerva, the Witches, the Deer Mothers.

March 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Kherpi:

Going Forth of Kherpi: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Kherpi [the scarab], who bears the words of his followers. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Ranuit:

Feast of Ranuit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Matronalia:

Matronalia: Roman holy day. Women's festival of Matronalia.

Battle of Adowa

Battle of Adowa: Rastafari Holy day. The 1896 Battle of Adowa is commemorated. Treated within sabbatical Ites.

Artemis:

Day of Artemis: Greek holy day.

Feast of Iduna:

Feast of Iduna: Norse holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Every town is in joy. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Sagittarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 1:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 11:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Conjunct Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 3:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 10:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry

out aloud (to him).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

Kal. Mart.

Kalends of March

Month: Martius

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

March 2

fixed holy days

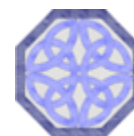
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Set:

Going Forth of Seth (Set): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Seth (Set), son of Nwt (Nut), to disturb the great ones who check him in his town of Sew. These neteru (deities) recognize him and repel his followers until none remains. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Ceadda:

Ceadda: Celtic holy day.



Mother's March:

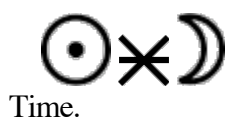
Mother's March: Bulgarian holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 2:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 8:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
 Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
 Day of Srosh
 Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon

Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VI Non. Mart.
6 days before the Nones of March
Month: Martius

The **a.d. VI Non.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:31 pm GMT.

March 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Doll Festival:



Doll Festival: Japanese holy day.

Matronalia:

Matronalia: Greek holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not approach in the morning. Do not wash yourself with water on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 1:16 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 11:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. V Non. Mart.
 5 days before the Nones of March
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. V Non.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:15 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

March 4

fixed holy days

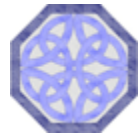
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Re Goes Forth:

Re (Ra) Goes Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day his majesty Re (Ra) goes forth in his barque across heaven. There is feasting in Heliopolis. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Rhiannon:

Feast of Rhiannon: Welsh holy day. Celtic holy day. Dedicated to Rhiannon.



Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hola Mohalla:

Hola Mohalla: Sikh holy day. First of a three day festival of mock battles, religious discussions, and devotional music at Anandpur Sahib on the day after Holi. This is the date for 2007 in the lunar calendar. Celebrated on April 14 in 2007 using the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008

Mars enters Cancer:



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Mars Enters Cancer: Planetary ingress. Mars enters the sign Cancer at 5:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 7:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Mart.
 4 days before the Nones of March
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

March 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kite Festival:

Kite Festival: Japanese holy day.



Celebration of Isis:

Celebration of Isis: North African holy day. Dedicated to Isis [Aset].



Navigum Isidis:

Navigum Isidis: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Also known as **Blessing of the Vessel of Isis**.

Ploiaphesia:

Ploiaphesia: Roman holy day. Also called the **Isidis Navigum** (the Festival of the Ship of Isis). The Romans celebrated on January 5th and 6th, but the original Egyptian celebration was on March 5th. Ships were dedicated on this holy day because that put the ships under the protection of Isis. The Romans viewed Isis as Goddess of the sea and navigation. Traditional celebrations included: lights, music, carnival, and torch-lit processions, as well as balsam, dedicating a ship to Isis, carrying flower garlands (especially roses) to the sea, mirrors, perfume, pouring libations of milk into the sea, sailing a ship to sea, or making and launching a small votive boat on the sea, river, or lake in honor of Aset (Isis).



Day of Re:

Day Re (Ra) Repels Rebels: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day re (Ra) repels those who rebel against their master. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. The soul of anyone who passes rebels will suffer for eternity. Do not do any work on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.


Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conject Mercury:** The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 9:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conject Venus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 2:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 4:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Mart.

3 days before the Nones of March

Month: Martius

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 9:24 am GMT.

March 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mars Day:

Mars Day: Roman holy day. Dedicated to Mars.

Day of Penates:

Day of Penates: Roman holy day. Day honoring the deities of one's household (known as the Penates). Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

Anthesteria:

Anthesteria: Greek holy day. Celebrated from February 12 to February 14 and March 4 to March 6.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out on any road on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 5:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 7:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 7:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 1:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Jupiter: The Sun is sextile Jupiter at 2:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Conject Neptune: Venus is in conjunction with Neptune at 7:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

prid. Non. Mart.

(pridie) eve of the Nones of March

Month: Martius

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

March 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Bedesh:

Bedesh: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the killing of the children of Bedesh. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Junonalia:

Festival of Junonalia: Roman holy day. Dedicated to Juno.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will not live. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 12:14 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.



astrological information 2008





Mars Opposite Pluto: Mars is in opposition with Pluto at 4:11 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 10:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Sun Conjunct Moon:** The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 12:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. New Moon

  **Moon Conjunct Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 2:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

Non. Mart.
the Nones of March
Month: Martius

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 10:16 pm GMT.

March 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Abydos Offerings:

Abydos Offerings: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of making offerings at Abydos to the spirits. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Birthday of Mother Earth:


Birthday of Mother Earth: Chinese holy day. Dedicated to Mother Earth.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Pisces:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Pisces.

Moon enters Aries:

 **Moon Enters Aries:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 9:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

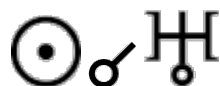
astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 11:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 11:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunction Uranus: The Sun is in conjunction with Uranus at 3:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 4:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
 Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
 Day of Day-pa-Den
 Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
 Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on

Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Mart.
 8 days before the Ides of March
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

March 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Set's Rebellion:

Seth's rebellion: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the rebellion of Seth (Set) made against Onnophris. Do not mention the name of Seth (Set) loudly today. Anyone who mentions his name will have strife in his house forever. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of the Forty Martyrs:

Feast of the Forty Martyrs: Greek holy day.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Daylight Savings Time:

Daylight Savings Time: begins in the U.S. at 2 a.m.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Merucry Conjunct Neptune: Mercury is in conjunction with Neptune at 4:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Jupiter: The Sun is square Jupiter at 2:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident

Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Mart.
7 days before the Ides of March
Month: Martius

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

March 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Cutting Sobek's Tongue:

Day of Cutting Sobek's Tongue: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of cutting out the tongue of Sobek. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Holi:

Holi: Indian holy day.

Feast of Adonis and Aphrodite:

Feast of Adonis and Aphrodite: Greek holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not eat anything which is on the water. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

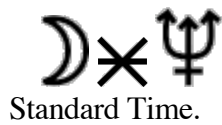
Moon enters Taurus:

 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 12:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

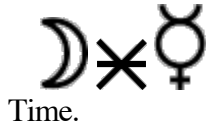
First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 12:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 2:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 7:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 1:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 3:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 6:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high

priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Mart.

6 days before the Ides of March

Month: Martius

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 10:36 am GMT.

March 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Hercules' Day:

Hercules' Day: Greek holy day. Dedicated to Hercules. Includes the **Feast of Herakles**, the semi-divine hero.

Hercules' Day:

Hercules' Day: Roman holy day. Day sacred to Hercules.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 4:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 7:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
 Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Mart.
5 days before the Ides of March
Month: Martius

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

March 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Sekhmet is Angry:

Day of Sekhmet is Angry: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the majesty of the goddess Sekhmet is angry in the land of Temhu. Behold she goes about walking and standing. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Marduk:

Feast of Marduk: Mesopotamian holy day. Dedicated to Marduk.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out until Re (Ra) sets. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:26 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:

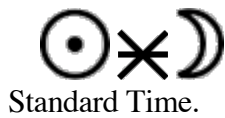
 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 1:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile with the Moon at 12:34 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 1:58 a.m. Eastern

Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 8:27 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 1:26 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 3:38 p.m. Eastern Standard

Venus enters Pisces:



Eastern Standard Time.

Venus Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Pisces at 6:51 p.m.

Time.

Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 8:13 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Asman

Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Mart.

4 days before the Ides of March

Month: Martius

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four "days before" the Ides (Full Moon) of the

month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 8:34 pm GMT.

March 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Purification Feast:

Purification Feast: Balinese holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Venus Sextile Pluto: Venus sextile Pluto at 3:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 7:42 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 9:45 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
 Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Mart.
 3 days before the Ides of March
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

March 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Myrrh:

Day of Myrrh: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the *neteru* (deities) are satisfied when they give adoration to Onnophris, incense being on the fire, and your local *neteru* (deities) [offer] myrrh. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Veturius Mamurius:

Festival of Veturius Mamurius: Roman holy day.

Festival of Reptile and Uazit:

Festival of the ancient Egyptian Reptile and Mother Goddess Uazit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Diasia:

Annual Diasia Festival: Greek holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. It is pleasant on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The *gahanbars* date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The *gahanbars* were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini at 6:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Gemini:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 4:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 4:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 6:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 4:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

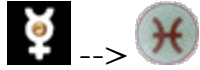


Mars Sextile Saturn: Mars sextile Saturn at 5:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 6:26 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Pisces:



Mercury Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Pisces at 6:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 9:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 10:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 11:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

prid. Id. Mart.

(pridie) eve of the Ides of March

Month: Martius

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars

had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

March 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Offerings to Ra, Asar, Heru:

Offerings to Ra, Asar, Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Dedicated to Ra, Asar, and Heru.

House of Re:

House of Re (Ra): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Asar:

House of Asar (Osiris): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Heru:

House of Heru (Horus): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Offerings to Ptah:

Offerings to Ptah-Sokar-Osiris-Atum: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make offerings to Ptah-Sokar-Osiris-Atum, lord of the two lands of Heliopolis. Offer to all neteru (deities) on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Ides of March:

Ides of March: Roman holy day. Julius Caesar was assassinated on this day.

Attis and Cybele:

Festival of Attis and Cybele: Roman holy day.

River Nymphs:

River Nymphs: Roman holy day. This day is sacred to Anna Paremma and River Nymphs. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

Guild Festival:

Guild Festival: Roman holy day.

Rhea:

Rhea: Greek holy day.

Noumenia:

Noumenia: Greek holy day. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimonia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**bringing home the herds**’, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Earth Fest:

Earth Fest: Modern celebration of the earth.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

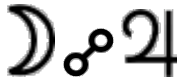
astrological information 2008



Mercury Sextile Pluto: Mercury sextile Pluto at 1:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Opposite Saturn: Venus is in opposition with Saturn at 4:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Jupiter: The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 11:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Parmuti or Pharmuthi (Renenutet or Rennutet)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Spandarmad (twelfth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Neptune
Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)
Symbol: trident
Folk Names:
Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

Id. Mart.
the Ides of March
Month: Martius

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

Because of William Shakespeare’s famous play “Julius Caesar” and the famous line "Beware the Ides of March" (Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March in 44 BCE), many people incorrectly think that the Ides is bad. The Romans viewed the Ides as good. The famous warning was given by the astrologer Spurinna before the day and again on the day of the assassination. Julius Caesar was assassinated in front of the Pompey theatre at the foot of Pompey’s statue, where the Roman Senate was meeting in the Temple of Venus.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 2:51 am GMT.

March 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Heru:

Feast of Heru (Horus): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Heru (Horus), son of Aset (Isis), and his followers. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Dionysus:

Festival of Dionysus: Greek holy day. Dedicated to Dionysus.

Festival of Bacchus:

Festival of Bacchus: Roman holy day.

Loco Davi:

Loco Davi: (manger du bois rituel) Voodoo holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of ‘All Souls’ or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastran holy day. **‘bringing home the herds’**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural

seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Palm Sunday:

Palm Sunday: Christian holy day. Celebrated on this date in 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 9:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

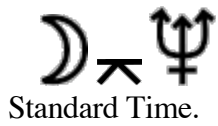


Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 1:44 a.m. Eastern Standard



Venus Trine Mars: Venus is trine Mars at 4:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 8:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 2:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 10:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 1

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon

Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Apr.
17 days before the Kalends of April
Month: Martius

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

March 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

St. Patrick's Day:

St. Patrick's Day: Irish holy day. Honors a Christian who became a saint by murdering large numbers of Witches and other pagans in Ireland.

Feast of Athena:

Feast of the Goddess Athena: Greek holy day.

Liberalia:

Liberalia: Roman holy day. See Festival of Mars below.

Festival of Mars:

Agonalia: Roman holy day. Also called **Agonia** or **Festival of Mars**. An ancient Roman *feria stativa*, or static festival, celebrated several times a year (January 9, May 21, and December 11). A ram would be sacrificed by the Rex Sacrificulus (a priest in the Roman religion) at the Regia in honor of important Roman deities, including Janus and Agonius. The rites and rituals of Agonolia (or Agonia) were considered important for the well-being of the entire Roman nation, according to William Smith in *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. **Liberalia**, celebrated on March 17, was also called Agonia or **Agonium Martiale**. There may have been athletic events associated with Agonalia.

The January 9 Agonalia was also known as the **Festival of Janus** and the ram was sacrificed to Janus.

The March 17 Agonalia (Agonium Martiale) was also known as the **Festival of Mars** and the ram was sacrificed to Mars.

The May 21 Agonalia (Agonium Vediovi) was also known as the **Festival of Veiovis** and the ram was sacrificed to Veiovis.

The December 11 Agonalia was also known as **Septimontium** and the ram was sacrificed to an unknown deity.

Agonius is the surname or epithet of several Roman deities, especially Hermes in his role of presiding over solemn contests. Aeschylus (*Agam.* 513) and Sophocles (*Trach.* 26) use the name Agonius as a reference to Apollo and Zeus in the role of helpers in struggles and contests.

The priestly position of Rex Sacrificulus, or Rex Sacrorum, was created as a position to carry on the religious duties of the king after the Roman kings were expelled when the Roman Republic was created. This position was originally higher than the Pontifex Maximus during the Roman Republic, but fell to a lower position in the late Republican period and the Roman Empire. The Rex Sacrorum was the only high priestly official specifically dedicated to the Roman deity Janus (*Janus*). The Pontifex Maximus (or Supreme Pontiff, or bridge-builder) was the high priest of the College of Pontiffs. Roman Emperor Augustus took on the title for himself. Subsequent Roman Emperors held the title until Roman Emperor Gratian. The title Pontifex Maximus was then passed on to the Christian Bishop of Rome and became one of the titles of the Roman Catholic Pope.

According to legend, Agonalia was first performed by Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome. The sacrifice was originally performed on the Quirinal hill, which was originally called *Agonus*, near the Colline Gate (known as *Agonensis*). In historical times the sacrifice was offered at the regia, or domus

regis, at the top of the Sacra Via, near the Arch of Titus. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not sail in any wind on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukhshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastran holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

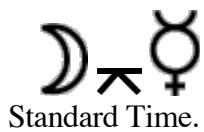
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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 2:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Opposite Saturn: Mercury is in opposition with Saturn at 5:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 7:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 2

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Nion (N)



Ash Moon

Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Neptune

Archetype: Lir (Celtic God of the Sea)

Symbol: trident

Folk Names:

Moon of Waters

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Apr.

16 days before the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

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The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 5:29 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Taurus:



Venus Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress.

March 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sheelah's Day:

Sheelah's Day: Icelandic holy day.

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros:

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros: Greek holy day. Eros is the son of Aphrodite. Cupid was the Roman name for Eros.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008




Second Quarter in Leo:




Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.




Void of Course:




Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 6:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 7:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Mercury Trine Mars:** Mercury is trine Mars at 7:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Opposite Neptune:** The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 2:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 3

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Apr.
 15 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:39 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

astrological information 2007**Mercury enters Pisces:**

Mercury Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress.

March 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Aganyu:

Day of Aganyu: Santeria holy day.

Quinquatrus:

First Day of Quinquatrus: Roman holy day. Five days from March 19 to March 23.

St. Joseph:

St. Joseph Expression de la juridiction Legba: Voodoo holy day.

St. Joseph:

St. Joseph Day: Andorran (Andorra) holiday.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out of our house on any road this day. Follow Heru (Horus) on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 3:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Virgo:

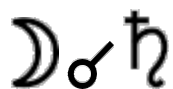
Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 5:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 9:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 1:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mercury: The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 4:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 7:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
 Day 4

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
 Day 2

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Apr.
 14 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 5:41 am GMT.

March 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ostara:

Ostara: Germanic holy day. Dedicated to Ostara, the Germanic version of Bast.

Ostara:

Ostara: Wiccan holy day. Ostara is one of the eight Sabbats of the Wiccan religions. Also celebrated on March 21st.



Feast of Ba-neb-dedet:

Feast of Ba-neb-dedet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Ra-neb-dedet [neteru, or deity, of sexual fertility]. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Artemis:

Feast of Artemis: Greek holy day.

Iduna:

Iduna or Idun: Norse holy day.

Legba Zaou:

Legba Zaou: Voodoo holy day.

Quinquatrus:

Second Day of Quinquatrus: Roman holy day. Five days from March 19 to March 23.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If anyone goes out of his house today, disease will waste him till he dies. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Astrology Day:

International Astrology Day: Modern holiday. Celebrating astrology.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Spring Equinox:

Spring Equinox: Wiccan holy day. Occurs at 5:48 PM UT in 2008.



Night of the Gorse Bush:

Spring Equinox: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Gorse Bush**, associated with the Ogham letter Onn (O) and the gorse bush, is the night of the Spring Equinox (today in 2008).

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls'** or **coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

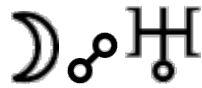
Sun enters Aries:



Sun Enters Aries: Planetary ingress. Sun enters the sign Aries at 1:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 2:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 3:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 10:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 5

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Apr.

13 days before the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Spring Equinox:

Spring Equinox: Wiccan holy day. Occurs at 6:07 PM GMT in 2007.



numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

March 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ostara:

Ostara: Wiccan holy day. Ostara is one of the eight Sabbats of the Wiccan religions. Also celebrated on Spring Equinox.



Coming of Great Ones:

Coming of Great Ones: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the coming of the great ones from the House of Re (Ra). They rejoice on this day when they and their followers receive the Udjat-eye. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Tea and Tephi Day:

Tea and Tephi Day: Irish holy day.

Spring Harvest Festival:

Spring Harvest Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Quinquatrus:

Third Day of Quinquatrus: Roman holy day. Five days from March 19 to March 23.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Good Friday:

Good Friday: Christian holy day.

Purim:

Purim: Jewish holy day. Starts at sunset.



lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 11:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 2:40 p.m. Eastern Time, 11:40 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time, 6:40 p.m. GT in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008



Sun Square Pluto: The Sun is square Pluto at 4:38 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 1:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Opposite Moon: The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 2:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Apr.
12 days before the Kalends of April
Month: Martius

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Jamshedi Noruz:

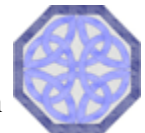
Jamshedi Noruz: Zoroastrian holy day. Zoroastrian New Year’s Day in 2007 using the Qadami calendar.

Spring Equinox:

Spring Equinox: Astronomical day. The Spring Equinox is at 00:07 UTC in 2007.

Night of the Gorse Bush:

Spring Equinox: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Gorse Bush**, associated with the Ogham letter Onn (O) and the gorse bush, is the night of the Spring Equinox (today in 2007).



Noruz:

Noruz: Zoroastran holy day. Noruz is also the Zoroastrian New Year, which is held on or around the spring equinox. The Noruz (also known as **Jamshedi** or **Jamshih Noruz**) is one of seven obligatory feasts in the Zoroastrian religion and is dedicated to fire. Even Muslims in Iran continue to celebrate this day as a non-religious Iranian New Year. Traditionally celebrated with lighting of fires and feasting, in modern times fireworks are also part of the festivities.

Held today or on March 22 in the Fasli (seasonal) calendar. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Noruz is celebrated on August 20 during the year 2007. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Noruz is celebrated from July 21 during the year 2007.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 5:15 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Aries:



Beginning of Aries: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Aries. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Aries.

March 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Heru Followed:

Day Her Followed into Foreign Land: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the crew follows Heru (Horus) in the foreign lands ... where he kills he who rebelled against his master. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Procession of the Tree-Bearers:

Procession of the Tree Bearers: Roman holy day.

New Year Festival:

New Year Festival: Mesopotamian holy day.

Quinquatrus:

Fourth Day of Quinquatrus: Roman holy day. Five days from March 19 to March 23.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Every heart is glad. Every land is happy. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Noruz:

Jamshedi Noruz: Zoroastrian holy day. Noruz is also the Zoroastrian New Year, which is held on or around the spring equinox. The Noruz (also known as **Jamshedi** or **Jamshihi Noruz**) is one of seven obligatory feasts in the Zoroastrian religion and is dedicated to fire. Even Muslims in Iran continue to celebrate this day as a non-religious Iranian New Year. Traditionally celebrated with lighting of fires and feasting, in modern times fireworks are also part of the festivities. Held today or on March 21.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

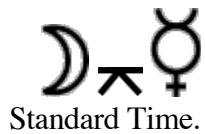
Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 12:14 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 9:15 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 10:44 a.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 7

Asklepieia:

Asklepieia: Greek holy day.

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)

Day of Vohuman

Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

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The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 5

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Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Apr.

11 days before the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

March 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Summer Finding:

Festival of the Summer Finding: Norse holy day.

Mars and Saturn:

Invocation Day of Mars and Saturn: Roman holy day.

Quinquatrus:

Last Day of Quinquatrus: Roman holy day. Five days from March 19 to March 23.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Easter:

Easter: Christian holy day. The earliest in the year that the Christians will celebrate Easter for 95 years.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Libra:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:




Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 10:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Third Quarter in Scorpio:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 12:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 1:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Quincunx Saturn:** The Sun is quincunx Saturn at 4:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 8:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Apr.

10 days before the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 10 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 6:06 am GMT.

March 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Blood:

Day of Blood: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 12:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



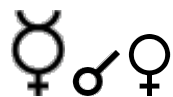
Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 4:03 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 6:20 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Mercury Conjunction Venus: Mercury is in conjunction with Venus at 9:29 a.m. Eastern



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 1:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Apr.
 9 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

March 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

White One of Heaven:

Day of the White One of Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the White One of Heaven proceeds upstream to be at the front, among those who rebelled against their master in the Delta. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Hilaria:

Hilaria: Roman holy day. Hilaria is the **Festival of Joy**.

Anunciación:

Anunciación: Mexican holy day. Feast of the Annunciation.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:36 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

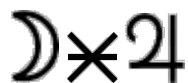
astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 4:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon trine Mercury at 5:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 12:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 1:13 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 8:36 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)

Day of Spandarmad

Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Apr.
 8 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 9:48 am GMT.

March 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Plowing Day:


Plowing Day: Slavic holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 10:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 3:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Zoroaster's birthday:

Khordad Sal: Zoroastran holy day. Birthday of Zoroaster (Khordad Sal) in 2007 according to the Zoroastrian Fasli calendar. Also known as the **Greater Noruz**.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Apr.
 7 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

March 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Smell the Breeze Day:

Smell the Breeze Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

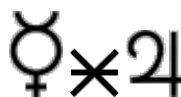


Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 12:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



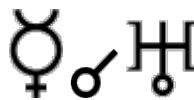
Time.

Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 3:43 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Mercury Sextile Jupiter: Mercury is sextile Jupiter at 2:56 p.m. Eastern Standard



Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury Conjunction Uranus: Mercury is in conjunction with Uranus at 4:07 p.m.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Apr.
6 days before the Kalends of April
Month: Martius

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 5:04 pm GMT.

March 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Kwan Yin:

Birthday of Kwan Yin: Chinese holy day. Dedicated to Kwan Yin.

Wapynshaws of Scotland:

Wapynshaws of Scotland: Scottish holy day.

Sacrifice at the Tombs:

Festival of the Sacrifice at the Tombs: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 10:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

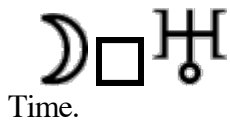
Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

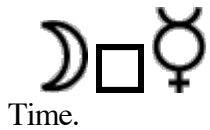
astrological information 2008



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 12:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



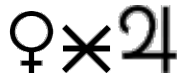
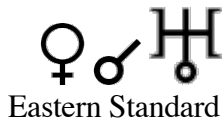
Time.

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 2:05 a.m. Eastern Standard

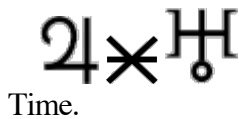
Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 3:40 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 9:21 a.m. Eastern Standard**Venus Sextile Jupiter:** Venus sextile Jupiter at 6:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Eastern Standard Time.

Venus Conjunct Uranus: Venus is in conjunction with Uranus at 6:58 p.m.

Time.

Jupiter Sextile Uranus: Jupiter sextile Uranus at 8:16 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)

Day of Day-pa-Adar

Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Apr.

5 days before the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

March 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Ishtar:

Festival of Ishtar: Babylonian holy day. A planting and fertility festival. Dedicated to Ishtar.

Cutting Sobek's Tongue:

Day of Cutting Sobek's Tongue: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the cutting out of the tongue of Sobek. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Birthday of Artemis:


Birthday of the Goddess Artemis Soteria: Greek holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:

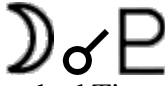
 **Fourth Quarter:** The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn at 5:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conject Pluto:** The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 1:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 4:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 5:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Fourth Quarter.



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 6:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
 Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
 Day of Adar
 Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Apr.
 4 days before the Kalends of April
 Month: Martius

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

March 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Janus and Concordia:

Festival of Janus and Concordia: Roman holy day. Dedicated to Janus and Concordia.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

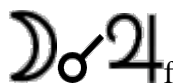
astrological information 2008



Sun Square Mars: The Sun is square Mars at 3:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 2:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 2:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 6:36 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Apr.
3 days before the Kalends of April
Month: Martius

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 3:26 am GMT.

March 31

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

The Borrowed Days:

Borrowed Days: The Borrowed Days.

Eve of Venus Festival:

Eve of the Festival of Venus: Roman holy day. Honors the Goddess Venus.

The anonymous Latin poem *Pervigilium Veneris* was written on the Eve of the Festival of Venus in the second century C.E. The poem, written in trochaic septenarii verses, praises Venus (often calling her Dione) as Venus Genetrix (the life-giving force of the universe), the bringer of life-giving showers, the goddess of fertility, and the *copulatrix amorum* who gives to every creature its mate. The refrain of the poem summons all to appear in venus' court: *Cras amet qui numquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet.*

Feast of Luna:

Feast of Luna: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will die. Do not go out of your house until Re (Ra) sets in the heaven. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Capricorn:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 9:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 12:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 2:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Lenting

Roman information

prid. Kal. Apr.

(pridie) eve of the Kalends of April

Month: Martius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Martius is named for Mars. March was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Mars (the first month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Mars had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Mars had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

April

April is the fourth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Aprilis

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Aprillis, Roman name for Aphrodite, or Latin *aperire*, to open.

Flowers: sweet pea and daisy.

Birthstone: diamond.

Goddesses: Aphrodite, Ishtar, Artemis [whom the Greeks associated with Bast], Astarte, Eostre [a Germanic Goddess based on Bast], Venus, Terra, Ying-Hua, Erzulie.

April 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Veneralia:

Veneralia: Roman holy day. Also known as the **Festum Veneris and Fortuna Virilisa**. Sacred to Venus. Ovid states that women are to give incense to Fortuna Virilis (Manly Fortune) “in a place mosit with water.” According to Ovid, during the offerings to Fortuna Virilis on April 1st, “women supplicate in crowds to Fortuna Virilis, and the humbler ones even do so in the baths.”

Women’s Festival:

Women’s Festival of Fortuna Virilis: Roman holy day.

April Fools’ Day:

April Fools’ Day: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

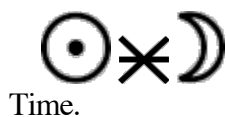
Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 6:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 8:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

Kal. Apr.
 Kalends of April
 Month: Aprilis

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 3:42 pm GMT.

April 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Joy of Ennead:

Joy of Ennead: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Ennead is in joy and the crew of Re (Ra) is in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon enters Pisces:

 **Moon Enters Pisces:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 4:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

astrological information 2008

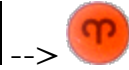
  **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Pluto Goes Retrograde:



Pluto Goes Retrograde: Pluto goes retrograde in the sign Sagittarius at 5:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Aries:



Mercury Enters Aries: Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Aries at 1:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 6:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 9:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Apr.

4 days before the Nones of April

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 12:11 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

April 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Thoth Counts:

Day Thoth Counts: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of counting by Toth (Thoth), who heard Ma'at, the great one. All neteru (deities) are in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Proserpina's Rise:

Proserpina's Rise: Roman holy day. This is the day the Romans believed that Proserpina (Persephone) rose from the Underworld.

Bona Dea:

Bona Dea: Roman holy day. This day, celebrated from sunset today to sunset tomorrow, is sacred to Bona Dea.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Mercury Square Pluto: Mercury is square Pluto at 4:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 1:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Quincunx Saturn: Mercury is quincunx Saturn at 9:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:

Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Apr.
 3 days before the Nones of April
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

April 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ma'at Judges:

Day Ma'at Judges: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Ma'at judges in front of the neteru (deities) who become angry in the island of the sanctuary of Letopolis. His Majesty Heru (Horus) revised it. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Magna Mater:

Last Day of Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

Bona Dea:

Bona Dea: Roman holy day. This day, celebrated from sunset yesterday to sunset today, is sacred to Bona Dea.

lunar information 2008


Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:

 **Moon Enters Aries:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 8:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

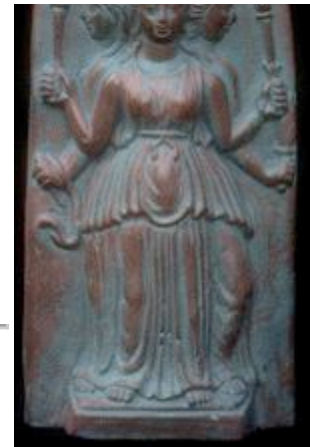
Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the



day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.



astrological information 2008

☾♃♅ **Moon Conjunct Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 3:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾♃♃ **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 4:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾♃♀ **Moon Conjunct Venus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 5:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

☾♁♇ **Moon Square Pluto:** The Moon is square Pluto at 10:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

prid. Non. Apr.

(pridie) eve of the Nones of April

Month: Aprilis

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess

Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 4:35 am GMT.

April 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Fortuna:

Festival of Fortuna: Roman holy day.

Day of Vomiting:

Day of Vomiting: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the vomiting of things which come back from the boat, so that no followers of Re (Ra) remain in attendance. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Tartan Day:

Tartan Day: Scottish holiday. Celebration of the Scots writing the Declaration of Arbroath on April 5, 1320, declaring their independence. It said in part: "It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honors, that we are fighting, but for freedom — for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself." Scottish independence was given up on March 25, 1707 when Scotland was absorbed into the United Kingdom. The Scottish Parliament was reinstated in 1997.

Magna Mater:

Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

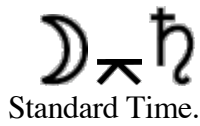
New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:55 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

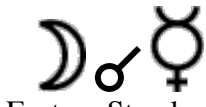
First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 12:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 4:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 5:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conject Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 11:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. new Moon.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

Non. Apr.

the Nones of April

Month: Aprilis

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

April 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Magna Mater:

Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will die in old age. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Aries:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters gemini:



 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 9:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

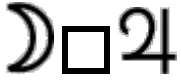
First Quarter in Taurus:


First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.


astrological information 2008


Venus enters Aries:

 -->  **Venus Enters Aries:** Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Aries at 1:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 6:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 11:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 11:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Venus Square Pluto:** Venus is square Pluto at 11:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Apr.
8 days before the Ides of April
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications,

resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 4:56 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Pisces:



Mars Enters Pisces: Planetary ingress.

April 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Beer Flowed:

Day Beer Flowed: American celebration. At 12:01 a.m. April 7, 1933, beer was legally available in the U.S. again. Incoming President Franklin Roosevelt convinced Congress passed a Constitutional Amendment repealing the infamous 18th Amendment (Prohibition, which outlawed alcohol except for religious use by the Roman Catholic Church). It took eight months for the 23rd Amendment (revoking Prohibition) was ratified by enough states. Roosevelt convinced Congress to modify the Volstead Act on March 13, 1933, changing the definition of “alcoholic” and “intoxicating” beverages from more than 0.5% to more than 3.2%, thereby making beer legal. Throughout the United States, sirens, fire alarms, and train whistles greeted the legalization of beer. Approximately 800 persons stood outside the White House while two cases of beer were turned over to the Secret Service for delivery to President Roosevelt.

Magna Mater:

Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

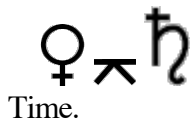
astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 12:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 7:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Quincunx Saturn: Venus quincunx Saturn at 8:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
 Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
 Day of Rashnu
 Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
 Day 21

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
 Moon of Utility
 Moon of Efficacy
 Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Apr.
 7 days before the Ides of April
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

April 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Name Day:

Name Day of Frawardin: Zoroastran holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Frawardin), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Frawardin. Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels.

Magna Mater:

Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

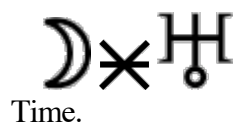
Moon enters Gemini:

 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 9:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 5:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 6:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon square Neptune at 11:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 11:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Apr.
6 days before the Ides of April
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

April 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Magna Mater:

Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

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lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 12:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 3:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 7:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Apr.
5 days before the Ides of April
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 3:35 am GMT.

April 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Magna Mater:

Last Day of Festival of Magna Mater: Roman holy day. The Festival of Magna mater (**Megalesia**) runs from April 4 to April 10.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

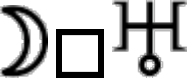
Moon enters Cancer:

 **Moon Enters Cancer:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 10:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.


astrological information 2008





Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 6:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 7:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 7:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Square Jupiter:** The Sun is square Jupiter at 10:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 12:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Mercury Square Mars:** Mercury square Mars at 1:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Apr.

4 days before the Ides of April

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Aries:



Mercury Enters Aries: Planetary ingress.

April 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Baking Diana's Bread:

Baking Diana's Bread: Roman holy day. "Diana's Bread" baked on this day.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 12:37 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 2:14 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 9:51 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Mars
Archetype: Bran or Arthur
Symbol: pentacle
Folk Names:
Moon of Utility
Moon of Efficacy
Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Apr.
3 days before the Ides of April
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:22 am GMT.

April 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Cerealia:

First Day of the Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

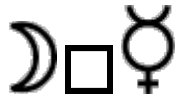
Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Moon Conject Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 1:50 a.m. Eastern



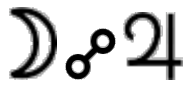
Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 6:36 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 9:52 a.m. Eastern Standard



Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Jupiter: The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 11:05 a.m.



Time. **First Quarter.** Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 3:26 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)

Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)

Day of Day-pa-Den

Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special

prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

prid. Id. Apr.

(pridie) eve of the Ides of April

Month: Aprilis

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for "the evening before".

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Gemini:



Venus Enters Gemini: Planetary ingress.

April 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Libertas:

Festival of Libertas: Roman holy day.

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Vaisakhi:


Vaisakhi: Sikh holy day. The Sikh New Year Festival (also called **Baisakhi**). Commemorates the 1699 founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh (the tenth and last of the Sikh Gurus).

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Cancer:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Cancer.

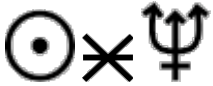
Moon enters Leo:


 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 2:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Second Quarter in Leo:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

astrological information 2008

 **Sun Sextile Neptune:** The Sun is sextile Neptune at 3:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 4:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mercury Square Jupiter:** Mercury is square Jupiter at 1:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Venus:** The Moon is trine Venus at 7:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

Id. Apr.

the Ides of April

Month: Aprilis

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 3:38 pm GMT.

April 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Last Day:

Last Day of the Month: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Last Day of the Month. *Very favorable.* (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Re:

House of Re (Ra): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Asar:

House of Asar (Osiris): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Heru:

House of Heru (Horus): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Summer Days Feast:

Old Norse Summer Days Feast: Norse holy day.

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



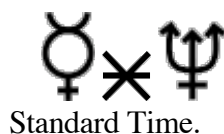
Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 3:49 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 5:13 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Mercury Sextile Neptune: Mercury is sextile Neptune at 6:09 p.m. Eastern



Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Neptune: The Moon is in opposition with neptune at 9:35 p.m.



Time.

Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 10:13 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Pachons or Pakhon (Khonsu)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Faern (F)



Alder Moon

Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Mars

Archetype: Bran or Arthur

Symbol: pentacle

Folk Names:

Moon of Utility

Moon of Efficacy

Moon of Self-Guidance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Mai.

18 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the

poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Nanak:

Birthday of Guru Nanak: Sikh holy day. Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, was born on 14 April 1469. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar. Also celebrated on November 24 in 2007 using the traditional lunar calendar.

Hola Mohalla:

Hola Mohalla: Sikh holy day. First of a three day festival of mock battles, religious discussions, and devotional music at Anandpur Sahib on the day after Holi. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar. Celebrated on March 4 in 2007 using the traditional lunar calendar.

April 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Shomu Harvest:

Shomu Harvest of Khentkhetty-Pao: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Fordicalia:

Fordicalia: Roman holy day. **Festival of Tellus Mater.**

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Virgo:




Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 12:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 11:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunct Saturn:** The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 12:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Mai.

17 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 4:46 pm GMT.

April 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Listening:

Festival of Listening: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the heart of the neteru (deities) listens very well. The crew of Re (Ra) is in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Hekat:

Feast of Goddess Hekat: Greek holy day.

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Sun Conject Mercury: The Sun is in conjunction with Mercury at 3:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 9:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 7:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)

Day of Asman

Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Šapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon

Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree

(second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Mai.
 16 days before the Kalends of May
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals 7 in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

April 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Ra:

Feast of Followers of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day is fixed in heavens and on earth as a feast. It is the month of the followers of Re (Ra). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Mounikhion Noumenia:

Mounikhion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Mounikhion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:59 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon enters Libra:

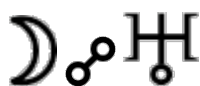


Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 6:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 12:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 1:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 6:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 2:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Taurus:



Mercury Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Taurus at 5:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 6:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 8:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
 Day of Zam
 Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
 Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:
The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Mai.
15 days before the Kalends of May
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 6:35 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 4:10 pm GMT.

April 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Geb and Nwt:

Day of Geb and Nut: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day that what Geb and Nwt (Nut) have done in judged in the presence of the neteru (deities). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Cerealia:

Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not shout at anyone on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Mercury Trine Pluto: Mercury trine Pluto at 5:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Trine Saturn: Mercury trine Saturn at 2:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Mai.
 14 days before the Kalends of May
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthdays of Guru Angad Dev:

Birthday of Guru Angad Dev: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Angad Dev (1504-1552). He was the second of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

Birthday of Guru Tegh Bahadur:

Birthday of Guru Tegh Bahadur: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675). He was the ninth of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

April 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of the Charite:

Feast of the Charite: Greek holy day.

Cerealia:

Last Day of the Festival of Cerealia: Roman holy day. The Festival of Cerealia was a seven day festival in honor of the Goddess Ceres. The exact date of the festival is uncertain, but most likely occurred from April 12 to April 19. Other possible start dates include the Ides of April (April 13) and April 7. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

In the city of Rome, Cerealia was the primary festival for Ceres. In Rome the festival was accompanied by the *Ludi Ceriales*, or the “Games of Cere”, which were held in the Circus Maximus.

Ovid wrote in *Fasti* iv. 494 that Roman women clothed in white ran about the city with lighted torches to represent Ceres’ (Demeter’s) search for her daughter Proserpina (Persephone).

The modern English word “cereal” comes from the name of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 1:25 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 8:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 10:59 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 12:41 p.m. Eastern Standard

Sun enters Taurus:



Sun Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress. Sun enters the sign Taurus at 12:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 4:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Frawardin (first month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Mai.

13 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 3:50 pm GMT.

April 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Vengeance of Heru:

Day of Vengeance of Heru (Horus): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Heru (Horus) proceeds to avenge what was done to his father and to inquire from the followers of his father Onnophris. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Aphrodite:

Feast of Goddess Aphrodite: Greek holy day.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Passover:

Passover Begins: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Moon enters Scorpio:

 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 5:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 6:25 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. The moon enters the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio at 6:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. This is a Wiccan Esbat.


Third Quarter in Scorpio:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008

 **Sun Opposite Moon:** The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 6:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.**

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 7:07 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 8:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Trine Pluto:** The Sun is trine Pluto at 2:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Mercury:** The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 5:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon

Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Mai.

12 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Taurus:



Beginning of Taurus: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Taurus. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Taurus.

April 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Groundation Day

Groundation Day: Rastafari Hola day. Visit of H.I.M. to Jamaica. Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia visited Jamaica on April 21, 1966, his only visit to the island nation.

Includes a Nyahbinghi meeting. A Nyahbinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* "The term 'Nyahbinghi' comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

"The Nyahbinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement's convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ..."

Founding of Rome:

Founding of Rome: Roman holy day. Festival of the founding of the city of Rome.

Executioners of Sekhmet:

Day of Executioners of Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the executioners of Sekhmet. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Paralia:

Paralia: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out from your house during the waking time while Re (Ra) is in the horizon. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Passover:



Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Sun Trine Saturn: The Sun is trine Saturn at 9:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 7:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 10:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 11:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
 Day of Vohuman

Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon

Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Mai.

11 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 5:49 pm GMT.

April 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Re:

Day of Re (Ra): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make a holiday for Re (Ra) and his followers. Make a good day on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Name Day:

Name Day of Ardwhisht: Zoroastran holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Ardwhihst), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Ardwhihst. Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire.

Feast of Artemis:

Feast of Goddess Artemis: Greek holy day.

Festival of Jupier and Juno:

Festival of Jupiter and Juno: Roman holy day.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Earth Day:

Earth Day: International holy day.

Passover:

Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Sagittarius:



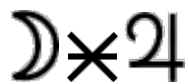
Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 5:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 12:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 4:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Mars Trine Uranus: Mars is trine Uranus at 10:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 8:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 11:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Mai.

10 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

April 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Incense:

Day of Incense: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make incense of different kinds of sweet herbs for Re's (Ra's) followers which will please him on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Vinalia:

Vinalia: Roman holy day. Ovid instructs Roman prostitutes to honor their patroness Venus at the Vinalia.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Passover:

Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Venus Square Mars: Venus is square Mars at 2:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 7:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Square Jupiter: Venus is square Jupiter at 9:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Mai.
 9 days before the Kalends of May
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 11:37 pm GMT.

April 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Poseidon:

Feast of God Poseidon: Greek holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will be noble. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Passover:

Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

♂♃♃♃

Standard Time.

Mars Opposite Jupiter: Mars is in opposition with Jupiter at 9:23 a.m. Eastern

☾☐♅♅

Standard Time.

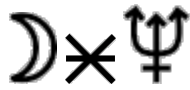
Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 11:51 a.m. Eastern



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 1:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 3:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
 Day of Spandarmad
 Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Mai.
8 days before the Kalends of May
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrillis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic

Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

April 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Catching:

Day of Catching Birds and Fish: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of catching birds and fish by the followers of Re (Ra). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Robigalia:

Festival of Robigalia: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not sail in a boat on the river. Anyone who sails on the river will not live. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Good Friday:

Orthodox Good Friday: Orthodox Christian holy day. Celebrated this day in 2008.

Passover:

Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.




lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Moon enters Capricorn:




 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 5:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Third Quarter in Capricorn:




Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.




Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Conject Pluto:** The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 7:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 9:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Venus Sextile Neptune:** Venus is sextile Neptune at 12:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 5:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and

prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 11

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Mai.

7 days before the Kalends of May

Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said "I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours." April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

April 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Passover:

Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 7:59 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 12

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Mai.
6 days before the Kalends of May
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:23 am GMT.

April 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Udjat:

Feast of Udjat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Udjat in Dep. Her followers are also in festival when singing and chanting take place on this day of offering incense and all kinds of sweet herbs. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Dan Wè Zo:

Dan Wè Zo, alias St. Louis Cleimeille: Voodoo holy day.

Sawr Revolution:

Sawr Revolution Day: Afghani (Afghanistan) holiday.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Easter:

Orthodox Easter: Orthodox Christian holy day. Celebrated this day in 2008.

Passover:

Last Day of Passover: Jewish holy day. Passover is April 20-27 in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 5:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

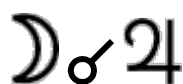
Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



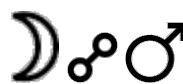
Time.

Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 12:15 a.m. Eastern Standard



Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Conject Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 2:00 a.m.



Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 4:36 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 10:18 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 8:46 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Mercury Sextile Uranus: Mercury is sextile Uranus at 10:36 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 13

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Mai.
5 days before the Kalends of May
Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Taurus:



Mercury Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress.

April 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Floralia:

First Day of the Festival of Floralia: Roman holy day. The festival of Floralia was a three day festival from April 28 to April 30.

Kemetic tradition:


Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.



Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:




 **Fourth Quarter:** The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius at 10:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008

   **Mars Quincunx Neptune:** Mars is quincunx Neptune at 8:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Mercury Trine Jupiter:** Mercury is trine Jupiter at 9:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 10:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Fourth Quarter.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Adar
 Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
 Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Mai.
 4 days before the Kalends of May
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 9:44 pm GMT.

April 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Fighting:

Day of Fighting: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day of fighting. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Floralia:

Second Day of the Festival of Floralia: Roman holy day. The festival of Floralia was a three day festival from April 28 to April 30.

Cassé Canari ou Wèt mô nan d'lo:

Cassé Canari ou Wèt mô nan d'lo: Voodoo holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

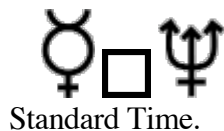
Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not judge yourself on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

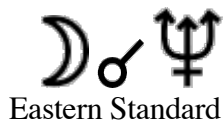
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



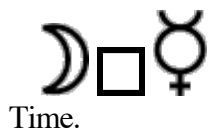
Mercury Square Neptune: Mercury is square Neptune at 9:10 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Conject Neptune: The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 3:15 p.m.

Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 4:17 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Mercury Sextile Mars: Mercury is sextile Mars at 6:19 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)

Day of Aban

Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon

Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Mai.
 3 days before the Kalends of May
 Month: Aprilis

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

April 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Beltane:

Beltane: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Traditionally the bale fire is lit without the use of metal on this day. The nine woods traditionally placed in the traditional Wiccan balefire are: apple, cedar, dogwood, elder, holly, juniper, oak, poplar, and rowan.



Festival of Floralia:

Last Day of the Festival of Floralia: Roman holy day. The festival of Floralia was a three day festival from April 28 to April 30.

Mangé les Morts:

Mangé les Morts: Voodoo holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will be a great magistrate among all people. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. 'Mid-spring' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aquarius:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 2:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

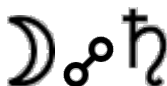
astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 1:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 3:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 5:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Venus enters Taurus:



Venus Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Taurus at 9:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 10:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Khwarshed
 Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
 Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Ostara

Roman information

prid. Kal. Mai.
(pridie) eve of the Kalends of May
Month: Aprilis

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Aprilis is named for *Aphrilis*, a corruption of name of the Greek Goddess Aphrodite. The Greek Goddess Aphrodite was considered to be the same as the Roman Goddess Venus. Ovid said “I have come to the fourth month, full of honor for you; Venus, you know both the poet and the month are yours.” April was sacred to Venus, Roman Goddess of love.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, April (the second month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, April had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), April had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

May

May is the fifth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Maius

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Maria, or Maia, Roman Goddess of Spring. Christian church month of Mary/Yemaya.

Flowers: hawthorne and lily.

Birthstone: emerald.

Goddesses: Maia, Flora, Tanith, Bel, Medb, Mu Lan, Mary, Hera, Aida Wedo.

May 1

fixed holy days

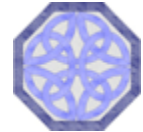
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Maia:

Sacred Day to Maia: Roman holy day.

Beltaine:

Beltaine: Celtic holy day. See also the Wiccan Sabbat on April 30.



Beltane:

Beltane: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Traditionally the bale fire is lit without the use of metal on this day. The traditional Wiccan balefire is made with the nine woods. Some Witches celebrate Beltane on April 30th. Amber of <http://www.Witch-crafted.com/> recommends hawthorn berries for the Beltane altar.



A balefire is a ritual fire kindled without the use of metals.

A balefire is traditionally lit with an **elf fire**, also known as a needfire. An elf fire is made by rubbing two pieces of wood together. A fire bow is the easiest method to make an elf fire. Elf fire is sometimes called *Ignis fatuus* which is Latin for foolish fire.

Nine woods are traditionally placed in the traditional Wiccan balefire: apple, cedar, dogwood, elder, holly, juniper, oak, poplar, and rowan. These nine woods can vary by locality. Pine is often used in place of either holly or elder.

The Sabbat Beltane gets its name from the Balefires lit throughout Britain and Ireland on May Eve. **Baile** means dance. Celtic Druids believed they could see Faeries dancing in the Beltane Balefire.

An ancient British method of getting rid of bad habits is to write them on parchment and throw them into a Balefire.

Feast for Lares Praestites:

Feast for Lares Praestites: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out on this day. Do not do anything or any on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

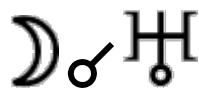
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

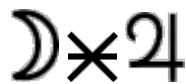
astrological information 2008



Venus Trine Pluto: Venus is trine Pluto at 3:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Uranus: The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 4:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 5:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Trine Saturn: Venus is trine Saturn at 6:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 11:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
The Witch's Moon
Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

Kal. Mai.
Kalends of May
Month: Maius

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 10:40 am GMT.

May 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Asar:

Going Forth of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Khesti [Osiris or Asar] from the neteru's (divine's) house, when he goes to the august mountain. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Day to Elena:

Sacred Day to Elena: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not eat any lion's meat on this day. All who smell death and have a skin rash will never recover. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 6:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 5:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 8:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 9:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Gemini:



--> **Mercury Enters Gemini:** Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Gemini at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Saturn Goes Direct:



Saturn Goes Direct: Saturn goes direct in the sign Virgo at 11:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Non. Mai.
 6 days before the Nones of May
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. VI Non.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Arjan Dev:

Birthday of Guru Arjan Dev: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Arjan Dev (1563-1606). He

was the fifth of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:07 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

May 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Ennead Sails:

Day Ennead Sails: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the Ennead sails repeatedly in the entire land. Today is the day of the judging of the great ones. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Bona Dea:

Women's Festival of Bona Dea: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If a lion is seen, he will pass away at once. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

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Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Mercury Sextile Pluto: Mercury is sextile Pluto at 4:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



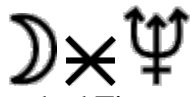
Time.

Mercury Square Saturn: Mercury is square Saturn at 3:50 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 7:39 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 10:32 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)

Day of Goshorum

Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Non. Mai.

5 days before the Nones of May

Month: Maius

The **a.d. V Non.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 10:47 pm GMT.

May 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Megalesia:

Megalesia: Roman holy day. Megalesia is the **festival of Cybele**.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. It is the day many will die if they come with an adverse wind. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out in any wind on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 7:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 3:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 9:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 10:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Venus: The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 4:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Mai.
 4 days before the Nones of May
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

May 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ethiopian Liberation Day

Ethiopian Liberation Day: Rastafari Ila day. Celebrations may take the form of public programs in parks or community centers.

Day of Children of Nwt:

Day of the Living Children of Nut: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the living children of Nut (Nwt). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Cinco de Mayo:

Cinco de Mayo: Mexican holiday. The fifth of May.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out until daybreak. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 8:18 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. The moon enters the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Sun Conject Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 8:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon.**



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 6:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 7:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 10:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Mai.

3 days before the Nones of May

Month: Maius

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three "days before" the Nones (First Quarter

Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

May 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Shu Complains:

Day Shu Complains to Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Shu complains to Re (Ra) about the great ones of infinity. There is disturbance below and an uproar of the *neteru* (deities) of the *ki*-shrines. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘**mid-year**’ or **winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The *gahanbars* date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The *gahanbars* were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Taurus:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 7:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 4:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 8:38 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 9:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 5:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

prid. Non. Mai.

(pridie) eve of the Nones of May

Month: Maius

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 9:20 am GMT.

May 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Rest:

Day the Crew Rests: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the crew rests when it sees the enemy of its master. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

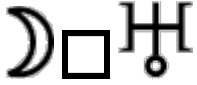
First Quarter in Gemini:


First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.


Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:36 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 6:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 9:36 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Rashnu
 Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
 Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

Non. Mai.
the Nones of May
Month: Maius

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

May 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

Moon enters Cancer:

 **Moon Enters Cancer:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 7:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Cancer:


First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Opposite Pluto:** The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 8:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 9:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Frawardin
 Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
 Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Mai.
 8 days before the Ides of May
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 5:47 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Cancer:



Venus Enters Cancer: Planetary ingress.

May 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Pacification:

Day of Pacification: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day everybody and everything is pacified by the Akhet-eye. It is pleasant to the neteru (deities) and Re (Ra). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Lemuria:

Festival of Lemuria: Roman holy day. First day of the Festival of Lemuria. The festival of Lemuria was held on May 9, May 11, and May 13.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 12:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Jupiter Goes Retrograde:





Jupiter Goes Retrograde: Jupiter goes retrograde in the sign Capricorn at 8:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.






Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 3:18 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Mars enters Leo:

 -->  **Mars Enters Leo:** Planetary ingress. Mars enters the sign Leo at 4:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 7:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Opposite Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 8:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

   **Moon Quincunx Neptune:** The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 11:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Mai.

7 days before the Ides of May

Month: Maius

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

May 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Neith:

Going Forth of Neith: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Neith. She walks on this day in the flood, in order to look for the belongings of Sobek. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:


Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If any lion sees them, he will pass away immediately. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.


Moon enters Leo:


 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 9:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conjunct Mars:** The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 9:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 10:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon

Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon
Archetype: Morgan le Fay
Symbol: serpent
Folk Names:
 The Witch's Moon
 Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Mai.
 6 days before the Ides of May
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 11:31 pm GMT.

May 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Cutting Heads:

Day of Cutting Heads: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the cutting of the heads and tying of the throats [of the crew]. There is an uproar among the neteru (deities). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Lemuria:

Festival of Lemuria: Roman holy day. Second day of the Festival of Lemuria. The festival of Lemuria was held on May 9, May 11, and May 13.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do any work on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Mother's Day:

Mother's Day: American holiday. Created by American florists to artificially increase sales.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo at 11:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Mars Quincunx Pluto: Mars quincunx Pluto at 2:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 7:06 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 8:51 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 11:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Second Quarter.**



Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 11:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])

Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)

Day of Wad (or Gowad)

Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 27

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Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Mai.

5 days before the Ides of May

Month: Maius

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Gemini:



Mercury Enters Gemini: Planetary ingress.

May 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Purifying Things:

Day of Purifying Things in Busiris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Today is the day of purifying things and making offerings in Busiris. The neteru (deities) spend the day in festivity. Act in accordance with events today. (from the Cairo Calendar)

“Mangers” pour divers loas:

“Mangers” pour divers loas: Voodoo holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Leo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Virgo:


 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 2:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

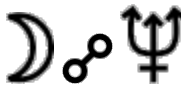
Second Quarter in Virgo:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.


astrological information 2008

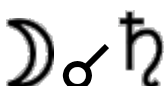
 **Sun Sextile Uranus:** The Sun is sextile Uranus at 12:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 12:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Neptune:** The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 4:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Sun Trine Jupiter:** The Sun is trine Jupiter at 1:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 4:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunction Saturn:** The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 6:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Saille (S)



Willow Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Moon

Archetype: Morgan le Fay

Symbol: serpent

Folk Names:

The Witch's Moon

Moon of Balance

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Mai.

4 days before the Ides of May

Month: Maius

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

May 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Lemuria:

Festival of Lemuria: Roman holy day. Third day of the Festival of Lemuria. The festival of Lemuria was held on May 9, May 11, and May 13.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

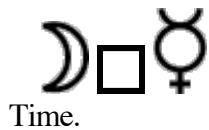
lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 7:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 10:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
 Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwahisht (second month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)
—
Hawthorn Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
Moon of Restraint
Moon of Hinderance
Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Mai.
3 days before the Ides of May
Month: Maius

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 2:18 am GMT.

May 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Shu:

Going Forth of Shu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Shu to bring back the Udjat eye and of the appearing of Toth (Djehuti). (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Re:

House of Re (Ra): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Asar:

House of Asar (Osiris): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Heru:

House of Heru (Horus): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:


 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 11:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Second Quarter in Libra:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.


astrological information 2008

 **Moon Opposite Uranus:** The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 8:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Jupiter:** The Moon is trine Jupiter at 8:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Square Neptune:** The Sun is square Neptune at 11:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Neptune:** The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 12:34 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 12:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Payni or Paoni (Heru [Horus])
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon

Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

prid. Id. Mai.

(pridie) eve of the Ides of May

Month: Maius

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May

had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

May 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Southern Heaven:

Great Feast of Southern Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of a great feast in the southern haven. Every land and every body are in jubilation. Ipet-Hemet [Hathor] and every land are in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Tiber River:

Sacrifice Day to the Tiber River: Roman holy day.

Maia and Vesta:

Sacred Day to Maia and Vesta: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 1:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 5:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epihi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Ashtad
 Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

Id. Mai.
the Ides of May
Month: Maius

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 2:48 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Aries:



Mars Enters Aries: Planetary ingress.

May 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festivity of Awe:

Festivity of Awe: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day every neteru (god and Goddess) spends the day in festivity and great awe in the sacred temple. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:


Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

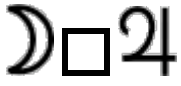
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 10:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 3:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 7:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 7:36 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 11:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
 Day of Asman
 Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Šapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Ivn.
 17 days before the Kalends of June
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 2:28 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

May 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Thargelion Noumenia:

Thargelion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Thargelion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimonia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

Day of Anger:

Day of Anger: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the anger of the Divine Majesty. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Dea Dia:

Festival of Dea Dia: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do anything on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 10:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 4:38 a.m. Eastern



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 12:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 2:43 p.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 7:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon

Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Ivn.

16 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 2:33 am GMT.

May 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Pan:

Feast of Pan: Greek holy day.

Sacred Day of Apollo:

Sacred Day to Apollo: Roman holy day.

“Mangers” pour Gran’n Aloumandia:

“Mangers” pour Gran’n Aloumandia: Voodoo holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

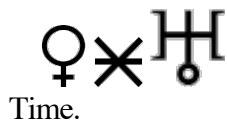
Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Venus Sextile Uranus: Venus is sextile Uranus at 7:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Trine Jupiter: Venus is trine Jupiter at 11:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipti or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)
—┴—
Hawthorn Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Ivn.
 15 days before the Kalends of June
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

May 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Departure of Het-Heret:

Departure of Het-Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the departure of this goddess [Het-Heret or Hathor] to the place from where she came. The neteru (deities) are very sad. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out of your house. Do not go on a boat. Do not do any work. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:11 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Third Quarter in Scorpio:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 11:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

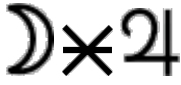
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

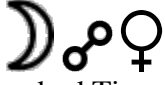
Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008


 **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 1:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 7:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 7:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Venus:** The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 9:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Neptune:** The Moon is square Neptune at 11:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Opposite Moon:** The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 10:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.** Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Ardwhisht (second month)

Day of Anagran Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Ivn.

14 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 3:37 am GMT.

May 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Uproar:

Day of Uproar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day every temple of the goddess is in an uproar. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros:

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros: Greek holy day.

Simbi Blanc:

Simbi Blanc: Voodoo holy day (May 20 and 21).

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not fight or make an uproar in your house. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

Venus Square Neptune: Venus is square Neptune at 2:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 11:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sun enters Gemini:



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Sun Enters Gemini: Planetary ingress. Sun enters the sign Gemini at 12:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Ivn.
 13 days before the Kalends of June
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

May 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Sailing:

Day of Sailing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the sailing of the *neteru* (deities) after the majesty of the goddess. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Veiovis:

Agonalia: Roman holy day. Also called **Agonia** or **Festival of Veiovis**. An ancient Roman *feria stativa*, or static festival, celebrated several times a year (January 9, May 21, and December 11). A ram would be sacrificed by the Rex Sacrificulus (a priest in the Roman religion) at the Regia in honor of important Roman deities, including Janus and Agonius. The rites and rituals of Agonolia (or Agonia) were considered important for the well-being of the entire Roman nation, according to William Smith in *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. Liberalia, celebrated on March 17, was also called Agonia or Agonium Martiale. There may have been athletic events associated with Agonalia.

The January 9 Agonalia was also known as the **Festival of Janus** and the ram was sacrificed to Janus.

The March 17 Agonalia (Agonium Martiale) was also known as the **Festival of Mars** and the ram was sacrificed to Mars.

The May 21 Agonalia (Agonium Vediovi) was also known as the **Festival of Veiovis** and the ram was sacrificed to Veiovis.

The December 11 Agonalia was also known as **Septimontium** and the ram was sacrificed to an unknown deity.

Agonius is the surname or epithet of several Roman deities, especially Hermes in his role of presiding over solemn contests. Aeschylus (*Agam.* 513) and Sophocles (*Trach.* 26) use the name Agonius as a reference to Apollo and Zeus in the role of helpers in struggles and contests.

The priestly position of Rex Sacrificulus, or Rex Sacrorum, was created as a position to carry on the religious duties of the king after the Roman kings were expelled when the Roman Republic was created. This position was originally higher than the Pontifex Maximus during the Roman Republic, but fell to a lower position in the late Republican period and the Roman Empire. The Rex Sacrorum was the only high priestly official specifically dedicated to the Roman deity Janus (*Janus*). The Pontifex Maximus (or Supreme Pontiff, or bridge-builder) was the high priest of the College of Pontiffs. Roman Emperor Augustus took on the title for himself. Subsequent Roman Emperors held the title until Roman Emperor Gratian. The title Pontifex Maximus was then passed on to the Christian Bishop of Rome and became one of the titles of the Roman Catholic Pope.

According to legend, Agonalia was first performed by Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome. The sacrifice was originally performed on the Quirinal hill, which was originally called *Agonus*, near the Colline Gate (known as *Agonensis*). In historical times the sacrifice was offered at the regia, or domus regis, at the top of the Sacra Via, near the Arch of Titus. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

Simbi Blanc:


Simbi Blanc: Voodoo holy day (May 20 and 21).


lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Sagittarius:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Sun Quincunx Pluto:** The Sun is quincunx Pluto at 2:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Jupiter Sextile Uranus:** Jupiter is sextile Uranus at 2:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Mercury:** The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 5:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 8:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon

Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Ivn.

12 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they

continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 7:56 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Gemini:



Beginning of Gemini: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Gemini. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Gemini.

May 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Massacre:

Day of the Massacre: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the massacre of the followers of the majesty of the goddess. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not beat anybody. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:


 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 11:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

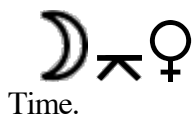
Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

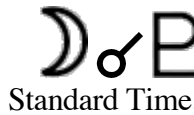
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 12:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Time.

Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 5:35 a.m. Eastern Standard

Standard Time.

Moon Conjunction Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 1:01 p.m. Eastern**Sun Square Saturn:** The Sun is square Saturn at 2:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.**Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 4:08 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Ardwhisht
 Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Ivn.
 11 days before the Kalends of June
 Month: Maius

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

May 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Peace:

Day of Peace: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the neteru (deities) are content and they are happy because Re (Ra) is at peace with the Akhet-eye. Every neteru (deity) is in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Rosalia:

Rosalia: Roman holy day. Rosalia is the Roman **Festival of Flora**.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 2:39 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)

Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Ivn.
10 days before the Kalends of June
Month: Maius

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthdays of Guru Amar Das:

Birthdays of Guru Amar Das: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Amar Das (1479-1574). He was the third of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 4:25 pm GMT.

May 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Emmity:

Day of Emmity: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of creating emmity according to the event. The hearts of the neteru (deivine) who are in the shrine are sad. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Heimdal:

Heimdal: Norse holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aquarius:




Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008





Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 6:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Conjunct Jupiter:** The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 8:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Uranus:** The Moon is sextile Uranus at 8:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Venus enters Gemini:

 -->  **Venus Enters Gemini:** Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Gemini at 6:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipt or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Ivn.

9 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications,

resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

May 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Name Day:

Name Day of Hordad: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Hordad), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Hordad. Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters.

All Africa Liberation Day

All Africa Liberation Day: Rastafari Hola day. Treated within sabbatical Ites.

Day of the Introducing:

Day of the Introducing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the introduction of the great ones by Re (Ra) to the booth to see that he saw through the eye of Heru (Horus the Elder). They are with heads bent down when they see an eye of Horus being angry in front of Re. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not perform any ritual on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 12:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 4:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Venus Quincunx Pluto: Venus is quincunx Pluto at 4:20 a.m. Eastern Standard**Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 9:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 5:02 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)

Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)

Day of Hordad

Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
Moon of Restraint
Moon of Hinderance
Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Ivn.
8 days before the Kalends of June
Month: Maius

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

May 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Reception of Ra:

Reception of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is a holiday, the reception of Re (Ra). His followers are in festivity; everyone is in festivity. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Memorial Day:

Memorial Day: American (U.S.) holiday. Celebrates American military who died in combat.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:


Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008

Mercury Goes Retrograde:

 **Mercury Goes Retrograde:** Mercury goes retrograde in the sign Taurus at 11:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Neptune Goes Retrograde:

 **Neptune Goes Retrograde:** Neptune goes retrograde in the sign Aquarius at 12:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Neptune will be retrograde from May 26, 2008, through November 2, 2008.

During this time, Witches will find that their psychic abilities and intuition are increased and more powerful. This is a good time for teen Witches to work on these powers and skills.



Venus Square Saturn: Venus is square Saturn at 1:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 5:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Neptune: The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 10:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Ivn.

7 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications,

resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 4:15 am GMT.

May 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ra Sails:

Ra Sails: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day His Majesty Re (Ra) sails westward to see the beauty of Onnophris. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Centennial Games:

Secular Centennial Games: Roman festival.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.


Moon enters Pisces:

 **Moon Enters Pisces:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 9:38 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:

 **Fourth Quarter:** The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces at 10:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 10:27 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 1:46 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 4:16 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 10:56 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epihi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Ivn.

6 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications,

resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

May 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Anger of the Eye:

Day of the Anger of the Eye: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the anger of the eye of Heru (Horus the Elder). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not burn anything that glows with a flame in your house on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 4:25 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)

Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Ivn.

5 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 5:11 pm GMT.

May 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Amen:

Festival of Neteru Amen: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Heru Hears Words:

Heru Hears Words: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. On this day Heru (Horus) hears your words in the presence of all neteru (gods and Goddesses). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Mars:

Feast of Mars: Roman holy day.

Festival of Ambarvalia:

Festival of Ambarvalia: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. You will see all good things in your house. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Pisces:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:


 **Moon Enters Aries:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 3:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

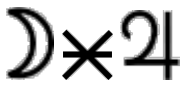
Fourth Quarter in Aries:

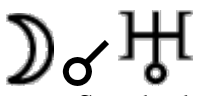
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Mercury:** The Moon square Mercury at 12:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 1:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunction Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 2:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Square Pluto:** The Moon is square Pluto at 4:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 7:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon

Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Ivn.

4 days before the Kalends of June

Month: Maius

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

May 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Transporting M'at:

Day of Transporting Ma'at: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of transporting Ma'at to the shrine by his Majesty Re (Ra), of Heliopolis. Neteru (deities) learn that Ma'at is blamed for it. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 8:08 a.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 11:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Ivn.

3 days before the Kalends of June
Month: Maius

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

May 31

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Escape of Fugitive Eye:

Day of Escape of Fugitive Eye: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the escape of the fugitive eye. The neteru (deities) are deprived of Re (Ra) who had come to hand over the rebels to it. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Taurus:


 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 6:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Fourth Quarter in Taurus:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.


astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 3:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 4:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 6:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 10:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epihi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

Hawthorn Moon

Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Merrymoon

Roman information

prid. Kal. Ivn.
 (pridie) eve of the Kalends of June
 Month: Maius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Maius is named for Maia. Maia was a daughter of Atlas. May was sacred to Maia, Roman Goddess of spring.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, May (the third month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, May had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), May had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology


Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Blue Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 8:04 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat. because this is the second Full Moon in a calendar month, this is a **Blue Moon**.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 5:06 am GMT.

June

June is the sixth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Ivnivs or Junius

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: For Juno, Great Mother, Goddess of Women.

Flower: rose.

Birthstone: moonstone, pearl, alexandrite.

Goddesses: Ishtar, Apt, Apet, Athena, Demeter, Juno, Persephone, Luna, Hera, Rosea, Mawu.

June 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Ma'at and Ra:

Day of Ma'at and Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Ma'at and Re (Ra) go forth in secret. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Carna:

Festival of Carna: Roman holy day.

Day of Tempestas:

Sacred Day to Tempestas: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out of your house on any road on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square mars: The Moon is square Mars at 2:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
 Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

Kal. Ivn.
 Kalends of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

June 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Shapatu of Ishtar:

Shapatu of Ishtar: Assyrian holy day. Festival dedicated to Ishtar, Assyrian and Babylonian Goddess of love, fertility, and war.

Birth of Apollo:

Birth of Apollo: Greek holy day. Birth of Apollo, Greek god of the sun.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not embrace anyone or do any work on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:02 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon enters Gemini:

 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 6:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Hecate Moon:


Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.




astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Jupiter:** The Moon is trine Jupiter at 4:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Uranus:** The Moon is sextile Uranus at 6:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Neptune:** The Moon is square Neptune at 9:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 6:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 10:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)
—┴—
Hawthorn Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint
Moon of Hinderance
Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Ivn.
4 days before the Nones of June
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 3:08 pm GMT.

June 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Cataclysmos:

Festival of Cataclysmos: Greek holy day. Festival of Cataclysmos on the island of Cyprus celebrated with a seaside ritual of prayers for the souls of the departed, traditional sea games, and a sacred dance.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out of your house on any road on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘mid-year’ or winter feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

New Moon:


New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 3:22 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.


First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conject Venus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 12:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Conject Moon:** The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 3:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon.**

 **Moon Sextile Mars:** The Moon is sextile Mars at 3:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epihi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Ivn.

3 days before the Nones of June

Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic

Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

June 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Socrates Day:

Socrates Day: Greek holiday. Day of Socrates birth in 470 B.C.E.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Gemini:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 5:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

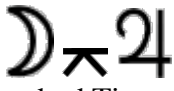
First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 12:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 3:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



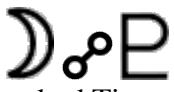
Sun Sextile Mars: The Sun is sextile Mars at 4:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 5:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 8:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 5:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 9:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

prid. Non. Ivn.
(pridie) eve of the Nones of June
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:14 pm GMT.

June 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Sepa:

Day of Sepa: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of Sepa of Tura coming from Heliopolis. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not look at any digging, skin-rash, or fever on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘**mid-year’ or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

No aspects: No astrological aspects this day in 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Srosh
 Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

Non. Ivn.
 the Nones of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Leo:



Venus Enters Leo: Planetary ingress.

June 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Quarreling:

Day of Quarreling: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of quarreling and reproaching *m* with Onnophris. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will not live. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Opposite Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 3:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Sextile Mars: Venus is sextile Mars at 4:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 5:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 8:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 6:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipt or Epep-abet (Wadjet)

Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)

Day of Rashnu

Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)

 Hawthorn Moon
 Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Ivn.
 8 days before the Ides of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

June 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Children of Bedesh:

Day of Children of Bedesh: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the children of Bedesh. The neteru kills them when he comes. Then he sails south. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Vestalia:

Vestalia: Roman holy day. **Day of Vesta Asperit.**

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Sun Conjunct Mercury: The Sun is in conjunction with Mercury at 11:27 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Conjunct Venus: Mercury is in conjunction with Venus at 5:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 9:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 10:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 11:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipti or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)
—
Hawthorn Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Ivn.
 7 days before the Ides of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 5:23 am GMT.

June 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Great Enemy:

Day of the Great Enemy: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day the great enemy is in the temple of Sekhmet. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Mens:

Festival of Mens: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out at midday. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Virgo:

 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 10:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.


astrological information 2008





Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 12:19 a.m. Eastern Standard


Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 6:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 8:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Neptune:** The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 11:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Mercury Sextile Mars:** Mercury is sextile Mars at 2:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 10:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)



Hawthorn Moon

Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan

Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)

Symbol: chalice

Folk Names:

Moon of Restraint

Moon of Hinderance

Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Ivn.

6 days before the Ides of June

Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had

29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

June 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Vesta:

Feast of Vesta: Roman holy day. Feast day of Vesta, Roman Goddess of the hearth and its fire.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Shavuot:

Shavuot: Jewish holy day. Shavuot is held on this day in 2008.



lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Sun Conjunct Venus: The Sun is in conjunction with Venus at 12:18 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Conjunct Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 3:11 a.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Huath (H)
—
Hawthorn Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Vulcan
Archetype: Govennan (Celtic God of Smiths)
Symbol: chalice
Folk Names:
 Moon of Restraint
 Moon of Hinderance
 Summer Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Ivn.
 5 days before the Ides of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 9:26 am GMT.

June 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Sailing:

Day of Sailing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of sailing on the river Nile and of tearing down the enclosure wall. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out of your house on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo at 11:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:42 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 2:59 a.m. Eastern Standard



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 11:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Second Quarter.**



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 11:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 12:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 3:42 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Venus Quincunx Jupiter: Venus is quincunx Jupiter at 4:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 6:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Epipi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Ivn.

4 days before the Ides of June

Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four "days before" the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

June 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Terror:

Day of Terror: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of creating misery and bringing terror into existence in conformity with the custom of what is in the year. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Day of Fortuna:

Sacred Day to Fortuna: Roman holy day. June 11 is the holy day of Fortuna, while June 24 is the Festival of Fortuna. Romans made offerings to Fortuna, first-born daughter of Jupiter and Goddess of fortune, women, and fertility, in hopes that she would grant them good luck. In addition to offerings of material goods, Romans could make offerings to Fortuna through their actions, such as helping the poor or unfortunate. Because Fortuna had a capricious and unpredictable nature, these offerings of good works could result in Fortuna treating you less cruelly when she turns bad fortune to you.

Rites of Matralia:


Rites of Matralia: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Virgo:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Virgo.

Moon enters Libra:

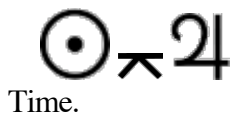
 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 5:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Sun Quincunx Jupiter: The Sun is quincunx Jupiter at 3:17 a.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 6:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)

Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)

Day of Day-pa-Den

Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by

Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Ivn.
 3 days before the Ides of June
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 11:28 am GMT.

June 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Mwt:

Festival of Mwt: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Today is the festival of Mwt (Mut) in Shera (the lake at the Temple of Karnak). It is the day of feeding the neteru (deities) and her followers. (from the Cairo Calendar)

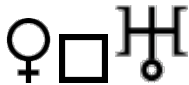
lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Libra:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Venus Square Uranus:** Venus is square Uranus at 3:38 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 10:27 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 7:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 10:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epihi or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Den
 Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)

 Oak Moon
 Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

prid. Id. Ivn.
(pridie) eve of the Ides of June
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

June 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

House of Ra:

House of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Re (Ra). (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Asar:

House of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Asar (Osiris). (from the Cairo Calendar)

House of Heru:

House of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Heru-sa-Aset (Horus the Younger). (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Het Heret:

Feast of Neteret Hathor: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Lesser Quinquartrus of Minerva:

Lesser Quinquartrus of Minerva: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Last Day of the Month. Very favorable. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 4:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

astrological information 2008



Sun Square Uranus: The Sun is square Uranus at 1:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 2:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 2:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 4:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 5:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Venus Trine Neptune: Venus is trine Neptune at 10:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 4:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 11:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Epipe or Epep-abet (Wadjet)
 Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Ard
 Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

Id. Ivn.
the Ides of June
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 12:23 pm GMT.

June 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Sending Abet-Offerings:

Day of Sending Abet-Offerings: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of sending *abet*-offerings to those in heaven. All male neteru and goddesses spend the day in the feast of Onnophris. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Mesut-Ra:

Mesut-Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Start of the month of Mesori.

Flag Day:

Flag Day: American holiday. Celebrates the American flag as a religious idol.

lunar information 2008



Second Quarter in Scorpio:




Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

Pluto enters Sagittarius:

 -->  **Pluto Enters Sagittarius:** Planetary ingress. Pluto enters the sign Sagittarius at 1:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Sun Trine Neptune:** The Sun is trine Neptune at 5:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 8:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)

Oak Moon
Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Qvin.
 18 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:12 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

June 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Ma'at:

Day of Ma'at: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of Ma'at and all the neteru perform the rites as one who is in heaven. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Vestalia:

Women's Festival of Vestalia: Roman holy day.

Skirophorion Noumenia:

Skirophorion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Skirophorion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are "the holiest of days".

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in "The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens", *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), "In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of "holy" days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

"The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month."

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Father's Day:

Father's Day: American holiday. A variation on Mother's Day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

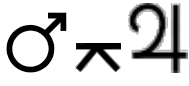
Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008

 **Mars Quincunx Jupiter:** Mars is quincunx Jupiter at 2:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 9:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Mars:** The Moon is square Mars at 10:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 2:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Neptune:** The Moon is square Neptune at 5:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Sun Quincunx Moon:** The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 7:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 11:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
Moon of Strength
Moon of Security
Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Qvin.
17 days before the Kalends of July
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 1:44 pm GMT.

June 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Her Majesty:

Going Forth of Her Majesty: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day her majesty the goddess goes to Heliopolis of Re (Ra). A feast is made on this day.

Festival of Ludi Piscatari:


Festival of Ludi Piscatari: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 5:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 12:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
 Day of Zam
 Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Qvin.
16 days before the Kalends of July
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev:

Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev: Sikh holy day. The martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (1563-1606). He was the fifth of the ten Sikh Gurus and the first Sikh martyr. Guru Arjan Dev compiled the writings of the previous four Gurus into one book called the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikh religion. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

June 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Procession of Sopdu:

Procession of Sopdu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the procession of Sopdu together with his followers in a state of youth and staying the course of the day. She will never be able to find a living soul. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Athena:

Feast of Athena: Greek holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagitaraius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Mercury: The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 7:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Qvin.
 15 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 5:24 pm GMT.

June 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Min:

Festival of Min: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the temple becomes festive, because Min is at Akhmin. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feasts of Aphrodite and Hermes:

Feasts of Aphrodite and Hermes: Greek holy day.

Festival of Anna:

Festival of Anna: Roman holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 1:30 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Third Quarter in Sagittarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 5:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

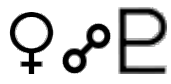
Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

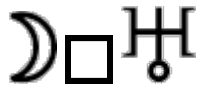
astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 1:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Opposite Pluto: Venus is in opposition with Pluto at 2:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 3:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Venus enters Cancer:



Venus Enters Cancer: Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Cancer at 4:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 6:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Opposite Moon: The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 1:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.**



Moon Conjunct Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 5:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 7:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Hordad (third month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)
=|
Oak Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Qvin.
 14 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

June 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Transporting the Rejuvenated One:

Day of transporting the Rejuvenated One: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of transporting the rejuvenated one (Onnophris) in Rostau and of hiding the mysteries of the conspirators. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Day of all Heras:

Day of all Heras: Roman holy day.

Righting Day:

Righting Day: Algerian (Algeria) holiday.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do anything on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Mars Quincunx Uranus: Mars is quincunx Uranus at 12:08 a.m. Eastern



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 12:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury Goes Direct:



D Mercury Goes Direct: Mercury goes direct in the sign Gemini at 10:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 7:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)

Day of Ohrmazd

Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Qvin.
 13 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

June 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Dead One:

Day of the Dead One: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the dead one goes about in the cemetery and arrives on earth. Whoever approaches him will die by being trampled by a bull. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2008

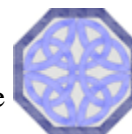
These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Summer Solstice:

Summer Solstice: Astronomical day. The Summer Solstice is celebrated as Midsummer, Alban Hefin, and Litha. The Summer Solstice is at 7:59 p.m Eastern Time in 2008.

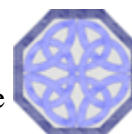
Night of the Heather:

Summer Solstice: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Heather**, associated with the Ogham letter Ura (U) and the heather bush, is the night of the Summer Solstice (today in 2008).



Night of the Heather:

Summer Solstice: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Heather**, associated with the Ogham letter Ura (U) and the heather bush, is the night of the Summer Solstice (today in 2008).



Litha:

Litha: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Also known as **Mid Summer**. [Some Witches celebrate Litha on June 20, 2008, to match the Summer Solstice.]



Mid Summer:

Mid Summer: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Also known as **Litha**. “[Lavender](#) was thrown into Midsummer fires by witches as a sacrifice to the ancient Gods.” — Amber Skyfire [Some Witches celebrate Litha on June 20, 2008, to match the Summer Solstice.]



Alban Arthuan:

Alban Arthuan: Celtic holy day. Celebrates the Summer Solstice. [Some Witches celebrate



Litha on June 20, 2008, to match the Summer Solstice.]

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.


Void of Course:


Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008


 **Moon Conjunct Jupiter:** The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 9:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Uranus:** The Moon is sextile Uranus at 3:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Sun Opposite Pluto:** The Sun is in conjunction with Pluto at 3:42 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mars:** The Moon is quincunx Mars at 4:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sun enters Cancer:

 **Sun Enters Cancer:** Planetary ingress. The Sun enters the sign Cancer at 7:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Summer Solstice.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Vohuman
 Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Qvin.
12 days before the Kalends of July
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 12:45 am GMT.

June 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Litha:

Litha: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Also known as **Mid Summer**. [Some Witches celebrate Litha on June 20, 2008, the Summer Solstice.]



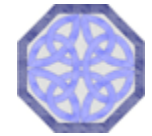
Mid Summer:

Mid Summer: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Also known as **Litha**. “Lavender was thrown into Midsummer fires by witches as a sacrifice to the ancient Gods.” —Amber Skyfire [Some Witches celebrate Litha on June 20, 2008, the Summer Solstice.]



Alban Arthuan:

Alban Arthuan: Celtic holy day. Celebrates the Summer Solstice. [Some Witches celebrate Litha on June 20, 2008, the Summer Solstice.]



Kemetic tradition:


Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Moon enters Aquarius:

 **Moon Enters Aquarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 5:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

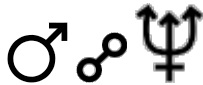
astrological information 2008



Venus Sextile Saturn: Venus is sextile Saturn at 5:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 6:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mars Opposite Neptune: Mars is in opposition with Neptune at 11:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 12:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 1:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Qvin.

11 days before the Kalends of July

Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

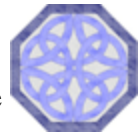
These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Summer Solstice:

Summer Solstice: Astronomical day. The Summer Solstice is celebrated as Midsummer, Alban Hefin, and Litha. The Summer Solstice is at 18:06 UTC in 2007.

Night of the Heather:

Summer Solstice: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Heather**, associated with the Ogham letter Ura (U) and the heather bush, is the night of the Summer Solstice (today in 2007).



astrological information 2007

Cancer:



Beginning of Cancer: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Cancer. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Cancer.

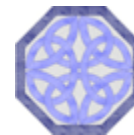
June 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Cu Chulainn:

Day of Cu Chulainn: Irish Celtic holy day. An annual festival to the legendary Irish folk hero Cu Chulainn and to the fertility god the Green Man.



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Anyone born on this day will have noble honor. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 7:32 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Qvin.
 10 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 11:43 am GMT.

June 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Repelling:

Day of Repelling: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the repelling of the crew which was in the Delta. It is the day of the entering of the eye of Re (Ra) in his horizon when he sees his beauty. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:

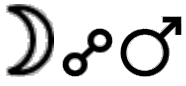
 **Moon Enters Pisces:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 3:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Third Quarter in Pisces:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 4:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Mars:** The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 6:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 3:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 9:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Saturn:** The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 10:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
Moon of Strength
Moon of Security
Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Qvin.
9 days before the Kalends of July
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

June 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Destructiveness:

Day of Destructiveness: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day destructiveness is created in the presence of the followers of Re (Ra), and of repelling the confederates of Seth into the eastern country. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Fors Fortuna:

Fors Fortuna: Roman holy day. Also known as the **Festival of Fortuna**. Fors Fortuna is a day sacred to Fortuna. Romans made offerings to Fortuna, first-born daughter of Jupiter and Goddess of fortune, women, and fertility, in hopes that she would grant them good luck. In addition to offerings of material goods, Romans could make offerings to Fortuna through their actions, such as helping the poor or unfortunate. Because Fortuna had a capricious and unpredictable nature, these offerings of good works could result in Fortuna treating you less cruelly when she turns bad fortune to you.

Saint Jean:

Saint Jean: Voodoo holy day.

St. John:

St. John Day: Andorran (Andorra) holiday.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

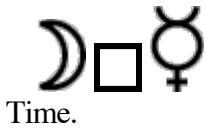
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 5:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 5:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Hordad
 Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
 Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Qvin.
 8 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Taurus:



Mars Enters Taurus: Planetary ingress.

June 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Jubilation:

Day of Jubilation: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of jubilation throughout the entire land. The hearts of those in the shrine are happy. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 10:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

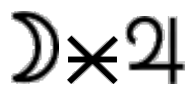
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Sun Sextile Saturn: The Sun is sextile Saturn at 1:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 3:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Uranus: The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 9:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 4:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 10:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
Moon of Strength
Moon of Security
Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Qvin.
7 days before the Kalends of July
Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 12:26 am GMT.

June 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Defending Heru:


Defending Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of holiday because of defending the son of Asar (Osiris), Heru-sa-Aset (Horus). (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:


 **Fourth Quarter:** The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries at 8:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 6:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Square Moon:** The Sun is square the Moon at 8:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Fourth Quarter** (waning crescent).

 **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 5:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Uranus Goes Retrograde:


R

Uranus Goes Retrograde: Uranus goes retrograde in the sign Pisces at 8:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Day-pa-Adar
 Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
 Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree

(second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Qvin.
 6 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

June 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sun Dance:

Sun Dance: Native American holy day. Some Native Americans from the North American plains celebrate the Sun Dance.

Festival of Initum Aestatis:

Festival of Initum Aestatis: Roman holy day. A sacred feast day of Aestas, Roman Goddess of summertime, celebrating the beginning of summer. Ovid describes Aestas as standing by the emerald throne of Phoebus (the Roman Sun God). Ovid states that Aestas is naked except for a garland of grain or wheat-sheaves in her hair. Aestas is also Latin for “summer” or “summer heat”.

Kemetic tradition:


Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Very favorable. (from the Cairo Calendar)

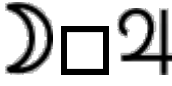
lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Aries:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 1:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 8:05 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 4:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Mars:** The Moon is trine Mars at 11:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Qvin.
 5 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 12:23 pm GMT.

June 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Ra:

Going Forth of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Re (Ra) goes forth to propitiate Nun in his cavern in the presence of his followers and the Ennead. (from the Cairo Calendar)

M'Guine Sauveur:

M'Guine Sauveur table servie pour maitresse Erzulie, maitresse Tenaise, maitresse Mambo: Voodoo holy day.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do anything. Do not go out on any road on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


Fourth Quarter in Aries:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Taurus:


 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 2:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 2:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 10:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 3:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)

Oak Moon

Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Qvin.
 4 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

June 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ancestor Day:

Ancestor Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Pour ritual water for those in the next world. It is pleasant for your male and female ancestors who are in the cemetery.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Pour ritual water for those in the next world. It is pleasant for your male and female ancestors who are in the cemetery. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**Mid-summer’ feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 12:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 9:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 4:12 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 6:18 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)

Day of Khwarshed

Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Qvin.
 3 days before the Kalends of July
 Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 10:04 pm GMT.

June 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Aestas:

Day of Aestas: Roman holy day. Day that Aestas, Roman corn-goddess of Summer, is honored. Some modern Wiccans serve corn bread. Ovid describes Aestas as standing by the emerald throne of Phoebus (the Roman Sun God). Ovid states that Aestas is naked except for a garland of grain or wheat-sheaves in her hair. Aestas is also Latin for “summer” or “summer heat”.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘**Mid-summer’ feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:





Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 4:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Fourth Quarter in Gemini:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Mars:** The Moon is square Mars at 2:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 3:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 11:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mars Trine Pluto:** Mars is trine Pluto at 6:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Midyear

Roman information

prid. Kal. Qvin.

(pridie) eve of the Kalends of July

Month: Ivnivs or Junius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Junius is named for Juno. June was sacred to Juno, Roman Queen Goddess.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, June (the fourth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, June had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), June had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 8:49 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

July

July is the seventh month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Iulius or Julius

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Iuppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: Named for Roman Emperor Julius Caesar.

Flowers: water lily and larkspur.

Birthstone: ruby.

Goddesses: Ishtar, Apt, Apet, Athena, Demeter, Persephone, Sothis, Rosea, Spider Woman.

July 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Rebel Day:

Rebel Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day the crew leads the rebels. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Name Day:

Name Day of Tir: Zoroastran holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Tir or Tishtar), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Tir or Tishtar. Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out in the morning. If any lion goes out on this day on the earth he will be blind and they will say: "He shall not live." (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastran holy day. 'Mid-summer' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

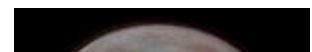
In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Hecate Moon:



Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



astrological information 2008

♁ ♂ ♃ **Mercury Quincunx Jupiter:** Mercury is quincunx Jupiter at 8:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾ ♂ ♃ **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 9:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾ ♂ ♁ **Moon Conject Mercury:** The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 9:37 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mars enters Virgo:

♂ --> ♍ **Mars Enters Virgo:** Planetary ingress. Mars enters the sign Virgo at 12:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾ ☐ ♅ **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 4:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾ △ ♆ **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 6:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
Moon of Strength
Moon of Security
Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

Kal. Quin. or Kal. Ivl.

Kalends of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

July 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Udjat:

Day of Udjat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the eye of Heru-sa-Aset (the Udjat-eye) has returned complete, nothing is missing from it. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Local Divine:

Feast of Local Divine: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Celebrate the feast of your local diety. Appease your spirit. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Feast of Expectant Mothers:

Feast of Expectant Mothers: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-summer' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:08 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 3:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:18 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 3:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 4:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 11:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunct Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 10:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Goshorum
 Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
 Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Non. Quin. or a.d. VI Non. Ivl.
6 days before the Nones of July
Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. VI Non.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 5:23 am GMT.

July 3

fixed holy days

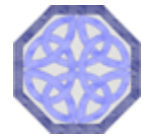
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Cleansing and Renewal:

Day of Cleaning and Renewal: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the cleansing and renewal of the noble ones. There is silence because of it on earth in order to propitiate the Udjat-eye on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Cerridwen:

Festival of Cerridwen: Celtic holy day.



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not kill any *ankhyt*-reptile on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'Mid-summer' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

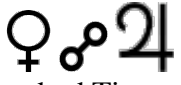
Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 4:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

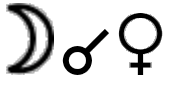
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008

 **Venus Opposite Jupiter:** Venus is in opposition with Jupiter at 1:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 9:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conject Venus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 9:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 4:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Quincunx Neptune:** The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 6:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter

Archetype: Dagda

Symbol: golden wheel

Folk Names:

Moon of Strength

Moon of Security

Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Non. Quin. or a.d. V Non. Ivl.

5 days before the Nones of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. V Non.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2017

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 20 Universal Time July 3rd in 2017. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth’s elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2006

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 23 Universal Time July 3rd in 2006. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth’s elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

July 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Pax:

Day of Pax: Roman holy day. Romans honored Pax (Goddess of peace and harmony) with feasting and revelry.

Independence Day:

American Independence Day: American (U.S.) holiday. Commemorating the independence of the original 13 American colonies from the British Empire. Also called **the Fourth of July**.

Kemetic tradition:


Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Cancer:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Cancer.

Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 4:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 3:24 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Quin. or a.d. IV Non. Ivl.
 4 days before the Nones of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2020

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 12 Universal Time July 4th in 2020. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth’s elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2019

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 22 Universal Time July 4th in 2019. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2016

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 16 Universal Time July 4th in 2016. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2014

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 00 Universal Time July 4th in 2014. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2011

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 15 Universal Time July 4th in 2011. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2009

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 02 Universal Time July 4th in 2009. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2008

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 08 Universal Time July 4th in 2008. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 10:51 am GMT.

astrological information 2003

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 06 Universal Time July 4th in 2003. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2001

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 14 Universal Time July 4th in 2001. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2000

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 00 Universal Time July 4th in 2000. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

July 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Anpu:

Feast of Anpu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Anpu (Anubis) who is on his mountain. The children of Geb and Nwt (Nut) spend the day in festivity, which is a holy day because of the good purification of the neteru (deities) on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Poplifugia:

Poplifugia: Roman holy day.

Independence Day:

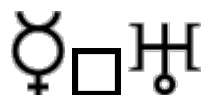
Algerian Independence Day: Algerian (Algeria) holiday.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Mercury Square Uranus: Mercury is square Uranus at 7:07 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 10:16 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 6:16 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 7:19 p.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Opposite Neptune: The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 8:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Srosh
 Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon
 Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Quin. or a.d. III Non. Ivl.
 3 days before the Nones of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Hargobind:

Birthday of Guru Hargobind: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Hargobind (1595-1644). He was the sixth of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

astrological information 2013

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 15 Universal Time July 5th in 2013. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2012

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 03 Universal Time July 5th in 2012. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2005

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 05 Universal Time July 5th in 2005. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2004

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 11 Universal Time July 5th in 2004. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

July 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not taste bread ofr bear on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Virgo:


 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 7:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Pluto:** The Moon is trine Pluto at 6:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

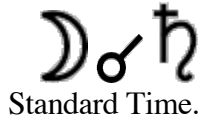
 **Mercury Trine Neptune:** Mercury is trine Neptune at 6:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 12:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Trine Uranus: Venus is trine Uranus at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 3:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Rashnu
 Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

prid. Non. Quin. or prid. Non. Ivl.
 (pridie) eve of the Nones of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2018

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 17 Universal Time July 6th in 2018. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2015

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 19 Universal Time July 6th in 2015. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

astrological information 2010

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 11 Universal Time July 6th in 2010. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 2:56 pm GMT.

astrological information 2002

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 04 Universal Time July 6th in 2002. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

July 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Ra:

Day of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make *abet* offerings to the neteru in the presence of Re (Ra). Make a holy day in your house. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Festival of Consualia:

Festival of Consualia: Roman holy day.

Festival of Feriae Ancillarum:

Festival of Feriae Ancillarum: Roman holy day.

Parilia:

Parilia: Roman holy day.

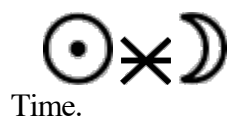
lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



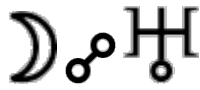
Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 11:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Quincunx Neptune: Venus is quincunx Neptune at 1:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 2:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 11:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Frawardin
 Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Duir (D)



Oak Moon

Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Jupiter
Archetype: Dagda
Symbol: golden wheel
Folk Names:
 Moon of Strength
 Moon of Security
 Bear Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

Non. Quin. or Non. Ivl.
 the Nones of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

astrological information 2007

Aphelion: The Earth is at Terrestrial Aphelion at hour 00 Universal Time July 7th in 2007. Terrestrial Aphelion is when the earth's elliptical orbit brings it farthest to the sun each year.

July 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Ntr Established:

Day Ntr Established: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Ntr is established in front of the crew of re (Ra) who is happy in the Hewet Desert. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Nonae Caprotinae:

Nonae Caprotinae: Roman holy day. The **Nones of the Wild Figs** was celebrated with a Feast.

Vitulatio:

Vitulatio: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:

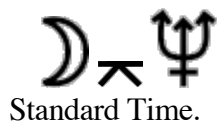
 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 1:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

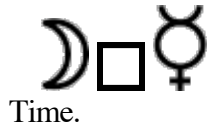
astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 1:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 6:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 12:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Quin. or a.d. VIII Id. Ivl.

8 days before the Ides of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight "days before" the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had

31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 5:53 pm GMT.

July 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sailing Day:

Sailing Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the neteru sail. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out on this day at midday. (from the Cairo Calendar)


lunar information 2008

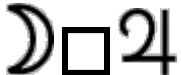
First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Sun Opposite Jupiter:** The Sun is in opposition with Jupiter at 3:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 10:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
Moon of Encirclement
Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Quin. or a.d. VII Id. Ivl.
 7 days before the Ides of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivliivs or Julius

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

July 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Neptunalia:

Neptunalia: Roman holy day. Annual festival to honor Neptune in ancient Rome. Modern Wiccans in Italy honor Neptune by lighting a blue candle inscribed with the trident symbol and anointed with seawater and placing it on the altar next to items from the sea (such as seashells).



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do anything on this day. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra at 12:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Libra:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:


 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 11:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Second Quarter in Scorpio:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

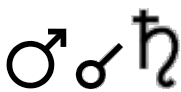
astrological information 2008

 **Sun Square Moon:** The Sun is square the Moon at 12:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Second Quarter** in Libra.


 **Mercury Opposite Pluto:** Mercury is in opposition with Pluto at 5:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 8:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 11:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mars Conjunct Saturn:** Mars is in conjunction with Saturn at 2:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Cancer:

 **Mercury Enters Cancer:** Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Cancer at 4:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 7:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 10:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Wad (or Gowad)
 Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Quin. or a.d. VI Id. Ivl.

6 days before the Ides of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 8:09 pm GMT.

July 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Min:

Feast of Min: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Min. (from the Cairo Calendar)

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you see anything on this day, it will be good. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Scorpio:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 12:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 10:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mars:** The Moon is sextile Mars at 11:27 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
 Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
 Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Day-pa-Den
 Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Quin. or a.d. V Id. Ivl.

5 days before the Ides of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

July 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Holy Day of Sokar:

Holy Day of Sokar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of a holiday in the temple of Sokar, on the estate of Ptah. Those who are on the estate are in great festivity, because they are healthy. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.



Void of Course:



Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.



Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.



astrological information 2008

  **Venus Quincunx Pluto:** Venus is quincunx Pluto at 12:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 9:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Venus enters Leo:

 -->  **Venus Enters Leo:** Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Leo at 2:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Sun Trine Moon:** The Sun is trine the Moon at 5:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 8:47 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 11:05 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)

Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)

Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)

Day of Den

Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Quin. or a.d. IV Id. IvI.
 4 days before the Ides of July
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 10:39 pm GMT.

July 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Last Day of the Year:


Last Day of the Year: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Last day of the year. Anything which comes forth on this day from the estate of Ptah will be good. Anything, any rite, or anybody on this day, will be good throughout the year. Sing and make many offerings. (from the Cairo Calendar)

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 11:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 2:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 10:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 11:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Semut or Shemu (Harvest or Summer)
Month of Mesore (Heru-Khuiti)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement
Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Quin. or a.d. III Id. Ivl.
3 days before the Ides of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

July 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birth of Asar:

Birth Feast of Neter Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Asar (Osiris). Words to be said:

“O Asar, bull in his cavern whose name is hidden. Hail to thee; I am thy son, O father Asar. The name of this day is The Pure One.”

Feast of Hekate:

Feast of Hekate: Greek holy day.

Althingi:

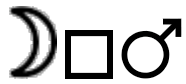
Mid Summer Althingi: Norse holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 3:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Sextile Saturn: Mercury is sextile Saturn at 4:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Uranus: The Sun is trine Uranus at 11:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Epagomenal Days
 Birthday of Asar [Osiris]

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Ashtad
 Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 7

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement
Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

prid. Id. Quin. or prid. Id. Ivl.
(pridie) eve of the Ides of July
Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:02 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Virgo:



Venus Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress.

July 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birth of Heru:

Birthday Feast of Neter Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Heru (Horus the Elder). Words to be said:

“O Heru of Letopolis. The name of this day is Powerful is the Heart.”

Hekatombaion Noumenia:

Hekatombaion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Hekatombaion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

lunar information 2008

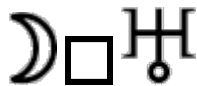
Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 10:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 9:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 11:16 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 11:34 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Sun Quincunx Neptune: The Sun is quincunx Neptune at 2:50 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Mercury Sextile Mars: Mercury is sextile Mars at 5:11 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Conjunct Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 10:44 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Epagomenal Days
 Birthday of Her Ur [Horus the Elder]

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Asman
 Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

Id. Quin. or Id. Ivl.

the Ides of July

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had

31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 2:43 am GMT.

July 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birth of Seth:

Birthday Feast of Set: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Seth. Words to be said:

“O Seth, son of Nwt, great of strength, protection is at the hands of thy holiness. I am thy son. The name of this day is Powerful of Heart.”

Ethiopian Constitution Day

Ethiopian Constitution Day: Rastafari Ila day. On July 16, 1931, Emperor Haile Selassie I implemented Ethiopia's first constitution, creating a Parliament and the appointment of deputies. Supreme power and authority remained with the Emperor. A nyabinghi session honors the importance of Ethiopia.

Includes a Nyabinghi meeting. A Nyabinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* “The term ‘Nyabinghi’ comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

“The Nyabinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement's convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ...”

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of ‘All Souls’ or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the


Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidyem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidyem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.


Moon enters Capricorn:



 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 12:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Second Quarter in Capricorn:



Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008

  **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 9:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 12:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Trine Mars:** The Moon is trine Mars at 6:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Opposite Mercury:** The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 9:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Epagomenal Days

Birthday of Set

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)

Day of Zam

Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Avg. or a.d. XVII Kal. Sex.
 17 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

July 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birth of Aset:

Birth Feast of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Aset (Isis). Words to be said:



“O this Aset, daughter of Nwt, the eldest, mistress of magic, provider of the book, mistress who appeases the two lords, her face is glorious. I am the brother and the sister. The name of this day is He Who Makes Terror.”

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of ‘All Souls’ or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

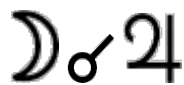
In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

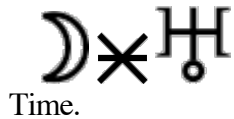
Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 9:01 a.m.

Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 8:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Epagomenal Days
 Birthday of Aset [Isis]

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)
 Day of Mahraspand
 Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)

 Holly Moon
 Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Avg. or a.d. XVI Kal. Sex.
 16 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:39 am GMT.

July 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birth of Nebt-Het:

Birth Feast of Nebet Het: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Nebt-Het (Nephthys).
Words to be said:

“O Nebt-Het, daughter of Nwt, sister of Seth, she whose father sees a healthy daughter. I am the divine power in the womb of my mother Nwt. The name of this day is The Child Who is in his Nest.”

Feast to Aphrodite:

Feast to Aphrodite: Greek holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of ‘All Souls’ or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 3:59 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Third Quarter in Capricorn:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Sun Opposite Moon: The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 3:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.** Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 11:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Epagomenal Days
 Birthday of Nebt Het [Nephthys]

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Tir (fourth month)

Day of Anagran Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

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Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Avg. or a.d. XV Kal. Sex.
15 days before the Kalends of August

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

July 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kemetic New Year:

Kemetic New Year: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. First day of the Kemetic year. Note that this date moved in antiquity based on the Rising of the star Sothis, and there is reasonable modern debate on how this should be aligned with the modern calendar. Some knowledgeable Egyptologists have this date as early as mid-June and as late early August. If you follow a choice for aligning the ancient and modern calendars, please adjust all kemetic holy days accordingly.

Nile:

Rising of the Nile: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Kemetic new year is aligned with the Rising of the Nile. All neteru and people celebrate.

Birth of Re-Horakhty:

Birth of Re-Horakhty: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The birth of the deity Re-Horakhty.

Sacred Drama Day:

Sacred Drama Day for Aphrodite and Adonis: Roman holy day.

Lucaria:

Lucaria: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19

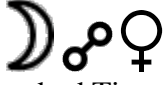
during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.


lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Opposite Venus:** The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mars:** The Moon is quincunx Mars at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mercury Opposite Jupiter:** Mercury is in opposition with Jupiter at 3:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 7:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Avg. or a.d. XIV Kal. Sex.

14 days before the Kalends of August

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 7:53 pm GMT.

July 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ennead go before Re:

Ennead go before Re: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. This is the day that the Ennead go before Re or Ra.

Return of Isis:

Festival of the Return of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Aset is also known as Isis.



Birthday of Ra:

Birthday Feast of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls'** or **coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 9:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Neptune: The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 6:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 7:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over

animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Avg. or a.d. XIII Kal. Sex.

13 days before the Kalends of August

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 "days before" the Kalends (first day or New

Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

July 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Lucaria:

Lucaria: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

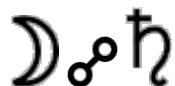
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Sun Sextile Pluto: The Sun is sextile Pluto at 7:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 9:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 6:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
 Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
 Day of Ardwhisht
 Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Avg. or a.d. XII Kal. Sex.
12 days before the Kalends of August
Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Noruz:

Noruz: Zoroastran holy day. Noruz is also the Zoroastrian New Year, which is held on or around the spring equinox. The Noruz (also known as **Jamshedi** or **Jamshih Noruz**) is one of seven obligatory feasts in the Zoroastrian religion and is dedicated to fire. Traditionally celebrated with lighting of fires and feasting.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Noruz is celebrated on March 21. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Noruz is celebrated on August 20 during the year 2007. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Noruz is celebrated from July 21 during the year 2007.

July 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Contrary Wind:

Contrary Wind: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The neteru go in a contrary wind.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:



Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.





Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

    **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 2:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sun enters Leo:

 -->  **Sun Enters Leo:** Planetary ingress. Sun enters the sign Leo at 6:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

    **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 2:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

    **Moon Conject Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 2:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

    **Mercury Trine Uranus:** Mercury is trine Uranus at 5:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Avg. or a.d. XI Kal. Sex.
 11 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 8:17 am GMT.

July 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Peaceful Navigation:

Peaceful Navigation: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The neteru are peaceful in heaven, navigating the great barque.

Birthday of Haile Selassie

Birthdya of Haile Selassie: Rastafari Hola day. Birthday of Emperor Haile Selassie I, King of Ethiopia. Born July 23, 1892. Celebrated with Nyabinghi session.

Includes a Nyahbinghi meeting. A Nyabinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* "The term 'Nyahbinghi' comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

"The Nyahbinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement's convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ..."

Neptunalia:

Neptunalia: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 4:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 2:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Mercury Quincunx Neptune: Mercury is quincunx Pluto at 5:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 6:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 4:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Avg. or a.d. X Kal. Sex.

10 days before the Kalends of August

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they

continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Har Krishen:

Birthday of Guru Har Krishen: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Har Krishen (1656-1664). He was the eighth of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

astrological information 2007

Leo:



Beginning of Leo: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Leo. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Leo.

July 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Tenjin Matsuri:

Tenjin Matsuri: Japanese holy day. July 24 and 25 (two day festival). Based in Osaka and dating from 951 C.E., this is one of Japan's three major festivals. The first day of the festival (July 24) includes a procession of danjiri festival floats, drumming performances, and a lion dance. The second day of the festival features a late afternoon procession of thousands of people wearing traditional costumes and carrying portable shrines, led by drums from Tenmangu Shrine to the Tenjin Bridge. At the bridge they enter more than a hundred ornamented boats and barges and proceed from the Dojima River to the Okawa River. Bugaku and kagura are performed on lantern-lit floating stages in the river. Spectacular fireworks display after nightfall.









lunar information 2008




Third Quarter in Aries:




Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Quincunx Mars:** The Moon is quincunx Mars at 4:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Venus:** The Moon is trine Venus at 5:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 8:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 9:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amرداد (fifth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 17

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Avg. or a.d. IX Kal. Sex.
 9 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 8:29 pm GMT.

July 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Tenjin Matsuri:

Tenjin Matsuri: Japanese holy day. July 24 and 25 (two day festival). Based in Osaka and dating from 951 C.E., this is one of Japan's three major festivals. The first day of the festival (July 24) includes a procession of danjiri festival floats, drumming performances, and a lion dance. The second day of the festival features a late afternoon procession of thousands of people wearing traditional costumes and carrying portable shrines, led by drums from Tenmangu Shrine to the Tenjin Bridge. At the bridge they enter more than a hundred ornamented boats and barges and proceed from the Dojima River to the Okawa River. Bugaku and kagura are performed on lantern-lit floating stages in the river. Spectacular fireworks display after nightfall.



Furrinalia:

Festival of Furrinalia: Ancient Italian holy day. Furrinalia honors Furrina, the ancient Italian Goddess of springs. This holy day during the Mediterranean summer drought was a celebration of the life giving water of the springs.

Day of Welcoming:

Day of Welcoming: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The ancient Egyptians welcomed the annual rising of the Nile River and made offerings to the neteru.

Name Day:

Name Day of Amurdad: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Amurdad), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Amurdad. Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants.

Papa Ogou:

Papa Ogou: (St. Jacques le Majeur) Voodoo holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 9:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:



Fourth Quarter: The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus at 2:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Venus Quincunx Jupiter: Venus is quincunx Jupiter at 4:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 5:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 7:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 2:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Last quarter.



Mercury Quincunx Pluto: Mercury is quincunx Pluto at 8:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 9:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
 Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
 Day of Amurdad
 Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 18

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Avg. or a.d. VIII Kal. Sex.
 8 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

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The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

July 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Ra:

Going Forth of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Re (or Ra) goes forth. Ra is the primary sun deity of the ancient Egyptian religion. The astrological symbol of a circle with a single dot in the center is the ancient Egyptian hieroglyph for Ra.

Sleipnir:

Sleipnir: Asatru (ancient Norse) holy day. Festival celebrates Odin's eight-legged steed, Sleipnir. Sleipnir is a shamanic horse is used to travel between states of consciousness. Odin rode Sleipnir between the three worlds of the Asatru (Norse) religion: Asgard (the upper realm of the deities), Midgard (the realm of humans), and Utgard (realm of the shades). The name Sleipnir means "smooth" or "gliding" is the source of the modern English word "slippery". Some scholars have suggested that Sleipnir had eight legs as a symbol of the eight legs of four men carrying a coffin, becoming a steed to carry the rider into the underworld of Utgard. A stainless steel statue of Steipnir appears in the town of Wednesbury in the United Kingdom (Wednesbury means Wodin's Hill, and Woden is the Anglo-Saxon name for Odin).

Kachina:

Kachina: Hopi holy day. Annual celebration by the Hopi in Arizona to the kachinas (ancient spirits that the Hopi believe guide and protect their people). The kachina are honored with religious ceremonies and a cycle of dances.



Odin rides Sleipnir in an 18th Century Icelandic manuscript.

Gran'Délai et Gran'Alounandia:

Gra'Délai et Gran'Aloumandia: (Sainte Anne) Voodoo holy day.



lunar information 2008




Fourth Quarter in Taurus:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.




astrological information 2008




Mercury enters Leo:


 -->  **Mercury Enters Leo:** Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Leo at 7:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Mars:** The Moon is trine Mars at 10:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Trine Jupiter:** The Moon is trine Jupiter at 11:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 2:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Mars Trine Jupiter:** Mars is trine Jupiter at 6:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Uranus:** The Moon is sextile Uranus at 11:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 19

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Avg. or a.d. VII Kal. Sex.

7 days before the Kalends of August

Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Zoroaster's birthday:

Khordad Sal: Zoroastran holy day. Birthday of Zoroaster (Khordad Sal) in 2007 according to the Zoroastrian Qadimi calendar.

July 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Pacifying Hearts:

Pacifying Hearts: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Ra was the primary sun deity of ancient Egypt. It is the day of pacifying the hearts of those in the horizon in front of His majesty, Re (or Ra).

St. Pantaleone:

St. Pantaleone's Feast Day: Christian saint day based on ancient Italian holy day. St. Pantaleone was invented long after his supposed lifetime and was actually a Christianization of the totemic lion, steed of Venus, that the city of Venice was named for. This divine animal was couble canonized, also appering as the Lion of St. Mark, who replaced the Lion of venus as the patron of Venice. The Shrine of the Lion was converted into St. Mark's cathedral. Legends long after St. Pantaleone's supposed lifetime claimed that he was condemned to death by Emperor and miraculously survived attempts at burning alive, cauldron of boiling lead, wild beasts, the wheel, and beheading, but at each attempt Christ appeared and saved him. According to the Chrisian myth, after all in attendance had been converted to Christianity Pantaleone voluntarily submitted to beheading. Pantaleone was supposedly the physician of Emperor Maximinianus and is a patron saint of physicians and midwives. Supposedly a vial of his blood preserved at Constantinople bubbles every year on his feast days. His feast is celebrated on July 27, July 28, and February 18. His head is venerated at Lyons.He was depicted as wearing flowing trousers of the Eastern fashion, and is the source of the word "pantaloons", which in turn is the source of the word "pants". He also appeared in Italian *commedia* as a stock character, an amorous old rake in dancing slippers.



Day of Hatshepsut:

Day of Hatshepsut (Egyptian): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day honoring Hatshepsut, a famous Queen from the 18th dynasty in ancient Egypt who became Pharaoh, ruling as a man. A recent Discovery Channel documentary describes her great accomplishments in peaceful advance of civilization and some of the greatest large scale building projects of antiquity, as well as the identification of her mummy scientifically from several possible candidates at the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities (better known as the Egyptian Museum in Cairo).

Day of Hatshepsut:

Day of Hatshepsut (Wiccan): Wiccan holy day. Day honoring Hatshepsut as the Healer Queen. Many Wiccans, especially those of Egyptian traditions, perform healing rituals in her name on this day.



lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Taurus:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 11:55 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 12:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 10:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 4:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 8:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
 Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
 Day of Adar
 Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
 Day 20

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Avg. or a.d. VI Kal. Sex.
6 days before the Kalends of August
Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 6:21 am GMT.

July 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Hedj-Hotep:

Going Forth of Hedj-Hotep: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Hedj-Hotep, Goddess of weaving. All is festivity.

St. Pantaleone:

St. Pantaleone's Feast Day: Christian saint day based on ancient Italian holy day. St. Pantaleone was invented long after his supposed lifetime and was actually a Christianization of the totemic lion, steed of Venus, that the city of Venice was named for. This divine animal was couple canonized, also appearing as the Lion of St. Mark, who replaced the Lion of Venus as the patron of Venice. The Shrine of the Lion was converted into St. Mark's cathedral. Legends long after St. Pantaleone's supposed lifetime claimed that he was condemned to death by Emperor and miraculously survived attempts at burning alive, cauldron of boiling lead, wild beasts, the wheel, and beheading, but at each attempt Christ appeared and saved him. According to the Christian myth, after all in attendance had been converted to Christianity Pantaleone voluntarily submitted to beheading. Pantaleone was supposedly the physician of Emperor Maximianus and is a patron saint of physicians and midwives. Supposedly a vial of his blood preserved at Constantinople bubbles every year on his feast days. His feast is celebrated on July 27, July 28, and February 18. His head is venerated at Lyons. He was depicted as wearing flowing trousers of the Eastern fashion, and is the source of the word "pantaloon", which in turn is the source of the word "pants". He also appeared in Italian *commedia* as a stock character, an amorous old rake in dancing slippers.



lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 12:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 3:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 8:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 21

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Avg. or a.d. V Kal. Sex.
 5 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

July 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of the Great Flame:

Going Forth of the Great Flame: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of the Great Flame, the fire-spitting cobra Goddess. Kindle the fire today.

Maitresse Silverine:

Maitresse Silverine: Voodoo holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Cancer:

 **Moon Enters Cancer:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 1:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

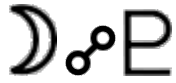
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Uranus:** The Moon is square Uranus at 12:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 2:16 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 11:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Sun Conject Mercury: The Sun is in conjunction with Mercury at 4:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon

Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Avg. or a.d. IV Kal. Sex.
 4 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:47 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Wiccan holy day. Full Moon esbat at 5:48 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time (2007); 16:54 Universal Time on July 30 2007.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 1:13 pm GMT.

July 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Disappointing Ra:

Disappointing of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day anyone disobeying Re (or Ra) will fall down at once.

Ra first appeared during the Second Dynasty of the Old Kingdom in ancient Egypt. Ra was a minor solar deity until the Fifth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom, when Ra became associated with the Pharaoh in the Pyramid Texts. The first major solar temple to Ra was built in Heliopolis.

In the Pyramid Texts Ra, as Atum, rose from creation as the benben stone (the hieroglyph for benben is similar to a pyramid and is believed by Egyptologists to be the source for the religious significance of the Great Pyramids). The original benben stone was believed to be the obelisk-pillar housed in the temple of Benu-Phoenix in Heliopolis. The obelisk-pillar is part of the hieroglyph Iwn, the ancient Egyptian name for Heliopolis.

In the Middle Kingdom, Ra and the Goddess Ma'at became the primary divine forces of good, strongly opposed to the forces of evil among humans. The ancient Egyptians believed that the enemies of Ra (humans who were evil) would bow down to the power of Ra.

Worship of Ra reached its height during the New Kingdom under the name Re-Horakhty-Atum. Temples of Ra started to feature open courtyards with a central altar to Ra, with daily rituals under the desert sun. Ra became closely associated with Pharaoh. Amenhotep III called himself "the dazzling sun". Ra became associated with Osiris (Asar), who became viewed as the nocturnal Ra.

Under the occupations of Egypt by the Nubians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, the influence of Ra in Egyptian religion gradually weakened.

Festival to Aphrodite:

Festival to Aphrodite and Eirene: Greek holy day.

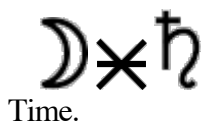
lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

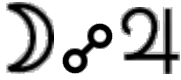
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 1:29 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 1:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Venus Quincunx Uranus:** Venus is quincunx Uranus at 4:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mars:** The Moon is sextile Mars at 6:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Avg. or a.d. III Kal. Sex.
 3 days before the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius


The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

lunar information 2007

Day of Isis:

Day of Isis: Greco-Roman holy day. Full Moon worship of Isis (Aset in the original ancient Egyptian language). Worship of Isis spread throughout the Hellenic Empire and the later Roman Empire and beyond into Germanic, Norse, and Celtic lands, across the Middle East and Asia, and south through Africa. 

The city of Paris is named for a great ancient temple to Isis (Per-Isis) and the Notre Dame Cathedral, built on the site, still has the original Isis altar with the myth of Isis and Osiris depicted. Until the 1700s the Notre Dame Cathedral still featured a prominent ancient statue of Isis (under the claim that it was the Black Madonna). Unfortunately a French Witch stormed into Notre Dame and demanded the return of the entire site and artwork, pointing out that the statue was actually of Isis rather than Mary. Horrified Roman Catholic priests smashed the statue into rubble. The fate of the French Witch is not recorded, but probably was death by torture.

The Day of Isis (each Full Moon) was celebrated with feasting, dancing, and singing. Along the Nile and in other locations near a river, lake, or other body of water, the celebrants would float small wooden or paper boats with lit candles in honor of Isis. In some places thousands of little boats would light up the water. Sometimes colored paper would be put around the candles to create dazzling colored light displays. Isis worshipers would put their hopes and dreams on scraps of paper on the boats, in the belief that Isis would grant these in the coming lunar month.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Wiccan holy day. Full Moon esbat at 16:54 Universal Time July 30, 2007; 5:48 p.m. on July 29 Pacific Daylight Time. The word Esbat is derived from the Hebrew word Sabbath. The Medieval Roman Catholic Church believed that everything that wasn't Christian was derived from Judaism, which they viewed as the ultimate anti-Christianity, and gave Jewish-sounding terminology to Witchcraft practices.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

July 31

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Meret Shemat:

Meret Shemat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the killing of meret Shemat, Goddess of music.

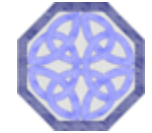
Lammas Eve:

Lammas Eve: Wiccan holy day. The night before one of the eight great Sabbats of Wicca.



Lunasa:

Lammas: Celtic holy day. Also called **Lunasa**. Alternate date. Usually celebrated on August 1.



Loki and Sigyn:

Loki and Sigyn: Asatru (ancient Norse) holy day. The Norse trickster deity Loki and his wife Sigyn are honored on this holy day.

Odin and Loki were blood-brothers and Odin (the All-Father) trusted Loki with his secrets. Loki had the dual job of seeking out any secrets that others would try to keep hidden from Odin and guarding Odin's own secrets.

Njordh, the king of the Vanir, bartered a peace treaty with the Aesir. Njordh allowed himself and his children to be hostage for peace, building great halls in the land of the Aesir.

Many visited the great king Njordh in his hall in order to learn the herbcraft, witchcraft, and peacecraft of the Vanir.

Messengers carried negotiations between Odin and Njordh.

Odin, needing to carry out secret negotiations, entrusted Loki with documents regarding secret trade negotiations with the Vanir.

Loki had always wanted to visit the grand hall of Njordh. As Sky-Traveller, Loki always had an interest in beauty.

Loki was simply amazed at the great beauty of King Njordh's Vanic hall, especially the great and wondrous gardens.

In the gardens, Loki encountered a beautiful woman among the flowers. The woman was Sigyn, foster daughter of King Njordh. Loki magically created a beautiful bright purple flower and gave it to Sigyn as a gift.

Over subsequent visits, Loki fell in love with Sigyn and eventually they married each other.

Sigyn's loyalty and devotion to Loki is legendary. This day celebrates the love between Loki and Sigyn, as well as the love between any two fated soul mates.

Synoikia:

Synoikia: Greek holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 2:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.



astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 1:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Opposite Neptune: Venus is in opposition with Neptune at 12:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 12:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Haymoon

Roman information

prid. Kal. Avg. or prid. Kal. Sex.
 (pridie) eve of the Kalends of August
 Month: Quintilis or Quinctilis or Ivlivs or Julius

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Quintilis (or Quinctilis) is named for *quin*, because it was originally the fifth month of the Roman solar year. In 45 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Julius (July), for then Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. July was sacred to Jupiter (Ivppiter), Roman King of Gods.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Quintilis (the fifth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, July had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), July had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Quintilis to Julius (July) in honor of the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 5:40 pm GMT.

August

August is the eighth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: For Augustus Caesar. In some sources, for Ceres.

Flowers: gladiolus and poppy.

Birthstone: sardonyx and peridot.

Goddesses: Tekhi, Ishtar, Ceres, Lakshmi, Hesperus, Tonantzin.

August 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

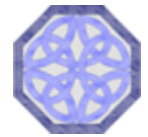
Lammas:

Lammas: Wiccan holy day. One of the eight Wiccan Sabbats. Lammas is derived from “loaf-mass”, which in turn is derived from Lughnasadh. Celebrated in modern times with offerings of bread and beer.



Lughnassadh:

Lughnassadh: Celtic/Druidic holy day. Also called **Lunasa**. Ancient Celt feast to the corn god, Lugh of the Long Hand (known as Llew in Welsh). Lughnassadh literally means “Assembly of Lugh”. Lugh was the life force of the crops. Lugh was slain during harvest time and dwelt in the underworld in the form of buried wine jugs. Lugh was reborn at the winter solstice.



Day of Offerings:

Day of Offerings: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make offerings to the neteru of your city.

Feast of Spes:

Feast of Spes: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 6:12 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. **Solar Eclipse.** This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Sun Conjunct Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 6:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon. Solar Eclipse.**

Solar Eclipse:

Solar Eclipse: The moon starts the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo with a solar eclipse at the **New Moon** as the Moon and the Sun are in conjunction at 6:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 11:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 2:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

Kal. Avg. or Kal. Sex.

Kalends of August

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

August 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Rage:

Day of Rage: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the rage of Seth battling Heru-Sa-Aset (Horus the Younger).

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Leo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 2:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Moon enters Virgo:


 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 4:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 3:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Neptune:** The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 5:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Quincunx Jupiter: Mercury is quincunx Jupiter at 7:27 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Conject Venus: The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 9:18 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 2:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
 Moon of Encirclement
 Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Avg. or a.d. IV Non. Sex.
 4 days before the Nones of August
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the

Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 8:42 pm GMT.

August 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Amen and Hapi:

Festival of Amen and Hapi: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Celebrates Amon (God of secrets, the wind, and fertility) and Hapi (Goddess of the Nile).

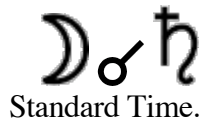
lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 6:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 6:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)

Day of Mihr Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Earth

Archetype: Danu

Symbol: flaming spear

Folk Names:

Moon of Encirclement

Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Avg. or a.d. III Non. Sex.
3 days before the Nones of August

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

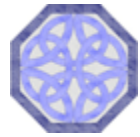
August 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Loch-mo-Naire:

Loch-mo-Naire: Scottish holy day. It is believed that on this day each year that the waters of Scotland's Loch-mo-Naire are charged with magickal (miraculous) healing powers. Drinking the water or bathing in the lake on this day is supposed to grant healing. An ancient pre-Christian custom is to toss a silver coin into the lake as an offering to the benevolent Celtic faerie spirits that live within the lake.



Vigil of Oswald:

Vigil of St. Oswald: Anglo-Saxon holy day. Commemorates the death of King Oswald. On August 4th, 642 C.E., the Anglo-Saxon King Oswald of Northumbria died in the Battle of Maserfield. In the Anglo-Saxon royal tradition, the king's body was dismembered and its parts dispersed in honor of Woden. Each part became the focus for miracles of healing.

Sobek Offering Stolen:

Sobek Offering Stolen: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the offering to Sobek was taken away. Do not eat any *mehyet*-fish today.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:

 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 10:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 8:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 9:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 8:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Tinne (T)



Holly Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Earth
Archetype: Danu
Symbol: flaming spear
Folk Names:
Moon of Encirclement
Moon of Polarity

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

prid. Non. Avg. or prid. Non. Sex.
(pridie) eve of the Nones of August
Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 11:15 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Leo:



Mercury Enters Leo: Planetary ingress.

August 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Heru Judged Greater:

Heru Judged Greater: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Heru-Sa-Aset (Horus the Younger) was judged greater than his brother Seth.

Sacrifice Day for Salus:

Sacrifice Day for Salus: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Venus Trine Pluto: Venus is trine Pluto at 12:53 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)

Day of Rashnu Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Ogma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

Non. Avg. or Non. Sex.
the Nones of August
Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

August 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Thoth:

Feast of Thoth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Honors Thoth (Djehuti) as divine scribe recording the deeds of the living.

Elihino and Igaehindvo:

Elihino and Igaehindvo: Cherokee holy day. Sacred to the Cherokee Earth-Goddess Elihino and the Cherokee Sun-Goddess Igaehindvo. Elihino and Igaehindvo are sisters.

Ennead Festival:

Ennead Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Ennead is in festivity in front of Re (Ra), a happy day in heaven. Burn neter-sentra (incense).

Panathenaea:

Panathenaea: Greek holy day.

Wag Festival:

Wag Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008


Venus enters Virgo:





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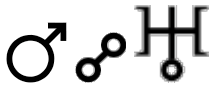
Venus Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Virgo at 12:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 12:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 1:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


 **Mercury Quincunx Uranus:** Mercury is quincunx Uranus at 1:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


 **Sun Quincunx Jupiter:** The Sun is quincunx Jupiter at 2:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mars Opposite Uranus:** Mars is in opposition with Uranus at 2:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mercury Opposite Neptune:** Mercury is in opposition with Neptune at 2:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 3:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 6:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 6:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
Moon of the Wise
Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Avg. or a.d. VIII Id. Sex.
 8 days before the Ides of August
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

August 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Adonia:

Adonia: Greek holy day. Day of mourning for the death of Adonis, a Greek hero-god.

Day of Conflict:

Day of Conflict: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the great ones — the followers of Seth and Heru-Sa-Aset (Horus the Younger) — are in conflict.

Festival to Thoth:

Festival to Thoth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Thoth is also known as Djehuti.

Gaea Consciousness Day:

Gaea Consciousness Day: Modern Pagan holy day.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:

 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 7:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 5:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 10:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)

Hazel Moon
Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogham
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Avg. or a.d. VII Id. Sex.
 7 days before the Ides of August
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 2:01 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Gemini:



Mars Enters Gemini: Planetary ingress.

August 8

fixed holy days

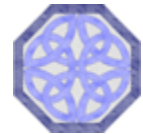
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Offerings to Ra:

Offerings of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Make offerings to the followers of Re (or Ra).

Lughnasadh:

Lughnasadh (Festival of Light): Celtic holy day.



Eve of the Festival of Venus:

Eve of the Festival of Venus: Roman holy day. Venus was honored and invoked with nighttime prayers, love songs, drinking, and passionate sex. Sorceresses in Rome performed love magick and conducted divinations regarding matters about love, marriage, and choice of partner.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio at 4:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

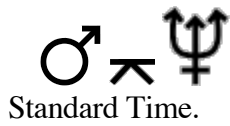
Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



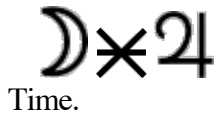
Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 12:19 a.m. Eastern Standard



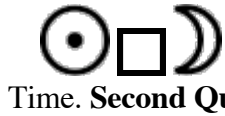
Mars Quincunx Neptune: Mars is quincunx Neptune at 5:27 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 11:01 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 4:20 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time. **Second Quarter.**

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
Moon of the Wise
Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Avg. or a.d. VI Id. Sex.
6 days before the Ides of August
Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

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The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor

Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

August 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ra Swallows Neteru:

Ra Swallows Neteru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Re (or Ra) swallows all the neteru. When they move about he kills them and vomits them out into the water. Their bodies turn to fish and their souls to birds. Do not eat fish today. Do not warm oil. Do not eat birds.

Feast of the Fire Spirits:

Feast of the Fire Spirits: Wiccan holy day. Dried mandrake root or yarrow herb is cast into fires as offerings to the Salamanders.



Vinalia Rustica:

Vinanlia Rustica: Roman holy day. Festival to Venus.

Festival of Venus:

Festival of Venus: Roman holy day. Celebrated from sunset yesterday (August 8) to sunset today.

lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Scorpio:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 7:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

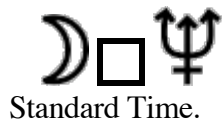
Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 2:58 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 5:06 a.m. Eastern



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 6:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Trine Pluto: Mercury is trine Pluto at 2:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 5:02 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 5

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Oghma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Avg. or a.d. V Id. Sex.

5 days before the Ides of August

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 5:35 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Leo:



Venus retrograde Enters Leo: Planetary ingress.

August 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Suffering Heart:

Suffering Heart: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of causing the heart of the enemy of Re (or Ra) to suffer.

Festival of Osiris:


Festival of Osiris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Osiris is the Greek name for the deity known to the Egyptians as Asar.

lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Sagittarius:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Venus:** The Moon is square Venus at 5:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Virgo:

 **Mercury Enters Virgo:** Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Virgo at 6:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 1:08 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
 Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amرداد (fifth month)
 Day of Day-pa-Den
 Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
 Day 6

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Avg. or a.d. IV Id. Sex.

4 days before the Ides of August

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

August 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Peaceful Wind:

Peaceful Wind: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Re (or Ra) sails peacefully with a favorable wind.

Puck Fair:

Puck Fair: Irish holy day. First day of the three day Puck Fair, an Irish fertility festival. The medieval festival pays homage to Robin Goodfellow, a mischievous Irish sprite.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 10:06 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 3:21 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 5:31 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 10:24 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
 Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
 Day of Den
 Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)

 Hazel Moon
 Day 7

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Avg. or a.d. III Id Sex.
3 days before the Ides of August
Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 10:41 am GMT.

August 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Sekhmet:

Going Forth of Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Sekhmet to the Eastern district and of the repelling of the confederates of Seth.

Puck Fair:

Puck Fair: Irish holy day. Second day of the three day Puck Fair, an Irish fertility festival. The medieval festival pays homage to Robin Goodfellow, a mischievous Irish sprite.

Lychnapsia:

Lychnapsia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Roman holy day. Wiccan holy day. Also known as the **Festival of Lights of Isis**, this day commemorates Aset's (Isis) search for Asar (Osiris). Wiccans celebrate *Lychnapsia* by burning dried rose petals and vervain in small cauldrons or incense burners and light green candles in honor of Isis.



lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

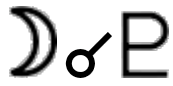
Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 7:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conject Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 5:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 4:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

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Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

prid. Id. Avg. or prid. Id. Sex.
 (pridie) eve of the Ides of August
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 6:01 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

August 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Hecate:

Feast of Hecate: Greek holy day. Also Roman, Egyptian, and Wiccan holy days.

Hecate's Supper: Greeks would leave a small meal offering (called "Hecate's Supper") at statues of Hecate at crossroads during the middle of the night on the eve of a Full Moon. After leaving the offering, they would walk away without looking back because no one was supposed to see Hecate face to face.

Greek Festival of Hecate: Celebrated August 13 at moonrise by torchlight, the Festival of Hecate was intended to avert late season storms from the Aegean that might destroy crops before harvest.

Roman Feast of Hecate: Celebrated the night of August 13 in conjunction with the Rites of Diana.

Wiccan Feast of Hecate: Celebrated at moonrise by torchlight on August 13, honoring Hecate as Goddess of magick, Protectress of Witches, personification of the Moon (often combined with Diana and Persephone), and representative of the dark side of feminiity.

Rites of Diana:

Rites of Diana: Roman holy day. The Rites of Diana was celebrated in conjunction with the Festival of Hecate.

Day of Fighting:

Day of Fighting: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of Heru-sa-Aset fighting with Seth.

Metageitnion Noumenia:

Metageitnion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Metageitnion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are "the holiest of days".

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in "The Noumenia and Epimonia in Athens", *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), "In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of "holy" days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

"The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month."

Puck Fair:

Puck Fair: Irish holy day. Third day of the three day Puck Fair, an Irish fertility festival. The medieval festival pays homage to Robin Goodfellow, a mischievous Irish sprite.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



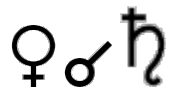
Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 12:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 2:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 10:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Venus Conjunction Saturn: Venus is in conjunction with Saturn at 1:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good


health.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)

 Hazel Moon
 Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

Id. Avg. or Id. Sex.
 the Ides of August
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 6:02 pm GMT.

August 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Peace:

Day of Peace: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of peace between Heru-sa-Aset (Horus the Younger) and Seth. Make a holiday today.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 6:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Sun Quincunx Uranus: The Sun is quincunx Uranus at 1:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 2:57 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 3:05 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 1:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Šapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on

Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XIX Kal. Sept.
 19 days before the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XIX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 19 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

August 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Happy Day:

Happy Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The neteru are happy when they see the children of Nut (Heru-Sa-Aset and Seth).

Festival of Vesta:

Festival of Vesta: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aquarius:


Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.


astrological information 2008





Sun Opposite Neptune: The Sun is in opposition with Neptune at 3:43 a.m.

Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 12:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 1:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mercury Conjunct Saturn:** Mercury is in conjunction with Saturn at 3:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 5:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon

Day 11

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Oghma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Sept.

18 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis

had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

August 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Aphrodite and Eros:

Aphrodite and Eros: Greek holy day. See article on Aphrodite.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not kindle fire in the house today.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

Full Moon:


Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:16 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat. **Lunar Eclipse.**


Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 2:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Conject Moon:** The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 5:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon** and **lunar eclipse**.

 **Venus Trine Jupiter:** Venus is trine Jupiter at 8:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Ogham

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Sept.

17 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8

BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 4:03 am GMT.

August 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Portunalia:

Portunalia: Roman holy day. **Festival to Vulcan**, the God of the Tiber River. Human sacrifices to Vulcan.

House of Ra:

House of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Re (Ra). Very favorable.

House of Asar:

House of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Asar (Osiris). Very favorable.

House of Heru:

House of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. House of Heru-sa-Aset (Horus the Younger). Very favorable.

Marcus Garvey's Birthday

Marcus Garvey's Birthday: Rastafari Ila day. Marcus Garvey was born on August 17, 1887, in Jamaica. Marcus Garvey is an important prophet in Rasta, predicting the crowning of a king in Africa and founder of the "Back to Africa" movement. As a Jamaican politician, Marcus Garvey played an important role in the development of Black rights.

Celebrated with the reciting of poetry and with African dance.

Festival of Diana:

Festival of Diana: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukhshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

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lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aquarius:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:

 **Moon Enters Pisces:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 3:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Third Quarter in Pisces:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.


Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

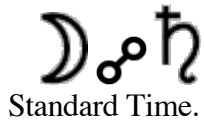
 **Moon Quincunx Mars:** The Moon is quincunx Mars at 1:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 1:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Mars Square Pluto:** Mars is square Pluto at 2:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Trine Jupiter: Mercury is trine Jupiter at 9:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 9:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Tot-abet or Djehuti (Djehuti [Thoth])
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Amurdad (fifth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogham
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Sept.
 16 days before the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

August 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ennead festival:

Ennead Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Ennead is in festivity on this day. The heir is established.

Artemis:

Artemis: Greek holy day. See the article on Artemis.

Diana:

Diana: Roman holy day. See the article on Diana.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 4:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Mercury:** The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 5:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Venus:** The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 7:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conjunction Uranus:** The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 7:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha

Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Oghma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Sept.

15 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 4:12 pm GMT.

August 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Procession of Heru:

Procession of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the procession of Heru (Horus the Elder) of Sais to his mother Neith. Make offerings to all divine (neteru). This is important.

Menkhet-Paopi:

Menkhet-Paopi: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Vinalia:

Vinalia Rustica: Roman holy day.

Independence Day:

Afghani Independence Day: Afghani (Afghanistan) holiday.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Hamaspathmaidem:

Hamaspathmaidem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'All Souls' or coming of the whole group [of farohars]**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

The coming of the whole group of farohars refers to: Ahunawad, Ushtawad, Spentomad, Wohukshathra, and Wahishtoisht. The Parsi Mukhtad add five additional days to the beginning of this gahanbar feast.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from March 16 to March 20. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from August 15 to August 19 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Hamaspathmaidem is celebrated from July 16 to July 20 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 10:10 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 4:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mars enters Libra:



Mars Enters Libra: Planetary ingress. Mars enters the sign Libra at 6:03 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 7:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 10:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Paopi (Ptah)
 Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
 Day of Vohuman
 Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
 Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Sept.

14 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Virgo:



Mercury Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress.

August 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Healing of the Eye:

Healing of the Eye: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Djehuti (Toth or Thoth), neteru of writing, is in the presence of Re (Ra) in the inaccessible shrine. He gives the order for the healing of Heru-sa-Aset's (Horus the Younger's) injured eye.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aries:

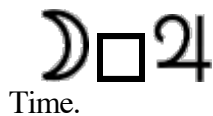
Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 3:57 a.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 9:15 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 5:31 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 6:01 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Paopi (Ptah)
 Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
 Day of Ardwhisht
 Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
 Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Sept.
13 days before the Kalends of September
Month: Sestilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sestilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sestilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sestilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sestilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sestilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Zoroastrian New Year:

Jamshedi Noruz: Zoroastran holy day. Zoroastrian New Year’s Day (Jamshedi Noruz) in 2007 according to the Zoroastrian Shenshai calendar.

Noruz:

Noruz: Zoroastran holy day. Noruz is also the Zoroastrian New Year, which is held on or around the

spring equinox. The Noruz (also known as **Jamshedi** or **Jamshih Noruz**) is one of seven obligatory feasts in the Zoroastrian religion and is dedicated to fire. Traditionally celebrated with lighting of fires and feasting.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Noruz is celebrated on March 21. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Noruz is celebrated on August 20 during the year 2007. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Noruz is celebrated from July 21 during the year 2007.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

August 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Consualia:

Consualia: Roman holy day. First day of the ceremony to Consus, Roman God of sowing. Chariot races, entertainment, and dancing after the harvest.

Going Forth of Anpu:

Going Forth of Anpu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Anpu (Anubis) goes forth to inspect the embalming of the neteru.

Name Day:

Name Day of Shahrewar: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Shahrewar), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Shahrewar. Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals.

Heraclia:

Heraclia: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

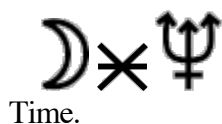
Moon enters Taurus:

 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 2:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

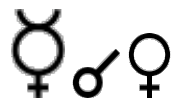
astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 1:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Pluto: The Sun is trine Pluto at 2:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Conjunction Venus: Mercury is in conjunction with Venus at 11:44 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 12:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 12:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 5:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrevar (sixth month)
Day of Shahrevar
Day 4

The day of Shahrevar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides

over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Ogma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Sept.

12 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve "days before" the Kalends (first day or

New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 4:43 am GMT.

August 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Offering:

Day of Offering: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of offering in the presence of Hedj-Hotep, Goddess of weaving, and Montu, neteru of war.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 8:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Sun enters Virgo:



Sun Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress. The Sun enters the sign Virgo at 2:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)

Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
Moon of the Wise
Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Sept.

11 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

August 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Happy Day for Ra:

Happy Day of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is a happy day for Re (Ra) in heaven. The neteru are pacified in his presence. The Ennead is making glorification in front of the Lord of the Universe.

Feast of the Furies:

Feast of the Furies: Greek holy day.

Volcanalia:

Volcanalia: Roman holy day. Festival to Vulcan as the Roman God of the thunderbolt and the sun.

Festival of Nemesea:

Festival of Nemesea: Roman holy day.

Festival of Vertumnalia:

Festival of Vertumnalia: Roman holy day.

Day of Honoring Ops:

Day of Honoring Ops: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 5:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:

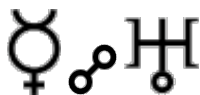


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini at 7:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Mercury Opposite Uranus: Mercury is in opposition with Uranus at 2:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 2:32 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



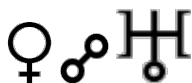
Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 3:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 3:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 5:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Venus Opposite Uranus: Venus is in opposition with Uranus at 11:49 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 3:22 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 7:49 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Fourth (Last) Quarter.**



Mercury Quincunx Neptune: Mercury is quincunx Neptune at 8:11 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 10:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)

Hazel Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Sept.
 10 days before the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate

changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 3:19 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Virgo:



Beginning of Virgo: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Virgo. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Virgo.

August 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Ra:

Going Forth of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. On this day Re (Ra) goes forth to countries which he created to kill the children of the rebellion. He returns and kills them in front of the Ennead.

Athena and Zeus:

Festival to Athena and Zeus: Greek holy day. See the articles on Athena and Zeus

Festival of Mania:

Festival of Mania: Roman holy day.

Mundus Opened:

Mundus Patet: Roman holy day. The mundus of Rome was opened on three days of the year, August 24, October 5, and November 8. Normally the mundus, an underground vault on the Palatine, was kept closed by a stone called the lapis manalis. The seed-corn (*semen* in Latin), necessary for another year's crop, was kept safe in the mundus.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

♀ ♂ ♃
Standard Time.

Venus Quincunx Neptune: Venus is quincunx Neptune at 9:58 a.m. Eastern

☾ ☐ ♄
Time.

Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 11:42 a.m. Eastern Standard



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 3:30 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Paopi (Ptah)

Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)

Day of Amurdad

Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon

Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on

Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Oghma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Sept.
 9 days before the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

August 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Opiconsivia:

Festival to Ops: Roman holy day. The Festival to Ops was called Opiconsivia, Opeconsiva, or Opalia.

Table Communion:

Table Communion pour Dan Wezo: Roi de France. Voodoo holy day.

Demokratia:

Demokratia: Greek holy day. Festival celebrating democracy and justice under rule of the law. Honored Zeus Agoraios (Zeus of the low place), Athena Agoraias (Athena of the low place), and Themis. Images of Zeus and Athena of the low place were paraded in the agora, the lower city below the Acropolis (high place). Themis (order), mother of King Evander (Hermes was the father) taught her son prophecy and letters. Authorities differ, claiming Demokratia was celebrated on August 25th (sunset of August 24th through sunset of August 25th), September 8th, or September 23rd.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

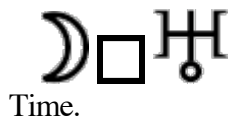
Moon enters Cancer:

 **Moon Enters Cancer:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 8:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

astrological information 2008



Time.

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 5:52 a.m. Eastern Standard



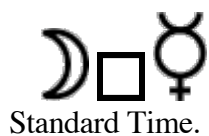
Time.

Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 7:50 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 9:56 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 12:03 p.m. Eastern



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 5:52 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Oghma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Sept.

8 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Zoroaster's birthday:

Khordad Sal: Zoroastran holy day. Birthday of Zoroaster (Khordad Sal) in 2007 according to the Zoroastrian Shenshai calendar.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 10:34 pm GMT.

August 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Jubilation:

Day of Jubilation: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of jubilation in the heart of Re (Ra). His Ennead is in festivity. All enemies are killed.


lunar information 2008


Fourth Quarter in Cancer:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

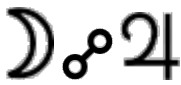
Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

 **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 1:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Square Mars:** The Moon is square Mars at 3:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 2:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Jupiter:** The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 5:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Paopi (Ptah)
 Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
 Day of Adar
 Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
 Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Sept.

7 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

August 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Procession of Bastet:

Processin of Bastet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the procession of Bastet, Goddess of Ankh-Towe, and the informing of Re (Ra) in Heliopolis about her paying tribute to the August Tree (which has the names of kings inscribed on its leaves).

Volturnalia:

Volturnalia: Roman holy day. **Festival to Vulcan**, as Roman God of the Tiber River.

Day to Consus:

Sacred Day to Consus: Roman holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 8:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 10:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

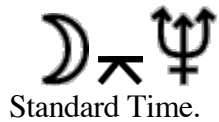
Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 8:11 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 10:12 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 5:10 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 8:13 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 8:22 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Mercury Square Pluto: Mercury is square Pluto at 9:37 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a

famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Oghma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Sept.

6 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then

Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

August 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Fixing of the Bow:

Fixing of the Bow: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of fixing the front piece of the prow on the sacred boat. Life and prosperity are before the august one.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 8:44 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 8:27 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury enters Libra:



Mercury Enters Libra: Planetary ingress. Mercury enters the sign Libra at 10:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Paopi (Ptah)

Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
Moon of the Wise
Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Sept.
5 days before the Kalends of September
Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

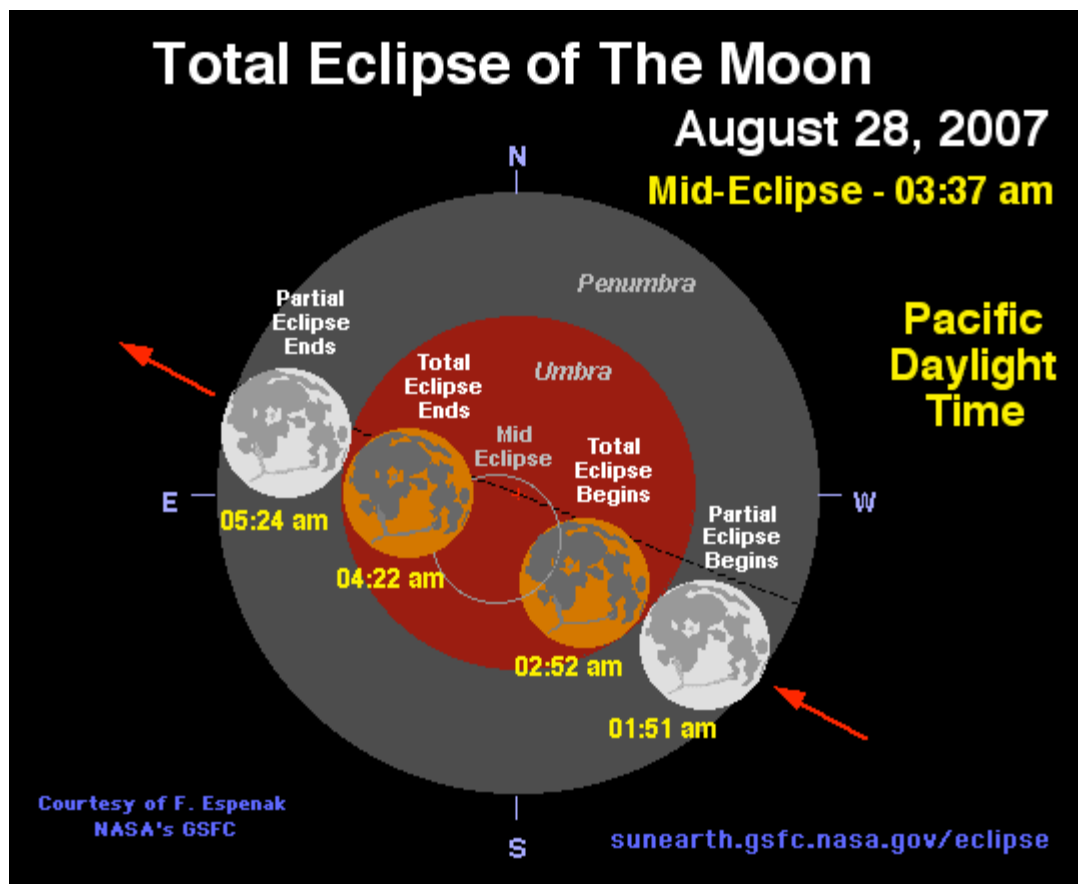
numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Total Lunar Eclipse:

Total Eclipse of the Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 3:37 AM Pacific Daylight Time in 2007. Initial stages start at 8:51 am GMT; total eclipse starts at 9:52 am GMT; mid-eclipse at 10:37 am GMT; total eclipse ends at 11:22 am GMT; eclipse event ends at 12:24 am GMT. Visible in the Americas, the Pacific, Australia, and Asia. At total eclipse, the moon may become orange or red, a **Blood Moon**.



Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:34 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 2:34 am GMT.

August 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Rebellion:

Rebellion: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day on which he who rebelled against his lord reared his head. His utterance has annihilated the speech of Seth, son of Nut (Nwt). The separation of his head is inflicted on him who conspired against his lord.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



astrological information 2008

♀♁♇ **Venus Square Pluto:** Venus is square Pluto at 5:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

☾♅♁ **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 11:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Neptune: The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 1:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 11:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogham
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Sept.
 4 days before the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

August 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Satisfying Hearts:

Say of Satisfying Hearts: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of satisfying the hearts of the great neteru with a feast, and of saluting their lord who overthrew the enemies, who exist no more.

Agou:

Agou: Voodoo/Voudun holy day.

Festival of Charisteria:

Festival of Charisteria: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 2:18 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Virgo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Virgo.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 3:58 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008

Venus enters Libra:



--> **Venus Enters Libra:** Planetary ingress. venus enters the sign Libra at 10:41 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunct Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 3:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon.**



Moon Conjunct Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 10:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon

Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Ogma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Sept.

3 days before the Kalends of September

Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 4:24 am GMT.

August 31

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Receiving the White Crown:

Receiving the White Crown: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the receiving of the white crown of the majesty of Heru-sa-Aset (Horus). His Ennead is in great festivity. Make offerings to your local divine and pacify the spirits.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.


lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Jupiter:** The Moon is trine Jupiter at 12:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Opposite Uranus:** The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 3:44 p.m.

Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 5:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Paopi (Ptah)
 Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
 Day of Goshorum
 Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
 Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Mercury
Archetype: Ogma
Symbol: rainbow fish
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Wise
 Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Harvest

Roman information

prid. Kal. Sept.
 (pridie) eve of the Kalends of September
 Month: Sextilis or Avgvstvs or Augustus

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of Sextilis is named for *sex* or *sext*, because it was originally the sixth month of the Roman solar year. In 8 BCE, the Roman Senate renamed the month Augustus (August), for then Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. August was sacred to Ceres, Roman Goddess of grain.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, Sextilis (the sixth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, Sextilis had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), Sextilis had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications (including expanding August to 31 days), resulting in the modern Western calendar. The Roman Senate changed the name of the month Sextilis to Augustus (August) in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

September

September is the ninth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: September

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Septem*, seven. The seventh month of the Roman calendar.

Flowers: morning glory and aster.

Birthstone: sapphire.

Goddesses: Menkhet, Het Heret [whom the Greeks called Hathor], Pomona, Mala, Ishtar, Yemaya.

Deities: Persephone Kore, Thor, and the Goddess in Her Mother aspect.

September 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Ra:

Going Forth of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Re (Ra) at night with his followers. If anyone sees them, he will die immediately.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'Mid-spring' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Labor Day:

Labor Day: American (U.S.) holiday. Honors the American and international labor movement.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Virgo:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 7:44 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 5:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Conjunction Venus: The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 12:23 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 4:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 11:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Coll (C)



Hazel Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Mercury

Archetype: Ogma

Symbol: rainbow fish

Folk Names:

Moon of the Wise

Crone Moon

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

Kal. Sept.

Kalends of September

Month: September

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the

Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 5:35 am GMT.

September 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Asar-Onnophris:

Feast of Asar-Onnophris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Asar-Onnophris (Osiris-Onnophris). The neteru who are in his retinue are in great festivity. The Ennead is pleased.

Opet Festival:

Opet Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Grape Vine Festival:

Grape Vine Festival: Greek holy day. The city of Athens held the Grape Vine Festival in honor of Ariadne and Dionysus. The island of Crete honored Ariadne as Goddess of the Moon and Dionysus as God of Grape and Wine (son of Semele, another Goddess of the Moon).

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**Mid-spring**’ feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ramadan:

Ramadan: Islamic holy month. The Muslim holy month of Ramadan begins today in 2008. The Muslim holy month of Ramadan begins today in 2008. Devout Muslims older than 12 years old refrain from eating and drinking during daylight hours (from sunrise to sunset). Some Muslims start fasting as young as eight years old. The daily fast is broken with a communal meal called the iftar. The purpose of the fasting is as a spiritual exercise of self-restraint intended to inspire compassion and generosity for those who are less fortunate. Devout Muslims are also expected to pray in mosques and give to the poor. pregnant women, the elderly, children under 12, and the ill or those who can't fast for medical reasons are exempt, but are expected to instead donate money to feed the hungry.


lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 6:59 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 10:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

 Vine Moon
 Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Sept.
 4 days before the Nones of September
 Month: September

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Saturn enters Virgo:



Saturn Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress.

September 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Creation:

Creation: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Great and Little Ennead come forth from the chaotic waters of Nun.

Akwambo:

Path Clearing Festival: Akan holy day (central region of Ghana). Also known as *Akwambo*. The Akan or Agona people honor and receive blessings from the deity of the sacred well. The entire community gathers at their ancestral shrines. The chief pours libation to the ancestral spirits, thanking them for protection during the previous year, and asking for more blessings, abundant rainfall, and a good harvest in the upcoming year. At streams or riversides, sacrifices are offered. Alligators and fish feast on mashed yams sprinkled on the waters.

The people smear their bodies with clay and parade through town sweeping the paths with twigs and tree branches, accompanied by drumming, dancing, and firing of muskets. After sweeping the principle routes, the people go to the durbar grounds and meet with the chief and the elders.

The youth keep a vigil through the night.

Lakon:

Maiden of the Four Directions: Hopi holy day. Also called *Lakon*. The Maidens of the Four Directions are honored in a women's healing ceremony.

The myth: The people search for the Corn Maidens. The Eagle, Falcon, and Raven cannot find them. Paiyatuma plays music to attract the Corn maidens from the Summer-land to the south. The Corn maidens come to the Place of the Middle. The Maiden-mother of the North brings yellow corn. The Maiden-mother of the West brings blue corn. The Maiden-mother of the South brings red corn. The Maiden-mother of the East brings white corn. The Corn Maidens bring black corn and seeds of all colors. Then the people see the Maidens no more. Shutsukiya whistles as the frost wind does when the corn is gathered. The chief wears a yellow cloud as yellow butterflies flutter before him and the yellow corn grows unflinchingly.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'Mid-spring' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Scorpio:


 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 4:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.


First Quarter in Scorpio:


First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Trine Neptune:** The Moon is trine Neptune at 1:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 1:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

 **Sun Conject Saturn:** The Sun is in conjunction with Saturn at 9:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Sept.
3 days before the Nones of September
Month: September

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 7:29 am GMT.

September 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Anpu Inspects:

Anpu Inspects: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Anpu (Anubis) inspects the funerary text while he performs a transformation into lizards in the sight of all men. Then he weeps. The male and female neteru place their hands on their heads.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008

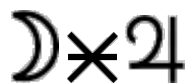


Sun Trine Jupiter: The Sun is trine Jupiter at 1:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 3:25 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 4:28 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 4:43 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

prid. Non. Sept.
(prdie) eve of the Nones of September
Month: September

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

September 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Nun:

Going Forth of Nun: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Nun to set up the *djed*-pillar in its place to compensate the neteru in its presence.

Ludi Romani:

First Day of Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 11:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 9:08 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 11:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

Non. Sept.
Nones of September
Month: September

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 11:07 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Libra:



Mercury Enters Libra: Planetary ingress.

September 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Reckoning:

Day of Reckoning: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day of reckoning in the presence of Re (Ra), overseen by Djehuti (Toth). It makes an example of the rebels, carrying them below.

Ludi Romani:


Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:

 **Moon Enters Sagittarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 3:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Sagittarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 9:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Paopi (Ptah)
 Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
 Day of Warharan
 Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

 Vine Moon
 Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Sept.
8 days before the Ides of September
Month: September

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

September 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Neith:

Going Forth of Neith: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of the Upper Egyptian Goddess, Neith, in the presence of His Majesty Atum-Re —Horakhty— may he live and be prosperous. It is the Goddess' eyes which guide Toth in appeasing and praising her.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Sagittarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Sagittarius.

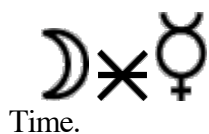
Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius at 10:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008



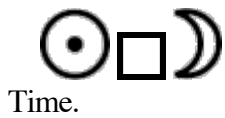
Moon Sextile Mercury: The Moon is sextile Mercury at 2:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 3:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



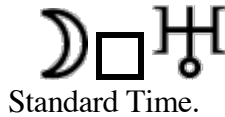
Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 4:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 10:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mars Square Jupiter: Mars is square Jupiter at 5:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at TIME p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Sept.
 7 days before the Ides of September
 Month: September

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 4:59 pm GMT.

September 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Cutting of Tongue:

Day of Cutting of Tongue: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of cutting of the tongue of Sobek, son of Neith.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

Demokratia:

Demokratia: Greek holy day. Festival celebrating democracy and justice under rule of the law. Honored Zeus Agoraios (Zeus of the low place), Athena Agoraias (Athena of the low place), and Themis. Images of Zeus and Athena of the low place were paraded in the agora, the lower city below the Acropolis (high place). Themis (order), mother of King Evander (Hermes was the father) taught her son prophecy and letters. Authorities differ, claiming Demokratia was celebrated on August 25th (sunset of August 24th through sunset of August 25th), September 8th, or September 23rd.

Lady of Meritxell:

Our Lady of Meritxell Day: Andorran (Andorra) holiday.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Sagittarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 12:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Capricorn:

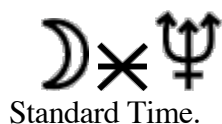


Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 3:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 12:02 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Mercury Square Jupiter: Mercury is square Jupiter at 1:09 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Conjunction Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 12:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Mercury Conjunction Mars: Mercury is in conjunction with Mars at 1:44 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Jupiter Trine Saturn: Jupiter is trine Saturn at 7:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Pluto Goes Direct:



Pluto Goes Direct: Pluto goes direct at 28 degrees 30 minutes in the sign Sagittarius at 11:14 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Pluto was retrograde since April 2, 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)

Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Sept.

6 days before the Ides of September

Month: September

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

September 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Asclepigenia:

Festival of Asclepigenia: Roman holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Venus Square Jupiter: Venus is square Jupiter at 4:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Jupiter: The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 4:54 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 4:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 5:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 7:38 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 8:40 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Sept.
 5 days before the Ides of September
 Month: September

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

September 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Executioners:

Going Forth of Executioners: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of the executioners from Sais in the Delta to look for the children of the rebellion.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 3:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 9:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Sept.
4 days before the Ides of September
Month: September

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 1:09 am GMT.

September 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Finding:

Day of Finding: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the finding of the children of the rebellion wrapped in a burial mat.

Ethiopian New Year's Day

Ethiopian New Year's Day: Rastafari Hola day. The start of the New Year in Ethiopia is an important religious day because Rastafarians view Ethiopia as their spiritual homeland. The history and importance of Ethiopia is remembered through Biblical passages and prayers.

Includes a Nyahbinghi meeting. A Nyahbinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* "The term 'Nyahbinghi' comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

"The Nyahbinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement's convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ..."

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 3:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008



Venus Conject Mars: Venus is in conjunction with Mars at 10:06 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Sept.
 3 days before the Ides of September
 Month: September

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:44 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

September 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Windows of Busiris:

Windows of Busiris: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the opening and sealing of the windows of the palace of Busiris.

Boedromion Noumenia:

Boedromion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Boedromion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of ‘bringing in the harvest’**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.


lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 4:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

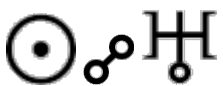
 **Moon Trine Mars:** The Moon is trine Mars at 9:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Venus:** The Moon is trine Venus at 9:47 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Trine Mercury:** The Moon is trine Mercury at 11:46 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Quincunx Moon:** The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 6:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 9:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Opposite Uranus:** The Sun is in opposition with Uranus at 10:21 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

prid. Id. Sept.
 (prdie) eve of the Ides of September
 Month: September

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 11:30 am GMT.

September 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Lectisternia:

Festival of Lectisternia: Roman holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not do any labor till the sun sets.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastran holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from September 12 to September 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Paitishahem is celebrated from January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 12:04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 9:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

aId. Sept.

the Ides of September

Month: September

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the

seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

September 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Lights:

Feast of Lights: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. A religious ceremony involving offerings of light burned all night long in front of image of the neteru (deities). Families also burned lights all night in front of the tombs of their ancestors.

The Greek writer Libanius boasted of the famous street lights of Antioch, claiming “These far surpass the Egyptian Feast of Lights and night here differs from day only by the kind of illumination.” Antioch was also famous for all night entertainment of song and dance dedicated to Aphrodite.

Feast of Athena:

Feast of Athena: Greek holy day.

Feast of the Holy Cross:

Feast of the Holy Cross: Roman holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of ‘bringing in the harvest’**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008


Second Quarter in Pisces:

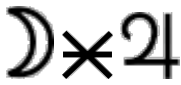
Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.


Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.


astrological information 2008


 **Sun Quincunx Neptune:** The Sun is quincunx Neptune at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Jupiter:** The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 10:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Conject Saturn:** The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 12:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mars:** The Moon is quincunx Mars at 7:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Mercury Conject Venus:** Mercury is in conjunction with Venus at 9:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Mercury:** The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 10:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 10:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)

Day of Zam

Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Oct.
 18 days before the Kalends of October
 Month: September

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 11:36 pm GMT.

September 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Aphrodite and Hermes:

Feasts of Aphrodite and Hermes: Greek holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008.

Third Quarter in Pisces:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 5:39 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

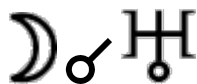
Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Conjunct Uranus: The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 1:09 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunct Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.**



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 3:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)

Day of Mahraspand Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

 Vine Moon
 Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Oct.
 17 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

September 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

House of Ra:

House of Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The land is in festivity on this day. House of Re (Ra).

House of Asar:

House of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The land is in festivity on this day. House of Asar (Osiris).

House of Heru:

House of Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The land is in festivity on this day. House of Heru-sa-Aset (Horus the Younger).

Festival of Vinalia:

Festival of Vinalia: Roman holy day.

Festival of Genesia:

Festival of Genesia: Greek holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Paitishahem:

Paitishahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **Feast of 'bringing in the harvest'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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January 12 to January 16 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

astrological information 2008

♀ ♂ ♃
Standard Time.

Venus Quincunx Uranus: Venus is quincunx Uranus at 5:13 a.m. Eastern

☾ ☐ ♃
Time.

Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 3:29 p.m. Eastern Standard

☾ ♂ ♄
Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 4:59 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Paopi (Ptah)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Shahrewar (sixth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional

child may be born (to you).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 15

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Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Oct.

16 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

September 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Heaven:

Feast of Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of the members of heaven, honoring Het-Heret (Hathor), mistress of all the female neteru (Goddesses).

Feast of Artemis:

Feast of Artemis: Greek holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

National Hero Day:

National Hero Day: Angolan (Angola) holiday.

lunar information 2008


Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:26 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Taurus:

 **Moon Enters Taurus:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 8:56 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

astrological information 2008



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 1:46 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



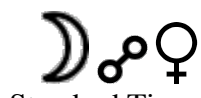
Mercury Quincunx Uranus: Mercury is quincunx Uranus at 4:02 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mercury: The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 4:55 p.m.

Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Venus: The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 7:11 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 7:26 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Venus Trine Neptune: Venus is trine Neptune at 9:58 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 12:45 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 6:26 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Hator-abet

Day 1

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Oct.
 15 days before the Kalends of October
 Month: September

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 12:20 pm GMT.

September 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Return of Wedjoyet:

Return of Wedjoyet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the return of Wedjoyet from Dep.

Het-Hert and Athor:

Het-Hert and Athor: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Ludi Romani:

Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 6:19 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 8:07 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Hator-abet
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Oct.
14 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

September 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Fast of Thoth:

Fast of Thoth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day long fast to honor Djehuti or Thoth, the ancient Egyptian god of wisdom and magick. Celebrated in the Alexandrian calendar.

Ludi Romani:

Last Day of Ludi Romani: Roman holy day. Ludi Romani starts September 5 and lasts until September 19.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Gemini:

 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 11:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

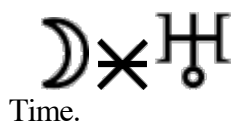
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008

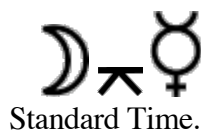


Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 6:45 a.m. Eastern Standard

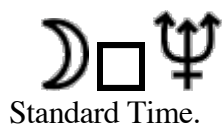
Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 7:14 a.m. Eastern Standard

Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 9:23 a.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 9:49 a.m. Eastern

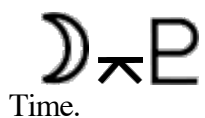
Time.

Moon Quincunx Venus: The Moon is quincunx Venus at 2:21 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Mars Quincunx Uranus: Mars is quincunx Uranus at 4:26 p.m. Eastern Standard

Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 6:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Time.

Moon Quincunx Pluto: The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 8:49 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Mercury Trine Neptune: Mercury is trine Neptune at 11:21 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

Vine Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Oct.

13 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology


Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 11:51 pm GMT.

September 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Trembling Earth:

Day of the Trembling Earth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day of the trembling of the earth under Nun.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Jupiter: The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 8:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Saturn: The Moon is square Saturn at 10:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Pluto: The Sun is square Pluto at 11:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 4

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Oct.
12 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

September 21

fixed holy days

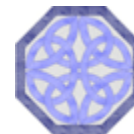
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Blaming:

Day of the Blaming: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the blaming by his majesty of this neteru. Do not keep a fire burning in the home on this day.

Alban Eiler:

Alban Eiler: Celtic holy day. The celebration of the Equinox, which in 2007 falls on September 23 and falls on September 22nd in 2008 and 2009.



Mabon:

Mabon: Wiccan holy day. One of eight Wiccan Sabbats. Many Wiccans and Neo-pagans celebrate Mabon on September 21st, although traditionally it is celebrated on the autumn equinox (usually September 23rd in the northern hemisphere, sometimes on September 22nd). Also called **Harvest Home**, **Feast of the Ingathering**, **Thanksgiving**, or **Autumn Equinox**.



The name of this holy day may possibly come from the Welsh *Mabon ap Modron*, the divine son of the divine mother. He is the same as the British god *Maponos*. Roman soldiers garrisoned at Hadrian's Wall worshipped *Apollo Maponos*. The Anglo-Saxons called September the "Haleg-monath" (or "holy month"). Neo-Druidicals call this day **Alban Elfed**, a term created by Iolo Morganwg.

Wiccans and Neo-pagans hold a feast and/or ritual of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth and share their harvest to obtain the blessings of the deities (gods and Goddesses) through the winter months.

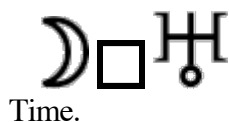
Mabon is the middle of three harvest festivals, the Wiccan Sabbats of Lammas (early harvest), Mabon (middle harvest), and Samhain (late harvest).

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 9:28 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 11:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 12:08 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 1:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 9:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mars Trine Neptune: Mars is trine Neptune at 10:57 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Pluto: The Moon is in opposition with Pluto at 11:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Oct.

11 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar,

September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

September 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Encouragement:

Day of the Encouragement: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the encouragement of the neteru of the two lands.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Fall Equinox:

Autumn Equinox: Fall Equinox occurs at 11:44:16 a.m. Eastern Standard Time or 15:44:16 UCT in 2008.

Mabon:

Mabon: Wiccan holy day. One of eight Wiccan Sabbats. Many Wiccans and Neo-pagans celebrate Mabon on September 21st, although traditionally it is celebrated on the autumn equinox (usually September 23rd in the northern hemisphere; sometimes on September 22nd, such as in 2008 and 2009). Also called **Harvest Home**, **Feast of the Ingathering**, **Thanksgiving**, or **Autumn Equinox**.



The name of this holy day may possibly come from the Welsh *Mabon ap Modron*, the divine son of the divine mother. He is the same as the British god *Maponos*. Roman soldiers garrisoned at Hadrian's Wall worshipped *Apollo Maponos*. The Anglo-Saxons called September the "Haleg-monath" (or "holy month"). Neo-Druidicals call this day **Alban Elfed**, a term created by Iolo Morganwg.

Wiccans and Neo-pagans hold a feast and/or ritual of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth and share their harvest to obtain the blessings of the deities (gods and Goddesses) through the winter months.

Mabon is the middle of three harvest festivals, the Wiccan Sabbats of Lammass (early harvest), Mabon (middle harvest), and Samhain (late harvest).

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

Moon Enters Fourth Quarter:

Fourth Quarter: The moon enters the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini at 1:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Gemini:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Gemini.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 1:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Sun Square Moon: The Sun is square the Moon at 1:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Fourth Quarter.** Moon Void of Course (V/C).

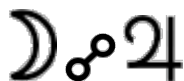
Sun enters Libra:



Sun Enters Libra: Planetary ingress. The Sun enters the sign Libra at 11:44 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Fall Equinox.**



Venus Sextile Pluto: Venus is sextile Pluto at 6:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Jupiter: The Moon is in opposition with Jupiter at 11:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Hator-abet
 Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
 Day of Hordad
 Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)

 Vine Moon
 Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Oct.

10 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 8:17 am GMT.

September 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mabon:



Mabon: Wiccan holy day. One of eight Wiccan Sabbats. Many Wiccans and Neo-pagans celebrate Mabon on September 21st, although traditionally it is celebrated on the autumn equinox (usually September 23rd in the northern hemisphere, sometimes on September 22nd). Also called **Harvest Home**, **Feast of the Ingathering**, **Thanksgiving**, or **Autumn Equinox**.

The name of this holy day may possibly come from the Welsh *Mabon ap Modron*, the divine son of the divine mother. He is the same as the British god *Maponos*. Roman soldiers garrisoned at Hadrian's Wall worshipped *Apollo Maponos*. The Anglo-Saxons called September the "Haleg-monath" (or "holy month"). Neo-Druidicals call this day **Alban Elfed**, a term created by Iolo Morganwg.

Wiccans and Neo-pagans hold a feast and/or ritual of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth and share their harvest to obtain the blessings of the deities (gods and Goddesses) through the winter months.

Mabon is the middle of three harvest festivals, the Wiccan Sabbats of Lammas (early harvest), Mabon (middle harvest), and Samhain (late harvest).

Demokratia:

Demokratia: Greek holy day. Festival celebrating democracy and justice under rule of the law. Honored Zeus Agoraios (Zeus of the low place), Athena Agoraias (Athena of the low place), and Themis. Images of Zeus and Athena of the low place were paraded in the agora, the lower city below the Acropolis (high place). Themis (order), mother of King Evander (Hermes was the father) taught her son prophecy and letters. Authorities differ, claiming Demokratia was celebrated on August 25th (sunset of August 24th through sunset of August 25th), September 8th, or September 23rd.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:



Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.




Void of Course:




Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 5:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.




astrological information 2008




   **Moon Sextile Saturn:** The Moon is sextile Saturn at 2:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Mercury Conjunct Mars:** Mercury is in conjunction with Mars at 6:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



   **Moon Trine Uranus:** The Moon is trine Uranus at 12:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Quincunx Neptune:** The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 3:12 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Mercury:** The Moon is square Mercury at 4:50 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Mars:** The Moon is square Mars at 5:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Venus enters Scorpio:

 -->  **Venus Enters Scorpio:** Planetary ingress. Venus enters the sign Scorpio at 10:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Amurdad

Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous

Planet: Venus

Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere

Symbol: swan

Folk Names:

Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Oct.

9 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

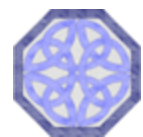
These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Fall Equinox:

Autumn Equinox: Astronomical day. The Autumn Equinox is at 09:51 UTC in 2007.

Night of the White Poplar:

Autumnal Equinox: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the White Poplar** or **Alban Elfed**, associated with the Ogham letter Eadha (E) and the white poplar tree, is the night of the Fall Equinox (today in 2007).



astrological information 2007

Libra:



Beginning of Libra: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Libra. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Libra.

September 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Aset:

Going Forth of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Aset (Isis) goes forth, her heart is pleased on this day because the heritage is granted to her son.



Greater Eleusinian Mysteries:


Greater Eleusinian Mysteries: Greek holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Cancer:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Cancer.


Moon enters Leo:

 **Moon Enters Leo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 5:13 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.


Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008

 **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 2:43 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mercury Goes Retrograde:

 **Mercury Goes Retrograde:** Mercury goes retrograde in the sign Libra at 3:17 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Mercury is retrograde until October 15.



Time.

Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 5:50 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

Sun Sextile Moon: The Sun is sextile the Moon at 8:23 a.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during

antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Oct.
 8 days before the Kalends of October
 Month: September

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 12:54 pm GMT.

September 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Blaming:

Day of Blaming: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the blaming of the great ones.

Roi Wangol:

Roi Wangol, Mousindi: Voodoo holy day.



lunar information 2008



Fourth Quarter in Leo:


Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

astrological information 2008

  **Moon Quincunx Jupiter:** The Moon is quincunx Jupiter at 3:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Quincunx Uranus:** The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 4:28 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Opposite Neptune:** The Moon is in opposition with Neptune at 7:24 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

  **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 8:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Oct.

7 days before the Kalends of October

Month: September

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

September 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Great Rejoicing:

Day of Great Rejoicing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of great rejoicing in heaven. The crew of Re (Ra) are in peace. His Ennead is cheerful. Those in the fields are working.

Festival of Amen Ra Atem:

Festival of Amen Ra Atem: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Leo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Leo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Virgo:

 **Moon Enters Virgo:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 9:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Virgo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Virgo.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 12:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 7:20 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.
Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Sextile Venus: The Moon is sextile Venus at 3:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon

Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
 Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Oct.
 6 days before the Kalends of October
 Month: September

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 2:45 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 2:22 pm GMT.

September 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

lunar information 2008

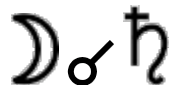
Fourth Quarter in Virgo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Virgo.

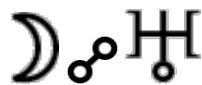
astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 9:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conject Saturn: The Moon is in conjunction with Saturn at 12:29 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Uranus: The Moon is in opposition with Uranus at 9:58 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Oct.
5 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in

modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Scorpio:



Mercury Enters Scorpio: Planetary ingress.

September 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Purification:

Day of Purification: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the purification of the hearts of the neteru, wherever they are. The Udjat eye is again in the head of Re (Ra).

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Virgo:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Virgo.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Libra:

 **Moon Enters Libra:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 4:05 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Fourth Quarter in Libra:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Libra.

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Neptune: The Moon is quincunx Neptune at 1:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Trine Neptune: Mercury is trine Neptune at 8:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 1:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Oct.
4 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 2:16 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Cancer:



Mars Enters Cancer: Planetary ingress.

September 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Asar Sails to Abydos:

Day Asar Sails to Abydos: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Asar (Osiris) is sailing upstream in Abydos, to his great town. He is transformed into a little old person. He gives the fare to Anty and says, "Ferry me over to the west...".

Maitresse Délai:

Maitresse Délai: Voodoo holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. 'Mid-spring' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Fourth Quarter in Libra:

Fourth (Last) Quarter: The moon is in the fourth (4th) quarter (waning crescent) in Libra.

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 4:12 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Sun Conject Moon: The Sun is in conjunction with the Moon at 4:12 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **New Moon.**



Moon Square Jupiter: The Moon is square Jupiter at 4:43 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Muin (M)



Vine Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Androgynous
Planet: Venus
Archetype: Branwen or Guinevere
Symbol: swan
Folk Names:
Moon of Celebration

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Oct.
3 days before the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

September 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Hearts are Sad:

Day Hearts are Sad: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day when the hearts of the neteru are sad because of what Seth the enemy of Anty has done.

Meditrinalia:

Meditrinalia: Roman holy day. The **Festival of Meditrina**. Meditrina was the old Roman Goddess of wine, health, and healing. The Festival was timed with the first harvest of new wine and was the first time the new wine (mustum) of the year was tasted. During the feast, celebrants pour an offering of old wine and new wine. While drinking from each offering, the individual says “novum vetus vinum bibo, novo veteri vino morbo medeor.” (“Wine new and old I drink, of illness new and old I’m cured.”). Authorities differ on whether this was celebrated on September 30th, October 3rd, or October 11th (possibly different times in different regions, based on local growing seasons). The October 11 date is part of the festivals of Jupiter.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Rosh Hashanah:



Rosh Hashanah: Jewish holy day. The Jewish New year for the Hebrew year 5769 occurs on this day in 2008. In Jewish tradition Rosh Hashanah is a day for introspection, repentance, and reflection on the previous year. Jews also make plans for the coming year. “L’Shanah Tovah!” is hebrew meaning “for a good year”.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**Mid-spring**’ feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Void of Course:

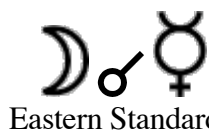
Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

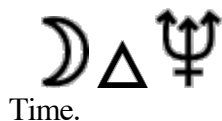
astrological information 2008



Moon Quincunx Uranus: The Moon is quincunx Uranus at 5:23 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Mercury: The Moon is in conjunction with Mercury at 6:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Neptune: The Moon is trine Neptune at 8:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunction Mars: The Moon is in conjunction with Mars at 8:20 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Pluto: The Moon is sextile Pluto at 9:47 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 14

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Persephone

Archetype: Arianrhod

Symbol: butterfly

Folk Names:

Moon of Bouyancy

Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Shedding

Roman information

prid. Kal. Oct.
(prdie) eve of the Kalends of October
Month: September

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of September is named for *septem*, because it was originally the seventh month of the Roman solar year. September was sacred to Vulcan (Vulcan), Roman God of fire.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, September (the seventh month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, September had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), September had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 2:33 pm GMT.

October

October is the tenth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: October

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Octo*, eight. The eighth Roman month.

Flowers: calendula and cosmos.

Birthstone: opal and tourmaline.

Goddesses: Het Heret [Hathor], Menkhet, Demeter, Cerers, the Horae, Changing Woman.

October 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Inspecting:

Day of Inspecting: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the inspecting of Ra-nebt-dedet (neteru of sexual fertility) in the temple.

Day to Fides:

Sacred Day to Fides: Roman holy day. Worship of Fides, the Roman Goddess of faithfulness.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Libra:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Libra.

Moon enters Scorpio:

 **Moon Enters Scorpio:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 12:26 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

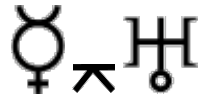
First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Standard Time.

Mercury Quincunx Uranus: Mercury is quincunx Uranus at 1:26 a.m. Eastern



Standard Time.

Moon Conject Venus: The Moon is in conjunction with Venus at 6:54 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

Kal. Oct.
Kalends of October
Month: October

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

October 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Appearance of the Ogdoad:

Appearance of the Ogdoad: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the appearance of the great eight neteru (the Ogdoad) in Ashmuneim. It is a happy day of infinity and eternity.

Name Day:

Name Day of Mihr: Zoroastran holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Mihr), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Mihr. Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-spring' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from April 30 to May 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from September 29 to October 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyozarem is celebrated from August 30 to September 3 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Ramadan ends:

End of Ramadan: Islamic holy month. The Muslim holy month of Ramadan ends today in 2008.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

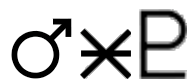
Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 6:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

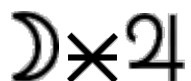
Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Mars Sextile Pluto: Mars is sextile Pluto at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 2:29 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Sextile Saturn: The Moon is sextile Saturn at 6:22 a.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Trine Uranus: The Moon is trine Uranus at 3:11 p.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time.

Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 6:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VI Non. Oct.
6 days before the Nones of October
Month: October

The **a.d. VI Non.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 4:56 pm GMT.

October 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Landing:

Day of the Landing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the landing of the great ones, the upper and lower ones, at Abydos. Aset (Isis) and Nebt-Het (Nephthys) weep and wail loudly over the death of Asar (Osiris).



Feast of Dionysus:

Feast of Dionysus: Roman holy day. Based on the Greek Dionysius, leading to the Fasting of Demeter in the middle of the Greek month Thesmophoria in the Athenian Calendar. The Romans celebrated the Fasting of Demeter on October 4. Celebration of the grape harvest.

Meditrinalia:

Meditrinalia: Roman holy day. The **Festival of Meditrina**. Celebrated by drinking wine from the new harvest. Meditrina was the old Roman Goddess of wine, health, and healing. The Festival was timed with the first harvest of new wine and was the first time the new wine (*mustum*) of the year was tasted. During the feast, celebrants pour an offering of old wine and new wine. While drinking from each offering, the individual says “novum vetus vinum bibo, novo veteri vino morbo medeor.” (“Wine new and old I drink, of illness new and old I’m cured.”). Authorities differ on whether this was celebrated on September 30th, October 3rd, or October 11th (possibly different imes in different regions, based on local growing seasons).

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyozarem:

Maidyozarem: Zoroastran holy day. ‘**Mid-spring**’ feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Scorpio:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Scorpio.

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 11:14 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Sagittarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Sagittarius.

astrological information 2008

No Aspects: There are no aspects on October 3, 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. V Non. Oct.
5 days before the Nones of October
Month: October

The **a.d. V Non.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Last Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 10:06 Universal Time (UT) on this day in 2007.

October 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Strife:

Day of Strife: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of strife for the children of Geb.

Jejunium Cereris:

Jejunium Cereris: Roman holy day. Also called **Ieiunium Cereis** or Fast of Ceres. A day of fasting. First celebrated in spring of 191 B.C.E. Originally celebrated only every four years.



lunar information 2008




First Quarter in Sagittarius:




First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Sagittarius.




astrological information 2008

Mars enters Scorpio:

 -->  **Mars Enters Scorpio:** Planetary ingress. Mars enters the sign Scorpio at 12:34 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Sun Sextile Moon:** The Sun is sextile the Moon at 10:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Square Saturn:** The Moon is square Saturn at 6:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

   **Moon Sextile Mercury:** The Moon is sextile Mercury at 7:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly

Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Oct.
4 days before the Nones of October
Month: October

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

this day in history

Sputnik:

Sputnik launched on October 4, 1957.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 10:26 pm GMT.

October 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of the Children of the Storm:

Day of the Children of the Storm: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the children of the storm. Very dangerous. Do not go on the water this day. Source of the title of Elizabeth Peters' fiction book "Children of the Storm".

Festival of Mania:

Festival of Mania: Roman holy day. Second day of Mania. The Mundus is opened. The passage to the underworld is opened.

Mundus Opened:

Mundus Patet: Roman holy day. The mundus of Rome was opened on three days of the year, August 24, October 5, and November 8. Normally the mundus, an underground vault on the Palatine, was kept closed by a stone called the lapis manalis. The seed-corn (*semen* in Latin), necessary for another year's crop, was kept safe in the mundus.

lunar information 2008


First Quarter in Sagittarius:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Sagittarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 9:08 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

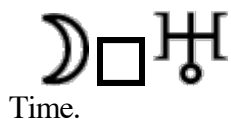
Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 11:48 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

First Quarter in Capricorn:

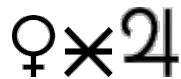
First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008

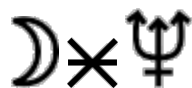


Time.

Moon Square Uranus: The Moon is square Uranus at 3:09 a.m. Eastern Standard



Venus Sextile Jupiter: Venus is sextile Jupiter at 4:22 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Time.

Moon Sextile Neptune: The Moon is sextile Neptune at 6:56 a.m. Eastern Standard



Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Moon Conjunction Pluto: The Moon is in conjunction with Pluto at 9:08 p.m. Eastern

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Oct.
3 days before the Nones of October
Month: October

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

October 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Bastet:

Going Forth of Bastet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of Bastet, mistress of Ankh-towe in front of Re (Ra), she being angry.

Day of bad Omens:

Day of Bad Omens: Roman holy day. Day of bad omens is the anniversary of the battle of Arausio (105 BCE).

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Capricorn:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Capricorn.

astrological information 2008



Moon Sextile Mars: The Moon is sextile Mars at 2:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Square Jupiter: The Sun is square Jupiter at 12:52 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Conjunct Mercury: The Sun is in conjunction with Mercury at 4:53 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Mercury Square Jupiter: Mercury is square Jupiter at 7:46 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Hator-abet
 Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
 Day of Warharan
 Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
 Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:

Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

prid. Non. Oct.
(pridie) eve of the Nones of October
Month: October

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

October 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Shu:

Feast of Shu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the feast of Shu, son of Re (Ra).

Day to Victoria:

Sacred Day to Victoria: Roman holy day. Sacred to the Roman Goddess of victory. Related to the Greek worship of Pallas Athena, who represented success and triumph to the Athenians.

lunar information 2008

First Quarter in Capricorn:

First Quarter: The moon is in the first (1st) quarter (waxing crescent) in Capricorn.

Moon Enters Second Quarter:

Second Quarter: The moon enters the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn at 5:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

astrological information 2008




Venus Sextile Saturn: Venus is sextile Saturn at 1:42 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.





Time.


Moon Square Mercury: The Moon is square Mercury at 3:04 a.m. Eastern Standard

 **Moon Conjunct Jupiter:** The Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter at 3:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Square Moon:** The Sun is square the Moon at 5:04 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Second Quarter.**

 **Moon Trine Saturn:** The Moon is trine Saturn at 8:11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Venus:** The Moon is sextile Venus at 8:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Uranus:** The Moon is sextile Uranus at 3:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

Non. Oct.
the Nones of October
Month: October

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 7:02 am GMT.

October 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Raising of Ma'at:

Raising of Ma'at: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the raising of the statue of Ma'at in order to see Re (Ra) when she is summoned by the neteru to his presence. A uraeus is placed in her hand and another below her, being fixed at the front of the *meseftet*-boat.

Festival to Gaia:

Festival to Gaia: Greek holy day.

Day of Erik the Red:


Day of Erik the Red: Norse (Asatru) holy day. Day of remembrance of Erik the Red, a follower of Thor, first Viking to land at Greenland (there were already native Americans there). His son, Leif Erikson, founded Vinland. Members of Asatru drink a beer in honor of Erik the Red.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Capricorn:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Capricorn.

Moon enters Aquarius:

 **Moon Enters Aquarius:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 12:03 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Mars: The Moon is square Mars at 6:22 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 9

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Oct.
 8 days before the Ides of October
 Month: October

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Virgo:



Venus Enters Virgo: Planetary ingress.

October 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Ra Judges:

Day Ra Judges: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day Re (Ra) judges.

Day of Felicitas:

Day of Felicitas: Roman holy day. Honors Felicitas, the Roman Goddess of good fortune, good luck, and joy. This is a day to celebrate the good fortune in your life.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Yom Kippur:

Yom Kippur: Jewish holy day. Occurs on this day in 2008.



lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 9:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Saturn: The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 7:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Trine Moon: The Sun is trine the Moon at 9:17 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahrspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahrspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 10

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Oct.
 7 days before the Ides of October
 Month: October

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Guru Ram Das:

Birthday of Guru Ram Das: Sikh holy day. The birthday of Guru Ram Das (1534-1581). He was

the fourth of the ten Sikh Gurus. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 5:57 pm GMT.

October 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Aset:

Going Forth of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of going forth of Aset (Isis), and her heart is happy. Nebt-Het (Nephthys) is in jubilation. They see Asar (Osiris). He has given his throne to his son, Heru-sa-Aset (Horus the Younger), in front of Re (Ra).



Feast of Hekate:

Feast of Hekate: Greek holy day.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aquarius:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aquarius.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 7:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Pisces:

 **Moon Enters Pisces:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 9:31 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

astrological information 2008




Venus Trine Uranus: Venus is trine Uranus at 1:48 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Square Venus: The Moon is square Venus at 2:08 a.m. Eastern Standard

Time.

 **Moon Conject Neptune:** The Moon is in conjunction with Neptune at 5:50 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Pluto:** The Moon is sextile Pluto at 7:13 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)

Ivy Moon

Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Oct.
 6 days before the Ides of October
 Month: October

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

October 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Pyanepsion Noumenia:

Pyanepsion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Pyanepsion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

Meditrinalia:

Festival of Vinalia: Roman holy day. Also called **Meditrinalia** or less commonly Medendo. Celebrated by drinking wine from the new harvest. The holy day survived from the early Roman religion, but its meaning was lost. It was associated with Jupiter and was an important agricultural holy day in early Rome. In the 2nd century the Romans created the Goddess Meditrina, Goddess of health, longevity, and wine. The Festival was timed with the first harvest of new wine and was the first time the new wine (*mustum*) of the year was tasted. During the feast, celebrants pour an offering of old wine and new wine. While drinking from each offering, the individual says “novum vetus vinum bibo, novo veteri vino morbo medeor.” (“Wine new and old I drink, of illness new and old I’m cured.”). Authorities differ on whether this was celebrated on September 30th, October 3rd, or October 11th (possibly different times in different regions, based on local growing seasons). The October 11 date is part of the festivals of Jupiter.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Mars: The Moon is trine Mars at 6:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



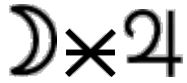
Standard Time.

Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 2:09 p.m. Eastern



Time.

Venus Square Neptune: Venus is square Neptune at 4:20 p.m. Eastern Standard



Time.

Moon Sextile Jupiter: The Moon is sextile Jupiter at 11:35 p.m. Eastern Standard

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)

Ivy Moon
Day 12

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Oct.
 5 days before the Ides of October
 Month: October

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

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numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 12:00 AM GMT (or 5:01 UT) in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

October 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Establishing Djed:

Day of Establishing Djed: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of establishing of the *djed* pillar of Atum in heaven and on the land of Heliopolis at the moment of uproar. The two lords are reconciled, causing the land to be in peace. All Kemet (Egypt) is given to Heru-sa-Aset (Horus), all of the desert to Seth. Djehuti (Toth) goes forth in judge before Re (Ra).

Day to Fortuna Redux:

Sacred Day to Fortuna Redux: Roman holy day. Honors the Roman Goddess of successful journeys and safe returns.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**bringing home the herds**’, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

Fishing: The Moon makes this day excellent for fishing.

astrological information 2008



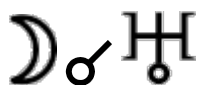
Moon Opposite Saturn: The Moon is in opposition with Saturn at 3:35 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Uranus: The Sun is quincunx Uranus at 8:51 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Conjunct Uranus: The Moon is in conjunction with Uranus at 8:54 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Venus: The Moon is trine Venus at 2:26 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 13

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Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Oct.
4 days before the Ides of October
Month: October

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

birthdays

Aleister Crowley: Aleister Crowley was born on October 12, 1875, in Leamington, Warwickshire, England, between 11 pm and midnight.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 6:13 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mercury Retrograde:



Mercury Retrograde: Mercury goes retrograde at 09 degrees Scorpio 04 minutes. Mercury is retrograde until going direct on November 1, 2007.

October 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Judging Seth and Heru:

Day of Judging Set and Heru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the judging of Seth and Heru-sa-Aset (Horus), stopping the fighting. The rowers are hunted down and an end is put to the uproar. The two lords are satisfied, causing the doors to open.

Feast of the Charities:

Feast of the Charities: Greek holy day.

Festival of Fontinalia:

Festival of Fontinalia: Roman holy day. A festival for fountains, holy wells, and springs.

holy days 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Columbus Day:

Columbus Day: American (U.S.) holiday. Celebrates Christopher Columbus, a lost Italian sailor working for the Queen of Spain, who claimed to have discovered the Americas, completely ignoring the fact that there were already civilized peoples living in the Americas.

lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Pisces:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Pisces.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 1:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 3:07 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Second Quarter in Aries:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aries.

astrological information 2008



Moon Square Pluto: The Moon is square Pluto at 1:02 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 2:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mercury: The Moon is in opposition with Mercury at 4:41 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Hator-abet

Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Oct.

3 days before the Ides of October
Month: October

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘**bringing home the herds**’, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Winter Nights:

Winter Nights: Norse (Asatru) holy day. First day of Winter in the Old Calendar. Winter Nights (also called **Vetrablot**) was sacred to Freya and the Ancestors. Held on the first Saturday on or after October 11 (October 13 in 2007). The bounty of the annual harvest was celebrated by honoring Freya and the fertility and protective spirits (called *Disir*). Freya was the leader of the Disir, who were the female ancestors of the Norse people. Freya was glorified by pouring a glass or mug of ale, milk, or

mead into the soil as an offering to the Disir and the Earth.

October 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Jubilation:

Day of Jubilation: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day the neteru are in jubilation when the decree is written for Heru-sa-Aset (Horus), son of Asar (Osiris). The land is in festivity and the neteru are pleased.

Feast of Aphrodite:

Feast of Aphrodite: Greek holy day.

Winter Nights Feast:

Winter Nights Feast: Norse holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'bringing home the herds', one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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Sukkot begins:

Sukkot begins: Jewish holy day. Also called **Succoth**, **Sukkos**, **Feast of Booths**, or **Feast of Tabernacles**. An Autumn pilgrimage festival that begins on the Jewish 15th of Tishri, lasts for seven days, and ends on the 22nd day of Tishrei (21st in Israel). One of three major pilgrim festivals (Shalosh Regaim) of Judaism. Historically the Jews travelled to the Temple in Jerusalem.

In 2008, sunset of October 13 to sunset of October 20/21. In 2009, sunset October 2 to sunset October 9/10.



lunar information 2008

Second Quarter in Aries:

Second Quarter: The moon is in the second (2nd) quarter (waxing gibbous) in Aries.

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 4:02 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.


Third Quarter in Aries:


Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.


astrological information 2008

 **Moon Square Jupiter:** The Moon is square Jupiter at 3:52 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Quincunx Saturn:** The Moon is quincunx Saturn at 7:39 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Trine Neptune:** The Sun is trine Neptune at 9:19 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Moon Sextile Neptune:** The Moon is sextile Neptune at 3:34 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

 **Sun Opposite Moon:** The Sun is in opposition with the Moon at 4:02 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. **Full Moon.**

 **Moon Quincunx Venus:** The Moon is quincunx Venus at 10:09 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Hator-abet
 Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
 Day of Zam
 Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
 Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

prid. Id. Oct.
(pridie) eve of the Ides of October
Month: October

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 6:57 pm GMT.

October 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of the Three Ladies:

Going Forth of the Three Ladies: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the going forth of the three noble ladies who are in the *Ta-nenet* sanctuary in the presence of Ptah, lovely of face, while giving praise to Re (Ra), who belongs to the throne of truth of the temple of the goddess. The white crown is given to Heru-sa-Aset (Horus), the red one to Seth. Their hearts are thus pleased.

Ides of October:

Ides of October: Roman holy day. Traditional end of military campaigns for the winter. Weapons put down until the next year. See below for more information on the Ides.

Winter's Day:

Winter's Day: Roman holy day.

Festival of Mars:

Harvest Festival of Mars: Roman holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'bringing home the herds', one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Aries:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Aries.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 5:31 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Pluto: The Moon is trine Pluto at 3:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

Mercury Goes Direct:



Mercury Goes Direct: Mercury goes direct in the sign Libra at 4:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mercury: The Moon is quincunx Mercury at 5:55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Opposite Mars: The Moon is in opposition with Mars at 6:37 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
 Month of Hator-abet
 Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
 Day of Mahraspand
 Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
 Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

Id. Oct.
the Ides of October
Month: October

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

October 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Houses of Ra and Asar:

Day of Houses of Ra and Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day of the Houses of Re (Ra) and of Asar (Osiris).

Proerosia:

Proerosia: Greek holy day.

Ayathrem:

Ayathrem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'bringing home the herds'**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from October 12 to October 16. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from March 13 to March 17 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Ayathrem is celebrated from February 11 to February 15 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Planting: The Moon makes this day excellent for planting.

astrological information 2008



Moon Trine Jupiter: The Moon is trine Jupiter at 5:40 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

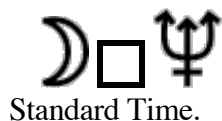


Moon Trine Saturn: The Moon is trine Saturn at 9:21 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Sextile Uranus: The Moon is sextile Uranus at 1:15 p.m. Eastern Standard

Time.



Moon Square Neptune: The Moon is square Neptune at 4:40 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.



Sun Quincunx Moon: The Sun is quincunx the Moon at 8:42 p.m. Eastern

Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Hator-abet
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Mihr (seventh month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Nov.
17 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

October 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day Ra is Joyful:

Day Ra is Joyful: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day when Re (Ra) is joyful to his beauty. His Ennead is in festivity. Everyone, every lion and every single one among the *anhky*-reptiles, the male neteru, the goddesses, spirits, dead, and those who came into being in the primordial age, Nun's form is in their bodies.

lunar information 2008

Third Quarter in Taurus:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Taurus.

Void of Course:

Moon Void of Course: The moon is Void of Course (V/C) starting at 3:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.




Moon enters Gemini:



 **Moon Enters Gemini:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 6:25 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Third Quarter in Gemini:

Third Quarter: The moon is in the third (3rd) quarter (waning gibbous) in Gemini.

astrological information 2008

   **Moon Opposite Venus:** The Moon is in opposition with Venus at 3:33 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Moon Void of Course (V/C).

   **Moon Quincunx Pluto:** The Moon is quincunx Pluto at 4:36 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Trine Mercury: The Moon is trine Mercury at 7:25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.



Moon Quincunx Mars: The Moon is quincunx Mars at 9:51 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Ohrmazd
Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)

Ivy Moon

Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Nov.
 16 days before the Kalends of November
 Month: October

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.


The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:

 **Moon Enters Capricorn:** Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 7:02 am GMT.

October 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Festivity:

Day of Festivity: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of the male neteru and goddesses are in festivity. The heavens and the land are in joy.

Feast of Hathor:

Feast of Hathor: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Nehebkau —: Khoiak:

Nehebkau —: Khoiak: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Day of Pandrosos:

Day of Pandrosos: Greek holy day. Honors the Greek Goddess of refreshment.

Day of Creation:

Day of Creation: Christian holy day. According to John Lightfoot, Cambridge University Vice-Chancellor, and James Ussher, an Anglican Bishop of Ireland, the afternoon of October 18, 4004 B.C.E., was the time and date of the creation of the universe and the earth. Many Christians still reject evolution because of these calculation made by important Christian officials in 1642.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Vohuman

Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Nov.

15 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

October 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Smashing:

Day of Smashing: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. It is the day of smashing into the ears of Bata in his own inaccessible temple.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 20

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Nov.
14 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 4:51 pm GMT.

October 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Rituals of Sobek:

Rituals of Sobek: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Perform the rituals of Sobek in his temple and in thy house today, with all provisions in the necropolis. This will be pleasant to the neteru today.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Nov.
 13 days before the Kalends of November
 Month: October

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

October 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Het-Heret:

Going Forth of Het Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. it is the day of the going forth of Het-Heret (Hathor) in the presence of the great ones in Kher-aba. Life, stability, and welfare are given to her and the Ennead and the neteru of Kher-aba. The majesty of Inundation.

Thesmophoria Festival:

Thesmophoria Festival: Greek holy day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Nov.
12 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 11:02 pm GMT.

October 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Barque of Ra Established:

Barque of Ra Established: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The barque of Re (Ra) is established to overthrow the enemies from one moment to another on this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)

Ivy Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
 Moon of Bouyancy
 Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Nov.
 11 days before the Kalends of November
 Month: October

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

October 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Creation of Man:

Adam's Birthday: Christian holy day. According to John Lightfoot, Cambridge University Vice-Chancellor, and James Ussher, an Anglican Bishop of Ireland, October 23, 4004 B.C.E., at 9:00 a.m., forty-fifth meridian time, was the time and date of the birth of Adam. Many Christians still reject evolution because of these calculation made by important Christian officials in 1642.



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not eat *mehyet*-fish today.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 24

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Nov.
10 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Scorpio:



Beginning of Scorpio: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Scorpio. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Scorpio.

October 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of the Spirits of the Air:

Feast of the Spirits of the Air: Hebrew holy day. Feast of the Spirits of the Air. Honoring Lilith.

Festival of Prelude and Night of Seers:

Festival of Prelude and Night of Seers: Modern Wiccan holy day. Festival of prelude and Night of Seers. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. Decorate and remember those who have seen the future. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Nov.
9 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8

BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 1:23 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Libra:



Mercury retrograde Enters Libra: Planetary ingress.

October 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ra speaks, Djehuti acts:

Ra Speaks, Djehuti Acts: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Ra speaks, Djehuti [Thoth] acts.

Festival of Han Lu:

Festival of Han Lu: Chinese holy day. Festival of Han Lu. A mid-autumn festival honoring Han Lu, the Moon Goddess and Harvest Goddess.

Night of Heroes and Martyrs:

Night of Heroes and Martyrs: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of Heroes and Martyrs. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. Honors members of families who died in war and peace, those who have died for their faith. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon

Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Persephone

Archetype: Arianrhod

Symbol: butterfly

Folk Names:

Moon of Bouyancy

Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Nov.

8 days before the Kalends of November

Month: October

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:51 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

October 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Night of Artists:

Night of Artists: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of Artists. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. For remembering those who speak of the Old Ways through the arts. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



Name Day:

Name Day of Aban: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Aban), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Aban. Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Nov.
7 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title),

reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 1:06 am GMT.

October 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Asar at Abydos:

Feast of Asar at Abydos: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Asar [Osiris] at Abydos. The unborn are joyful. Wonderful day.

Owaqlt:

Owaqlt: Hopi holy day. Owaqlt. Women's healing ceremony. The ceremony is "Mellons on the Vine", woman as receptacle/womb for the seeds of life. Sexual symbolism.

Night of Nurturers:

Night of Nurturers: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of Nurturers. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. For those who keep the home fires burning, caring for those in need of care. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



lunar information 2008

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Gort (G)



Ivy Moon
Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Persephone
Archetype: Arianrhod
Symbol: butterfly
Folk Names:
Moon of Bouyancy
Moon of Resilience

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Nov.
6 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

October 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of transformation into the *Bennu*:

Day of transformation into the *Bennu*: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of transformation into the *Bennu*. Offer to your *Bennu* (phoenix) in your house.

First Day of the Isia:

First Day of the Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. First Day of the Isia. Six-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity.



Night of Remembrance of Family Pets:

Night of Remembrance of Family Pets: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of Remembrance of Family Pets. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. Family pets (and familiars) recalled and cherished. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



lunar information 2008

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:14 p.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon

Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Nov.
5 days before the Kalends of November
Month: October

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 12:10 am GMT.

October 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of the Djed Pillar:

Festival of the Djed Pillar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of the Djed Pillar. Celebration of the resurrections of Asar [Osiris] in the Festival of the Djed Pillar. The men and boys of every village erect a giant Djed Pillar [phallus] in honor of Asar while the women and girls offer encouragement by creating sex magick through multiple orgasms by using hand-held Djed Columns [dildoes].

Going Forth of Het Heret:

Going Forth of Het Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going Forth of Het Heret [Hathor]. Holy day in your house. Going forth of Het Heret [Hathor], who is pleased in the presence of Ra, and the going forth of the Ennead. The Deities rejoice.

Second Day of the Isia:

Second Day of the Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Second Day of the Isia. Six-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity.



Night of Remembrance of Forgotten Ancestors:

Night of Remembrance of Forgotten Ancestors: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of Remembrance of Forgotten Ancestors. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. Honor heritage and origins. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur.



Sokar Festival:

Sokar Festival and Khoiak Ceremonies: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Apaturia Festival:

Apaturia Festival: Greek holy day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **‘Mid-summer’ feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Home
 Hearth Moon
 Winter Moon
 Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Nov.
 4 days before the Kalends of November
 Month: October

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

October 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Hedj-hotep and Tayet:

Going Forth of Hedj-hotep and Tayet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of Hedj-hotep and Tayet. Two Goddesses of Weaving and Fate (Hedj-hotep and Tayet) go forth to hand their things over to Neith.

Coming forth of the *bennu* transformed:

Coming Forth of the *Bennu* Transformed: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Coming forth of the *bennu* transformed. The *bennu* is the Phoenix.

Third Day of the Isia:

Third Day of Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Third Day of Isia: the Search for Asar [Osiris]. Seven-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity.



Angelitos:

Angelitos: Mexican holy day. Angelitos, a day for the souls of dead children, dedicated to Death God Xipe Totec and Tonantzin, Guadalupe Goddess of Mercy. Part of El Dia de las Muertes (Day of the Dead) week.

Night of the Recent Dead:

Night of the Recent Dead: Modern Wiccan holy day. Night of the Recent Dead. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. A trip to the cemetery. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur



Chanté - messes:

"Chanté - messes": Voodoo holy day (October 30 and 31).

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **‘Mid-summer’ feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Home
 Hearth Moon
 Winter Moon
 Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Nov.
 3 days before the Kalends of November
 Month: October

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 12:49 am GMT.

October 31

fixed holy days

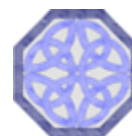
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Sekhmet and Bast:

Feast of Sekhmet and Bast: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Sekhmet and Bast. Forerunner of the later Celtic holy day Halloween. The black cat is Sekhmet and Bast. Sometimes celebrated as the Feast of Sekhmet, Bastet, and Ra.

Halloween:

Halloween: Celtic holy day. Halloween. Celtic New Year. Also called **Samhain**.





Samhain:


Samhain: Wiccan holy day. Samhain is one of the eight Sabbats of the Wiccan religions.




Magical Uses


 Mullein used in remembrance rituals at Samhain. One is burned for each soul remembered.
 

information courtesy of




Skye Amber

Sacred Rites of Koiak:

Sacred Rites of Koiak: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The sacred rites of Koiak and the Koiak festivals are dedicated to the Osirian mystery cycle (special to Aset [Isis] and Asar [Osiris]). Scholarly debate places the festivals anywhere from September to January.



Fourth Day of the Isia:

Fourth Day of Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Fourth Day of the Isia. Seven-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo,



Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity.

Family Fire Festival:

Family Fire Festival: Modern Wiccan holy day. Family Fire Festival. Part of a modern All-Hallows Week celebration. Source: "Wiccacraft for Families" by Margie McArthur



Chanté - messes:

"Chanté - messes": Voodoo holy day (October 30 and 31).

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'Mid-summer' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Hunting

Roman information

prid. Kal. Nov.

(pridie) eve of the Kalends of November

Month: October

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.)

is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of October is named for *octo*, because it was originally the eighth month of the Roman solar year. October was sacred to Mars, Roman God of war.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, October (the eighth month) had 31 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, October had 31 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), October had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

November

November is the eleventh month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: November

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Novem*, nine. The ninth month of the Roman calendar.

Flower: chrysanthemum.

Birthstone: topaz.


Goddesses: Het Heret [Hathor], Sekhmet, Demeter, the Horae, Diana, Samhain, Calleach, Kali, Astrae, Maman Brigitte.

November 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Fifth Day of the Isia:

Fifth Day of the Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Fifth Day of the Isia, the Finding of Asar [Osiris]. Seven-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity. 

All Saints Day:

All Saints Day: Christian holy day. All Saints Day.



All Saints Day:

All Saints Day: Voodoo holy day.

Day of the Banshees:

Day of the Banshees: Irish holy day. Day of the Banshees.

El Dia de las Muertes:

El Dia de las Muertes: Mexican and South American holy day. El Dia de las Muertes, Day of the Dead.

Rite of Hella:

Rite of Hella: Scandinavian holy day. Rite of Hella to raise the dead.

Second Day of Samhain:

Second Day of Samhain: Wiccan holy day. Second day of Samhain.



Pomonia:

Pomonia: Roman holy day. The **Feast of Pomona**.

Revolution Day:

Algerian Revolution Day: Algerian (Algeria) holiday.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. ‘Mid-summer’ feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)

Reed Moon
Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine**Planet:** Pluto**Archetype:** Pwyll, head of Annwyn**Symbol:** stone**Folk Names:**

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

Kal. Nov.

Kalends of November

Month: November

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious

title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 4:47 am GMT.

November 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.


Festival of Het Heret [Hathor]:

Festival of Het Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Het Heret [Hathor].


Heru [Horus] arrives:

Heru Arrives: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Heru [Horus] arrives. The people and the deities judge the speeches of the crew of the Solar Barge in Heliopolis when Heru [Horus] arrives. Do not go out at midday.

Sixth Day of the Isia:

Sixth Day of the Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Sixth day of the Isia, the Recovery of Asar [Osiris] from death. Seven-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity. 

Third Day of Samhain:

Third Day of Samhain: Wiccan holy day. Third day of Samhain, the connection of life with death. 

Crowning of Haile Selassie I

Crowning of Emperor Haile Selassie I: Rastafari Hola day. Commemorates the coronation of Ras Tafari as Emperor Haile Selassie I, King of Ethiopia on November 2, 1930. A high priest reads Biblical passages. Songs are sung to emphasize the importance of Haile Selassie as Messiah.

Includes a Nyahbinghi meeting. A Nyahbinghi meeting has evolved from early roots into a live music session with music, chanting, and prayer. Dr. Leonard E. Barret, a Jamaican professor of religion, wrote in his book *The Rastafarians* "The term 'Nyahbinghi' comes to use from East Africa and refers to a religio-political cult that resisted colonial domination from the last decades of the 19th century to about 1928. The term might have been the name or title of a Ruandaise royal princess who was killed by colonialist because of her resistance. After her death cults arose which were influenced by her spirit. The members of the cult experienced spirit possession and the medium of these cults was always a woman.

"The Nyahbinghi is the most important meeting of the Rastafarians, involving members from all over the island. It is comparable to the movement's convention and may last from one or three days to even a week. [At one meeting] the air was thick with smoke from the holy herb (marijuana) and the drums kept a haunting beat. ... One tune continued as long as an hour and without a break before another was started and continued on and on throughout the evening until the drummer was exhausted and his place was taken by another drummer. ..."



All Souls Day:

All Souls Day: Christian holy day. All Souls Day.

**Fete Guédé:**

Fete Guédé: All Souls. Voodoo holy day.

Second Day of El Dia de las Muertes:

Second Day of El Dia de las Muertes: Mexican and South American holy day. Second day of El Dia de las Muertes, Day of the Dead.

Memorial Day:

Brazilian holiday. Memorial Day.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'Mid-summer' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

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calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 17

**Zoroastrian information
(Fasli calendar)**

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Nov.
4 days before the Nones of November
Month: November

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

November 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Boat of the Deity overthrown:

Boat of the Deity overthrown: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Terrible day.

Last Day of the Isia:

Last Day of the Isia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Last day of the Isia, the Hilaria, the rebirth of Asar [Osiris], a celebration of life through the milk of Aset [Isis]. Seven-day fall ceremony honoring the Osirian Mysteries. Related to the Eleusian Mysteries of Greece and the Sacred Rites of Koiak. The Aset/Asar/Bast/Heru cycle strongly influenced neighboring religions (Inanna/Tammuz, Ishtar/Damuzi, Ashtoreh/Baal, Venus/Adonis, Cybele/Attis, Ata Bey/Yoko-Hoo, Aida Wedo/Damballah, Mary/Jesus) and is believed to be the basis of Paulinist Christianity.



Burning Times:

Burning Times: Petronilla de Meath burned as a witch in Ireland (the first such burning in Ireland) on November 3, 1324. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint,

high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Nov.

3 days before the Nones of November

Month: November

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 12:44 pm GMT.

November 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of making ointment for Asar [Osiris]:

Day of making ointment for Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day of making ointment for Asar [Osiris]. Do not taste bread or beer. Drink only grape juice or wine until the sun sets.

St. Humbert's Mass:

St. Humbert's Mass: Belgian holy day. St. Humbert's Mass. Priest hunting confronted by a stag with a cross in its horns, the Horned God.

St. Charles:

St. Charles Day: Andorran (Andorra) holiday.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Elizabeth Brose tortured to death as a witch in the castle of Gommern, Germany, on November 4, 1660. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of

Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

prid. Non. Nov.

(pridie) eve of the Nones of November

Month: November

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

November 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of looking at the Sun Disk:

Day of Looking at the Sun Disk: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of looking at the Sun Disk. Do not anoint yourself.

Wuwuchim:

Wuwuchim: Hopi holy day. Wuwuchim, new fire ceremony to Masaw, God of Death, and Spider Woman, the Earth Mother of Life. The ending and beginning of the cycle of the emergence of the world. Wuwuchim lasts sixteen days.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 9

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

Non. Nov.

the Nones of November

Month: November

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 11:46 pm GMT.

November 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Raising the *Djed*:

Raising the *Djed*: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Setting up the Djed (Tet) Pillar.

Birthday of Tiamat:

Birthday of Tiamat: Babylonian holy day. Birthday of Tiamat. Tiamat is the Great Mother of Babylon.

Halfway point of Autumn:

Halfway point of Autumn: Solar event. Halfway point of Autumn

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 10

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Nov.

8 days before the Ides of November

Month: November

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

November 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Ploughing the Earth:

Festival of Ploughing the Earth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Ploughing the Earth. Placing of the Henu boat. You will see good things today.

Makahiki Festival, Aloha Week, and Hawaiian Harvest Festival for the God Lono:

Makahiki Festival, Aloha Week, and Hawaiian Harvest Festival for the God Lono: Hawaiian holy day. Makahiki Festival, Aloha Week, and Hawaiian Harvest Festival for the God Lono.

Khalkeia:

Khalkeia: Greek holy day.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Ursula Isel burned as a witch at Waldsee, Germany, on November 7, 1586. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Catharina Rauffains burned as a witch at Waldsee, Germany, on November 7, 1586. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Ursula Stadelmann burned as a witch at Waldsee, Germany, on November 7, 1586. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 11

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
Moon of the Home
Hearth Moon
Winter Moon
Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Nov.
7 days before the Ides of November
Month: November

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

November 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Fuigo Matsuri:

Fuigo Matsuri: Japanese holy day. Fuigo Matsuri. Shinto festival in honor of Inari or Hetsui No Kami, the Kitchen-range Goddess.



Festival of Mania:

Festival of Mania: Roman holy day.

Mundus Opened:

Mundus Patet: Roman holy day. The mundus of Rome was opened on three days of the year, August 24, October 5, and November 8. Normally the mundus, an underground vault on the Palatine, was kept closed by a stone called the lapis manalis. The seed-corn (*semen* in Latin), necessary for another year's crop, was kept safe in the mundus.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 23

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Nov.

6 days before the Ides of November

Month: November

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the

Roman solar year November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 12:17 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Libra:



Venus Enters Libra: Planetary ingress.

November 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Diwah:

Diwah: Hindu holy day. Jain holy day. Sikh holy day. The **Festival of Lights** is the most popular festival from South Asia.

Loy Krathong:

Loy Krathong: Thai holy day. Loy Krathong. Feast of Lights to appease the water spirits, dedicated to Mae Kongha, Goddess of Rivers.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 13

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Nov.

5 days before the Ides of November

Month: November

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious

title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 5:01 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

November 10

fixed holy days

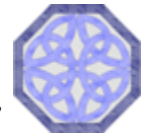
These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Kali Puji:

Kali Puji: Hindu holy day. Kali Puji, for Kali, destroyer of evil. Originated in Bengal as variation of Diwali (Nov 16)

Old November Eve:

Old November Eve: Celtic holy day. Old November Eve, for Scottish Goddess Nicnevin, who rode through the air on this night.



Maimkterion Noumenia:

Maimkterion Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Maimkterion. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are “the holiest of days”.

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in “The Noumenia and Epimenia in Athens”, *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), “In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of “holy” days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

“The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month.”

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Ard

Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 14

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Nov.

4 days before the Ides of November
Month: November

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

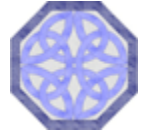
November 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Old November Day:

Old November Day: Celtic holy day. Old November Day. Samhain, Day of the Dead.



Lunantishees:

Lunantishees: Irish holy day. Lunantishees, Day of the Shee, Banshee, Faeries.

Martinmas:

Martinmas: English holy day. Martinman, St. Martin's Day of Goose Day. Based on the older Celtic holy day of the same name.

Armistice Day:

Armistice Day: United States holiday. Armistice Day. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918 the combatants in the Great War (World War I) laid down their arms in armistice.

Remembrance Day:

Remembrance Day: Commonwealth of Nations holiday. Remembrance Day. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918 the combatants in the Great War (World War I) laid down their arms in armistice.

Veteran's Day:

Veteran's Day: United States holiday. Veteran's Day, Renamed from Armistice Day in 1954, honoring soldiers and war (while the original holiday honored peace and the end of war).

Angolan Independence:

Independence Day: Angolan (Angola) holiday.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)

Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 15

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
Moon of the Home
Hearth Moon
Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Nov.
3 days before the Ides of November
Month: November

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 12:58 am GMT.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Scorpio:



Mercury Enters Scorpio: Planetary ingress.

November 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mysteries of the Murder of Asar [Osiris]:

Mysteries of the Murder of Asar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Mysteries of the Murder of Asar [Osiris]. Asar [Osiris] murdered by Set.

Epulum Jovis:

Epulum Jovis: Roman holy day. Epulum Jovis. Feast of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Šapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)

Reed Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine**Planet:** Pluto**Archetype:** Pwyll, head of Annwyn**Symbol:** stone**Folk Names:**

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

prid. Id. Nov.

(pridie) eve of the Ides of November

Month: November

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

November 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Grief and Search by Aset [Isis]:

Grief and Search by Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Grief and Search by Aset [Isis], Aset [Isis] grieves the loss of Asar [Osiris].



Fontinalia:

Fontinalia: Roman holy day. Fontinalia, for Fons, the God of springs.

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros:

Feast of Aphrodite and Eros: Greek holy day.

Festival of Feronia:

Festival of Feronia, Juna, Minerva, and Jupiter: Roman holy day.

Our Lady of Garabandal:

Our Lady of Garabandal: Spanish holy day. Our Lady of Garabandal, a vision of the Great Goddess by four children in 1965.

lunar information 2008

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 1:17 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 17

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
Moon of the Home
Hearth Moon
Winter Moon
Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

Id. Nov.
the Ides of November
Month: November

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 1:00 pm GMT.

November 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Finding of Asar's [Osiris] body:

Finding of Asar's Body: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Finding of Asar's [Osiris] body. Rejoicing as Aset [Isis] finds the body of Asar [Osiris].



Asking Festival:

Asking Festival: Eskimo holy day. Asking festival. Give away celebration.

Children's Day:

Children's Day: Hindu holy day. Children's Day. Honor children's Goddesses.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 18

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Dec.

18 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

November 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Ennead Feast:

Ennead Feast: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Ennead Feast in the house of Ra, Heru [Horus], and Asar [Osiris].

Offerings to the Spirits:

Offerings to the Spirits: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Offerings to the Spirits. Make offerings to the Deities. Invocation and offering of food to the spirits (*khu*). A good day.

Feronia:

Feronia: Italian holy day. The day of the Feronia, for fire, forest, and reproductive Goddess Feronia.

Shichigosan:

Shichigosan: Japanese holy day. Shichigosan, Seven-Five-Three Day for the safety of children of these ages.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Akhet (Inundation)
Month of Khoiak (Sekhmet)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Aban (eighth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(148) On the day of

Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Dec.

17 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in

modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 11:29 pm GMT.

November 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Bastet:

Festival of Bastet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of Bastet. One of four Festivals of Bast throughout the year. More than half a million young girls would gather at the Temple of Bast in Bubastis (the largest temple in the world for several thousand years) during the Festival of Bast with the intent of experiencing their first heterosexual intercourse. The girls, under the guidance of the priestesses of Bast, would get the young boys excited through holy erotic dance, masturbation, and lesbian sexual activity.

Heb Sed Festival:

Hed Sed Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. *Heb Sed Festival*.

Planting Festival:

Planting Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Planting Festival.

Deepvali or Diwali:

Deepvali or Diwali: Hindu Indian holy day. Deepvali or Diwali, celebration of lights and the New Year, for Kali, the destroyer of evil.

Day of Hecate:

Day of Hecate: Greek holy day. Day of Hecate, honoring Hekate, originally a Kemetic Goddess.

Sadie Hawkins' Day:

Sadie Hawkins' Day: United States holiday. Sadie Hawkins' Day. "From the cartoon strip Little Abner, the day in Dog Patch when the Women of Dog Patch chased down the single men. If they caught them they got to marry them." — Ruth Lewallen

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing - the emergence of the land and of green things)
Month of Tybi (Min)

Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)

Day of Ohrmazd

Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon

Day 20

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine**Planet:** Pluto**Archetype:** Pwyll, head of Annwyn**Symbol:** stone**Folk Names:**

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Dec.

16 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

November 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Home Holy Day:

Home Holy Day: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Home Holy Day. Make a holy day in your home.

Feast of St. Hilda:

Feast of St. Hilda: Christian holy day. feast of St. Hilda. Honors St. Hilda, patron of professional women, who was derived from Brunhilde, Holde, Hel, Holla, Hecate, and Oya.



Shefbedet:

Shefbedet — Tobi: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by

Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 21

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Dec.

15 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the

Roman solar year November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

November 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Ardvi Sura:

Day of Ardvi Sura: Persian holy day. Day of Ardvi Sura. Honors Ardvi Sura, Mother of the Stars.

Mickey Mouse's Birthday:

Mickey Mouse's Birthday: United States. Mickey Mouse's Birthday.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: Do not burn fire in the presence of Ra (the Solar Disk).

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Roger Bolingbroke hanged, drawn and quartered as a witch at Tyburn, England, on November 18, 1441. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Ardwhisht
Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Dec.

14 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 7:14 am GMT.

November 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Bharatri Dwitya:

Bharatri Dwitya: Hindu holy day. Bharatri Dwitya. Festival of Sisters and Brothers. Yama, God of Death, visits His sister Yamuna, a River Goddess.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
 Moon of the Home
 Hearth Moon
 Winter Moon
 Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Dec.
 13 days before the Kalends of December
 Month: November

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made

other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

November 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Sekhmet:

Day of Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of Sekhmet and the purifying of the flame. She is violent. Drink golden ale in honor of Sekhmet.

Revolution Day:

Revolution Day: Mexican holy day. Revolution Day, dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Dec.

12 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 11:23 am GMT.

November 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Offerings:

Offerings: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Double your offerings to your personal deity(ies) today.

Day of Kulkulcan:

Day of Kulkulcan: Mayan holy day. Day of Kulkulcan.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Dec.

11 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eleven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

November 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Sagittarius Festival:

Sagittarius Festival: Greek holy day. Sagittarius Festival, dedicated to Artemis/Diana, whom the Greeks considered to be the same Goddess as Bast.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Pluto
Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn
Symbol: stone
Folk Names:
Moon of the Home
Hearth Moon
Winter Moon
Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Dec.
10 days before the Kalends of December
Month: November

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made

other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 12:18 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Sagittarius:



Beginning of Sagittarius: Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Sagittarius. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Sagittarius.

November 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Nihinahe or Shinjosai Festival:

Nihinahe or Shinjosai Festival: Japanese holy day. Nihinahe or Shinjosai Festival, for Konohana-Hime, Dive Ata Princess, grand-daughter of Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess. Celebration of the rice harvest and saki (a rice beer or liquor).



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: You will see good things today.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon
Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Dec.

9 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious

title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

November 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Offerings to Sekhmet:

Day of Offerings to Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of Offerings to Sekhmet. Make cakes and repeat the offerings. The Deities will be pleased.

Feast of Burning Lamps:

Feast of Burning Lamps: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Burning Lamps for Aset [Isis] and Asar [Osiris]. The Romans extended this holy day to include Minerva.



Name Day:

Name Day of Adar: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Adar), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Adar. Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Anna Hoyd burned as a witch at Waldsee, Germany, on November 24, 1586. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in

honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ngetal (Ng)



Reed Moon

Day 28

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Pluto

Archetype: Pwyll, head of Annwyn

Symbol: stone

Folk Names:

Moon of the Home

Hearth Moon

Winter Moon

Moon which Manifests Truth

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Dec.

8 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Birthdays of Guru Nanak:

Birthdays of Guru Nanak: Sikh holy day. Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikh religion, born in 1469. This is the date for 2007 in the traditional lunar calendar. Also celebrated on April 14 in 2007 using the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur:

Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur: Sikh holy day. The martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675). He was the ninth of the ten Sikh Gurus. Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed in 1675 for refusing to convert to Islam and is now viewed as a champion for religious freedom. This is the date for 2007 in the modern Nanakshahi calendar.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 8:28 AM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 11:28 am GMT.

November 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Coming Forth of the Flame:

Coming Forth of the Flame: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The day of the coming forth of flame together with Heru [Horus] from the marshes. Do not burn papyrus today.

Day to Proserpina:

Sacred Day to Proserpina: Roman holy day.

Mangé Yam:

Mangé Yam: (fête de la moisson) Voodoo holy day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Dec.
 7 days before the Kalends of December
 Month: November

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

November 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Lights:

Festival of Lights: Tibetan holy day. Festival of Lights, for Goddesses of Light and Fire.

Ashi Vanguhi:

Ashi Vanguhi: Persian Lunar holy day. Ashi Vanguhi. Lunar holy day honoring Ashi Vanguhi, Goddess of the waning Moon.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: Don't go near fire today.

lunar information 2008

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Khwarshed
Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Dec.
6 days before the Kalends of December
Month: November

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Cancer:



Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 11:06 am GMT.

November 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Answering Sekhmet:

Answering Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Answering Sekhmet. Answering every speech of Sekhmet. Do not approach any dogs today.

Parvati-Devi:

Parvati-Devi: Hindu Indian holy day. Parvati-Devi, for the Mother of the Universe, who divided Herself into three forms, Sarasvati, Lakshmi, and Parvati/Kali, the Three Mothers.

lunar information 2008

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:54 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379)

C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Saturn

Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll

Symbol: raven

Folk Names:

Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Dec.

5 days before the Kalends of December

Month: November

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

November 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Het Heret [Hathor] and Sekhmet:

Feast of Het Heret and Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Het Heret [Hathor] and Sekhmet. Honors Het Heret [Hathor] as Sekhmet, Lioness, Sun Goddess, and Beer Goddess, getting drunk on red beer and returning to a gentle form.

Day of Prolonging Life:

Day of Prolonging Life: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of prolonging life and goodness of Ma'at; making beneficial Ma'at in the temple.

Day of Sophia:

Day of Sophia: Hebrew holy day. Day of Sophia. Goddess of Wisdom and Inner Truth.

Hopi New Year:

Hopi New Year: Hopi holy day. New Year. The most significant holy day in the Hopi calendar. Lasts four days.

Ascension of "Abdul-Baha:

Ascension of 'Abdul-Baha: Bahà'í holy day. 'Abdul-Baha, son of the founder of Bahà'í, died on this day in Haifa, Palestine, in 1921.

Independence Day:

Albanian Independence Day: Albanian (Albania) holiday.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastran holy day. **'Mid-summer' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the

Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon

Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here)

starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Dec.
 4 days before the Kalends of December
 Month: November

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 1:23 pm GMT.

November 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Aset [Isis] and Nebt Het [Nephthys] Weep:

Aset and Nebt Het Weep: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Aset [Isis] and Nebt Het [Nephthys] weep in remembrance of what Asar [Osiris] had been. Don't listen to singing or chanting.



Soyal:

Soyal: Hopi holy day. Soyal begins on the New Moon and lasts a month over the Winter Solstice, the return of life to the world. Celebration of creation dedicated to Spider Woman, the Hawk Maiden ceremony of rebirth.

Hopi New Year:

Hopi New Year: Hopi holy day. Second day of the Hopi New Year. The most significant holy day in the Hopi calendar. Lasts four days, starting November 28th.

Festival of Saturnus:

Festival of Saturnus: Roman holy day.

Liberation Day:

Albanian Liberation Day: Albanian (Albania) holiday.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'Mid-summer' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Dec.
 3 days before the Kalends of December
 Month: November

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

November 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Nun goes forth through the cavern:

Nun Goes Forth Through the Cavern: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Nun goes forth through the cavern to where the Deities are in darkness. Anything you see today will be good.

Day of Mawu:

Day of Mawu: African Dahomey holy day. Day of Mawu. Honors Mawu, Great Mother, creator of the universe from chaos.

Day of Hecate at the Crossroads:

Day of Hecate at the Crossroads: Greek holy day. Day of Hecate at the Crossroads. Honors the darkest Moon. Hecate was originally a Kemetic Goddess.

Hopi New Year:

Hopi New Year: Hopi holy day. Third day of the Hopi New Year. The most significant holy day in the Hopi calendar. Lasts four days, starting November 28th.

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'Mid-summer' feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambar*s). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll

Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Fogmoon

Roman information

prid. Kal. Dec.
 (pridie) eve of the Kalends of December
 Month: November

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of November is named for *novem*, because it was originally the ninth month of the Roman solar year. November was sacred to Diana, Roman Goddess of the Moon.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, November (the ninth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, November had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), November had 30 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 7:43 pm GMT.

December

December is the twelfth month of the year.

Latin (Roman) name: December

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Decem*, ten. The tenth month in the Roman calendar.

Flowers: poinsettia, holly, mistletoe.

Birthstone: turquoise and zircon.

Goddesses: Vesta, Hestia, Befana, Sekhmet, Astraea, Oya.

December 1

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Shu:

Going Forth of Shu: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The going forth of Shu.

Day of Pallas Athena:

Day of Neith: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of Neith, Goddess of knowledge and truth (associated with Athena and Minerva).

Day of Pallas Athena:

Day of Pallas Athena: Greek holy day. Day of Pallas Athena, Goddess of knowledge and truth (associated with Ma'at).

Day of Minerva:

Day of Minerva: Roman holy day. Day of Minerva, Goddess of knowledge and truth (borrowed from Greek holy day).

Hopi New Year:

Hopi New Year: Hopi holy day. Fourth day of the Hopi New Year. The most significant holy day in the Hopi calendar. Lasts four days, starting November 28th.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Helen Calles executed for witchcraft at Braynford, England, on December 1, 1595. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

Burning Times:

Burning Times: John and Joane Newell executed for witchcraft at Barnett, England, on December 1, 1595. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. **‘Mid-summer’ feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

Kal. Dec.
 Kalends of December
 Month: December

The **Kalends** is the first day of the month and was celebrated as a religious holy day to Juno, the Roman Queen Goddess. In the earliest Roman lunar calendar, the Kalends was the day of the New Moon. In Roman society, interest on a debt was due on the Kalends. Under the lunar calendar, a pontifex (priest) would observe the sky and call out the first sighting of the thin lunar crescent of the New Moon, indicating the start of a new month. The English word calendar comes from the Latin word Kalends, which in turn came from the Latin word *calare* meaning to announce solemnly or to call out.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian

astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

December 2

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Nun goes forth:

Nun Goes Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Nun goes forth to the Deities. All come into existence. Do not wash yourself in water today.

Hari Kugo:

Hari Kugo: Japanese holy day. Hari Kugo, Broken Needles Festival, honoring women's crafts and women's tools. Some sources place this holy day on February 7.



holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyoshahem:

Maidyoshahem: Zoroastrian holy day. 'Mid-summer' feast, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from June 29 to July 3. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from November 28 to December 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyoshahem is celebrated from October 29 to November 2 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 17

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Srosh
Day 17

The day of Srosh celebrates the Av. Sraosha, Yazad of “Hearkening” (paying attention). Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day’s spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(135) On the day of Srosh ask a boon of the blessed Srosh for the salvation of your soul.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. IV Non. Dec.
4 days before the Nones of December
Month: December

The **a.d. IV Non.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

December 3

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth to Abydos:

Going Forth to Abydos: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of the Deities to Abydos.

Day of Rhea:

Day of Rhea: Greek holy day. Day of Cybele or Rhea, the Great Mother.

Bona Dea:

Festival of Bona Dea: Roman holy day. Bona Dea, secret women's rites for "the Good Goddess", who may have been Fauna, Fatua, or Damia, Goddess of prosperity and abundance.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 18

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Rashnu
Day 18

The day of Rashnu celebrates the Av. Rashnu, Yazad of Truth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(136) On the day of Rashnu life is gay: do, in holiness, anything you will." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. III Non. Dec.
 3 days before the Nones of December
 Month: December

The **a.d. III Non.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Nones (First Quarter Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar

aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 6:00 am GMT.

December 4

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Minerva:

Festival of Minerva: Roman holy day.

Santa Barbara:

Santa Barbara: Santeria/Yoruba holy day. Santa Barbara is Chango, son of Yemaya and Orungan, a God of lightning. He is the human spirit and carries a labyris, symbol of matriarchy and the Goddess.

Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji:

Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji: Sikh holy day. Tegh Bahadur Ji (1521-1675), a Sikh guru and one of the 10 religious teachers generated by the Sikhs, was killed on this day in 1675 for refusing to convert to Islam. He was an advocate of religious freedom and the father of Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the 10 great teachers and the one for whom the religion is named.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 19

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Frawardin
Day 19

The day of Farwardin celebrates the Av. Fravashis, The Guardian Angels. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(137) On the day of Frawardin take no oath, and on that day sacrifice to the Farohars (departed spirits) of the blessed so that they may be the better pleased." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

prid. Non. Dec.
 (pridie) eve of the Nones of December
 Month: December

The **pridie Nones** is the eve of the Nones. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In

Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

December 5

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Bast:

Going Forth of Bast: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Bastet [Artemis] goes forth from Bubastis.

First Feast of St. Lucia:

First Feast of St. Lucia: Italian holy day. First Feast of St. Lucia. She is Goddess of birth and light.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 20

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Warharan
Day 20

The day of Warharan celebrates the Av. Verethraghna, Victory, Triumph over evil. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(138) On the day of Warharan lay the foundations of your house so that it may be speedily completed, and go out to battle and warfare so that you may return the victor." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

Non. Dec.
 the Nones of December
 Month: December

The **Nones** was originally the first Quarter Moon (half of a moon, a quarter of the lunar cycle) of the month in the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *nones* meaning “ninth”. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in the modern West we skip the start day). Using the Roman counting system, there were always nine days (eight using modern counting) between the Nones and the Ids of any month. The actual average time from the lunar First Quarter to the lunar Full Moon is about 7.4 days, but the Romans rounded up. The Nones occurred on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day of all other months.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Scorpio:



Moon Enters Scorpio: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Scorpio at 6:30 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Scorpio:



Venus Enters Scorpio: Planetary ingress.

December 6

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Bast Guards the Two Lands:

Bast Guards the Two Lands: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Bast guards the Two Lands.

Day of Offerings (Ra):

Day of Offerings (Ra): Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of making abet offerings to the followers of Ra. From the Fourth Dynasty (Old Kingdom) on, Sekhmet-Bast was combined with Ra to be Ra-Sekhmet-Bastet, the Sun Trinity.

Sinterklaas:

Sinterklaas: Dutch holy day. Sinterklaas or St. Nicholas Day, honors Santa Claus, who before Christianity was a Goddess (Bast, Befana, Bertha, Perchta, Lucia, Brigid, Kore Persephone, and the Yule Child).



Feast Day of St. Nicholas:

Feast Day of St. Nicholas: Christian holy day. Feast Day of Saint Nicholas, bishop of Myra (in Asia Minor) during the 4th century of the Common Era, patron saint of children.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 21

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Ram
Day 21

The day of Ram celebrates the Av. Raman, Peace, Joy. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are

recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(139) On the day of Ram summon your wife and do (with her) what is done and enjoy yourself; take any suit (you may have) before the judges so that you may return victorious or acquitted." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 12

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Saturn

Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll

Symbol: raven

Folk Names:

Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VIII Id. Dec.

8 days before the Ides of December

Month: December

The **a.d. VIII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

December 7

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Mevlana:

Mevlana: Turkish holy day. Mevlana, the whirling dervishes.

Dedication of the Temple of Jupiter:

Dedication of the Temple of Jupiter: Roman holy day. On this day in 80 C.E., the Roman emperor Titus dedicated the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill.

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: Anything you see will be good.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 22

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Wad (or Gowad)
Day 22

The day of Gowad celebrates the Av. Vata, Wind, atmosphere. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(140) On the day of Wad (the Wind) confine yourself to words and do not undertake anything new." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VII Id. Dec.
 7 days before the Ides of December
 Month: December

The **a.d. VII Id.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven

traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

December 8

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Neith:

Feast of Neith: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Neith.

Birthday of Amaterasu:

Birthday of Amaterasu: Japanese holy day. Birthday of Amaterasu, Sun Goddess.



Bodhi Day:

Bodhi Day: Buddhist holy day. Many Buddhists celebrate Bodhi Day in honor of the enlightenment of Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) on this day in 596 B.C.E.



Festival of Tiberinus:

Festival of Tiberinus: Tiberian holy day. Festival of Tiberinus, the God of the Tiber. Celebrates the anniversary of the Temple of Tiberinus on the Tiber Island.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception:

Feast of the Immaculate Conception: Christian holy day. Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, mother of Jesus, who they believe to be without "original sin".



Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. If you are born today, you will die in great old age, rich in all that is good.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 23

Zoroastrian information

(Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Day-pa-Den
Day 23

The day of Day-pa-Den celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Den. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(141) On the day of Day-pa-Den do anything you like, bring your wife into your quarters, trim your hair and nails and clothe yourself." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 14

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Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VI Id. Dec.
6 days before the Ides of December
Month: December

The **a.d. VI Id.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2007. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.

Moon enters Sagittarius:



Moon Enters Sagittarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Sagittarius at 7:10 am GMT.

December 9

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Happiness on Earth and Heaven:

Happiness of Earth and Heaven: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Happiness is on both heaven and Earth. Wonderful.

Fiesta of the Mother of Health:

Fiesta of the Mother of Health: Mexican holy day. Fiesta of the Mother of health, dedicated to Tonantzin, the Virgin of Guadalupe.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 24

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Den
Day 24

The day of Den celebrates the Av. Daena, Religion, also Inner Self or Conscience. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(142) On the day of Den (the Religion) kill noxious beasts and reptiles." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. V Id. Dec.
 5 days before the Ides of December
 Month: December

The **a.d. V Id.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar),

December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:38 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

December 10

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Great Cow Established:

Great Cow Established: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Great Cow (Het Heret or Nuit) is established in Ra's majestic presence. Do not drink milk. Do drink and eat honey.

Maunajiyaras:

Maunajiyaras: Jain holy day. On this day, Jainists fast, remain silent, and meditate on their 24 great religious masters, known as the Tirthankaras, or Pathfinders. The birthdays of some of the Tirthankaras are also celebrated on Maunajiyaras.

Poseidon Noumenia:

Poseidon Noumenia: Greek holy day. The first day of the Greek month of Poseidon. According to Plutarch (*Mor.* 828A), the Noumenia (the first day of each Greek month) are "the holiest of days".

According to Jon D. Mikalson (in "The Noumenia and Epimonia in Athens", *The Harvard Theological Reviews*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April, 1972, page 291), "In an ordinary year there were twelve Noumeniai, and thus they form a large and important series of "holy" days. There is no indication in the sources that the religious activities on the Noumenia of one month varied from those of another month, and therefore the Noumeniai may be treated as a single homogenous group.

"The strictness with which the Athenians preserved the sanctity and the independent identity of the Noumenia is striking. No annual religious festival is attested to have occurred on the Noumenia or to have included it. Not one of the positively dated meetings of Athenian legislative assemblies such as the Ekklesia, the Boule, or a tribal organization is attested to have occurred on the first day of a month."

Festival of Lus Mundi:

Festival of Lus Mundi: Roman holy day.

Ganga - Bois:

Ganga - Bois: Voodoo holy day.

MPLA Foundation:

MPLA Foundation Day: Angolan (Angola) holiday.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 25

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Ard
Day 25

The day of Ashi celebrates the Av. Ashi, Blessings or Rewards. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(143) On the day of Ard buy any new thing (you need) and bring it home." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 16

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven

Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. IV Id. Dec.
4 days before the Ides of December
Month: December

The **a.d. IV Id.** designation means *ante diem* or four “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Capricorn:



Moon Enters Capricorn: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Capricorn at 6:50 pm GMT.

December 11

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Bruma:

Day of Bruma: Roman holy day. Day of the Goddess Bruma, who is winter.

Septimontium:

Septimontium: Roman holy day. Also called **Agonia** or **Septimontium**. An ancient Roman *feria stativa*, or static festival, celebrated several times a year (January 9, May 21, and December 11). A ram would be sacrificed by the Rex Sacrificulus (a priest in the Roman religion) at the Regia in honor of important Roman deities, including Janus and Agonius. The rites and rituals of Agonolia (or Agonia) were considered important for the well-being of the entire Roman nation, according to William Smith in *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. Liberalia, celebrated on March 17, was also called Agonia or Agonium Martiale. There may have been athletic events associated with Agonalia.

The January 9 Agonalia was also known as the **Festival of Janus** and the ram was sacrificed to Janus.

The March 17 Agonalia (Agonium Martiale) was also known as the **Festival of Mars** and the ram was sacrificed to Mars.

The May 21 Agonalia (Agonium Vediovi) was also known as the **Festival of Veiovis** and the ram was sacrificed to Veiovis.

The December 11 Agonalia was also known as **Septimontium** and the ram was sacrificed to an unknown deity. According to *Quaestiones Romanes* (Roman Questions) by Plutarch (in question 69), the Roman people refrained from using horse-drawn carriages on this day. Septimontium celebrated the seventh hill being added to the city of Rome, making it the City of Seven Hills.

Agonius is the surname or epithet of several Roman deities, especially Hermes in his role of presiding over solemn contests. Aeschylus (*Agam.* 513) and Sophocles (*Trach.* 26) use the name Agonius as a reference to Apollo and Zeus in the role of helpers in struggles and contests.

The priestly position of Rex Sacrificulus, or Rex Sacrorum, was created as a position to carry on the religious duties of the king after the Roman kings were expelled when the Roman Republic was created. This position was originally higher than the Pontifex Maximus during the Roman Republic, but fell to a lower position in the late Republican period and the Roman Empire. The Rex Sacrorum was the only high priestly official specifically dedicated to the Roman deity Janus (*Janus*). The Pontifex Maximus (or Supreme Pontiff, or bridge-builder) was the high priest of the College of Pontiffs. Roman Emperor Augustus took on the title for himself. Subsequent Roman Emperors held the title until Roman Emperor Gratian. The title Pontifex Maximus was then passed on to the Christian Bishop of Rome and became one of the titles of the Roman Catholic Pope.

According to legend, Agonalia was first performed by Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome. The sacrifice was originally performed on the Quirinal hill, which was originally called *Agonus*, near the Colline Gate (known as *Agonensis*). In historical times the sacrifice was offered at the regia, or domus regis, at the top of the Sacra Via, near the Arch of Titus. Note that the Romans used a lunar calendar. This date is a generalized date for the modern calendar. This Roman holy day may be on a different day if calculated using the ancient Roman lunar calendar.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 26

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Ashtad
Day 26

The day of Ashtad celebrates the Av. Arshtat, Rectitude, Justice. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(144) On the day of Ashtad deliver over your mares, cows, and pack-animals to their males so that they may return in good health." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 17

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. III Id. Dec.
 3 days before the Ides of December
 Month: December

The **a.d. III Id.** designation means *ante diem* or three “days before” the Ides (Full Moon) of the month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

December 12

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Hefau Festivity:

Hefau Festival: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. There is great festivity in Hefau.

Feast to Athena:

Feast to Athena: Greek holy day.

Ludi Lancionici:

Ludi Lancionici: Christian holy day. Ludi Lancionici commemorates the military victory of Constantine I over the Germanic Lanciones.



Our Lady of Guadalupe:



Our lady of Guadalupe: Mexican holy day. Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe, based on a Holy Day of Coatlique/Tonantzin, who became the Black Madonna, Lady of Guadalupe. The Black Madonnas were originally statues of Aset [Isis]. According to Roman Catholic mythology, the Virgin Mary appeared as the Black Madonna in Mexico on this day in 1531.

Agoué - Arroyo:

Agoué - Arroyo: (Mangé la mer) Voodoo holy day (December 12 and 13).

lunar information 2008

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 11:37 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)

Day 27

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Asman
Day 27

The day of Asman celebrates the Av. Asman, Sky. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(145) On the day of Asman (the Sky) set out on a long journey so that you may return safely." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 18

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Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

prid. Id. Dec.
(pridie) eve of the Ides of December
Month: December

The **pridie Ides** is the eve of the Ides. *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

December 13

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Djehuti [Thoth] Taking the Oath:

Day of Djehuti Taking the Oath: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Djehuti [Thoth] takes the oath in Ashmineum. Going forth of the Noble One. Make a holy day in your house.

Day of Demeter:

Day of Demeter: Greek (Roman) holy day. Day of Demeter or Ceres, who nurtures seeds in darkness.

St. Lucia Day:

St. Lucia Day: Swedish holy day. St. Lucia Day, darkest day of winter in Sweden. Honors Saint Lucia (St. Lucy), patron saint of the blind, a fourth-century (C.E.) woman about whom little is known. In Sweden this holy day is celebrated with a candle lighting ceremony and traditional cakes.

Festival of St. Lucia:

festival of St. Lucia: Italian holy day. Second Festival of St. Lucia. Honors Saint Lucia (St. Lucy), patron saint of the blind, a fourth-century (C.E.) woman about whom little is known.

Feast of Belisima:

Feast of Belisima: Italian holy day. Feat of Belisima, the return of light.

St. Lucia Day:

St. Lucia Day: Hungarian holy day (and other parts of eastern Europe). St. Lucia Day. Honors Saint Lucia (St. Lucy), patron saint of the blind, a fourth-century (C.E.) woman about whom little is known.

Koto-hajime:

Koto-hajime: Japanese holy day. Koto-hajime, “the beginning of things”.



Feast to Aphrodite and Hermes:

Feast to Aphrodite and Hermes: Greek holy day.

Agoué - Arroyo:

Agoué - Arroyo: (Mangé la mer) Voodoo holy day (December 12 and 13).

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 28

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Zam
Day 28

The day of Zam celebrates the Av. Zam, Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(146) On the day of Zam (the Earth) do not take medicine." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

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Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 19

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

Id. Dec.
 the Ides of December
 Month: December

The **Ides** was originally the Full Moon on the early Roman lunar calendar. The Latin word *idus* means “half division” of a month and comes from an older Etruscan word meaning “divide”. The Ides occurred on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th day of all other months. The Romans considered the ides to be a particularly auspicious (good) day, dedicated to Jupiter, the Roman King deity.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Aquarius:



Moon Enters Aquarius: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aquarius at 5:00 am GMT.

December 14

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Djehuti Sends Forth Bast and Sekhmet:

Djehuti Sends Forth Bast and Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Djehuti [Thoth] sends forth to Bast and Sekhmet to guide the Two Lands.

Day of Appearance of Hu and Sia:

Day of Appearance of Hu and Sia: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Day of appearance of Hu and Sia.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 29

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Mahraspand
Day 29

The day of Mahraspand celebrates the Av. Mathra Spenta, Holy Word (Manthra), also specific sections of scriptures with certain poetic and spiritual properties. Special prayers from the K̅horda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(147) On the day of Mahraspand mend your clothes, stitch them, and put them on, and take your wife to bed so that a

keen-witted and goodly child may be born (to you).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XIX Kal. Ian.
 19 days before the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **a.d. XIX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 19 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

December 15

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Crossing Before:

Day of Crossing Before: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Crossing over in the presence of (before) Nun in from Temple of Hapi. Offer incense to all Deities.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Festival of Bastet:

Festival of Bastet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Tybi (Min)
Day 30

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Adar (ninth month)
Day of Anagran
Day 30

The day of Anagran celebrates the Av. Anaghra Raocha, Endless Light. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

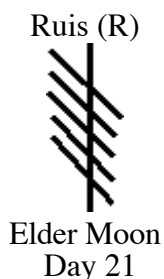
Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(148) On the day of Anagran (the Endless Light) trim your hair and nails and take your wife to bed so that an exceptional child may be born (to you).” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The fourth week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates religious ideas.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XVIII Kal. Ian.
 18 days before the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **a.d. XVIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 18 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in

modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Pisces:



Moon Enters Pisces: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Pisces at 1:14 pm GMT.

December 16

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of the Little-Heat:

Festival of the Little-Heat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of the Little-Heat.

Feast of Ptah:

Feast of Ptah: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Ptah lifting up Ra to Heaven with His hands. Deities in festivity.

Day of Sapientia:

Festival of Sapientia: Roman holy day. Day of Sapientia, wisdom. She is associated with Sophia, Minerva, Athena, Ma'at.

Name Day:

Name Day of Day: Zoroastran holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Day and the first day of the week, in this case, Ohrmazd), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Ohrmazd. Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God.

Amenet-Rait-Mwt:

Festival of Amenet-Rait-Mut: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Burning Times:

Burning Times: Alison Balfour burned alive for witchcraft at Edinburgh, Scotland, on December 16, 1594. For more information on the Burning Times see Witch Hunt

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing - the emergence of the land and of green things)
 Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
 Day 1

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
 Day of Ohrmazd
 Day 1

The day of Ohrmazd celebrates the Av. Ahura Mazda, the Lord of Wisdom and Zarathustra's name for God. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(119) On the day of Ohrmazd drink wine and make merry." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
 Day 22

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XVII Kal. Ian.
 17 days before the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **a.d. XVII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 17 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

December 17

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Deities Receive Ra:

Deities Receive Ra: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Deities in Heaven receive Ra. Hearts are festive.

Day of Ops:

Day of Ops: Roman holy day. Day of Ops, Roman Agricultural Goddess, and the ending of the Roman agricultural year.

First Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Rekehwer — Mekhir:

Rekehwer — Mekhir: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Feast of Poseidon and Amphritrite:

Feast of Poseidon and Amphritrite: Greek holy day.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 2

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Vohuman
Day 2

The day of Vohuman celebrates the Av. Vohu Mano, the Good Mind or Purpose, who presides over animals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(120) On the day of Vohuman put on new clothes." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 23

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XVI Kal. Ian.
 16 days before the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **a.d. XVI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 16 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waxing Quarter Moon:

Waxing Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

Moon enters Aries:



Moon Enters Aries: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Aries at 6:52 pm GMT.

December 18

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Going Forth of Set:

Going Forth of Set: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of Seth.

Eponalia:

Eponalia: Roman holy day. **Feast of Epona.**

Feast of Our Lady of Solitude:

Feast of Our Lady of Solitude: Mexican holy day. Feast of the Virgin of the Lonely or Our Lady of Solitude (Solidad).

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Second Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
 Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
 Day 3

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
 Day of Ardwhisht
 Day 3

The day of Ardwhisht celebrates the Av. Asha Vahishta, the Highest Asha, who presides over fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(121) On the day of Ardwhisht go to the Fire Temple." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
 Day 24

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven

Folk Names:
Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XV Kal. Ian.
15 days before the Kalends of January
Month: December

The **a.d. XV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 15 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

North Node enters Aquarius:



North Node retrograde Enters Aquarius: Planetary ingress.

Jupiter enters Capricorn:



Jupiter Enters Capricorn: Planetary ingress.

December 19

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Offering to Local Deities:

Offering to Local Neteru: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Offering to your Spirits and local Deities. Show your heart to the Deities.

Pongol:

Pongoi: Hindu Indian holy day. Pongol, Hindu Solstice, dedicated to Sankrant or Sarasvati, Queen of Heaven and Earth.

Opalia:

Opalia: Roman holy day. The **Festival of Ops**. Opalia, for Sabine, Greek Goddess of fertility and success (related to Bastet).

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Third Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 4

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Shahrewar
Day 4

The day of Shahrewar celebrates the Av. Khshathra Vairya, the Desirable Dominion, who presides over metals. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(122) On the day of Shahrewar rejoice." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

Elder Moon
Day 25

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn

Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll

Symbol: raven

Folk Names:

Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XIV Kal. Ian.

14 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. XIV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 14 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Taurus:



Moon Enters Taurus: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Taurus at 9:37 pm GMT.

December 20

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Tsao Chun:

Tsao Chun: Chinese holy day. Tsao Chun, festival of the Kitchen God (a man's God).

Yalda Night:

Yalda Night: Zoroastrian holy day. On Yalda Night, the longest night of the year, Zoroastrians banish the spirits of Darkness in a feast celebrating the ultimate victory of Good over Evil. The feast includes eating, singing, dancing, and fortune-telling games.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Fourth Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: All you see today will be good.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 5

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Spandarmad
Day 5

The day of Spandarmad celebrates the Av. Spenta Armaiti, the Holy (or Beneficent) Devotion, who presides over the Earth. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(123) On the day of Spandarmad till your land." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)



Elder Moon
Day 26

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine

Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XIII Kal. Ian.
 13 days before the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **a.d. XIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 13 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

astrological information 2007

Mercury enters Capricorn:



Mercury Enters Capricorn: Planetary ingress.

December 21

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Festival of Heru-Sa-Aset:

Festival of Heru-Sa-Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Celebrates the Winter Solstice and the ascension of Heru Sa Aset [Horus] to the throne.

Festival of the Great Heat:

Festival of the Great heat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of the Great Heat. Some sources place this holy day on December 23.

Raising Djed Pillars:

Raising Djed Pillars: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Putting up the Djed pillars of Asar [Osiris].

Feast of Aset:

Feast of Aset: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Aset [Isis].

Yule:

Yule: Celtic, Wiccan, and Neo-Pagan holy day. In most traditions celebrated on December 22nd. Also celebrated on December 25th.




Kachina Night Dances:

Kachina Night Dances: Hopi holy day. The Kachina Night Dances begin (run through December and January).

New Year:

New Year's Festival: Hpi and Zuni (Native American) holy day.

Capricorn:

 **Capricorn:** Native American holy day. Astrological beginning of Capricorn, which is dedicated to Awehai, a Native American Goddess.

Birth of Horus:

Feast of the Birth of Horus: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Fifth Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

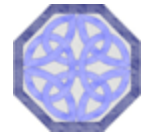
Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

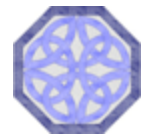
Night of the Yew:

Winter Solstice Eve: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The **Night of the Yew**, associated with the Ogham letter Idho (I) and the yew tree, is the night before the Winter Solstice (December 22 in 2007).



Alban Arthuan:

Alban Arthuan: Celtic holy day. Celebration of the Winter Solstice, which occurs on December 22 in 2007.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 6

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Hordad
Day 6

The day of Hordad celebrates the Av. Haurvatat, the Wholeness (Perfection or health), who presides over the waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(124) On the day of Hordad dig your irrigation channels." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Ruis (R)

 Elder Moon
 Day 27

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XII Kal. Ian.
12 days before the Kalends of January
Month: December

The **a.d. XII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or twelve “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Gemini:



Moon Enters Gemini: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Gemini at 10:13 pm GMT.

December 22

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Abet Offerings:

Abet Offerings: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Invocation, offerings in your house to Spirits. Make abet offerings to the Deities.

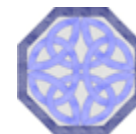
Asar Returns:

Asar Returns: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Asar [Osiris] returns to Aset [Isis]. Celebration of light.



Festival of the Stars:

Festival of the Stars: Celtic/Druid holy day. Festival of the Stars.



Mithra's Birthday:

Mithra's Birthday: Persian holy day. Mithra's Birthday. Celebration of light.

La Viecchio de Natali:

La Viecchio de Natali: Sicilian holy day. La Viecchio de Natali. Celebration of light.

Yule:

Yule: Wiccan holy day. Wiccan Sabat of Yule, or Winter Solstice, the rebirth of light, the Sun Child (the winter-born God-King, sometimes represented as Heru, twin brother of Bast), symbolizing the rebirth of the sun and the promise of new life in the spring. In some traditions celebrated on December 21st or December 25th.



Grand Ceremony of the Winter Solstice:

Grand Ceremony of the Winter Solstice: Shinto holy day. The Grand Ceremony of the Winter Solstice celebrates the end of the yin period of the sun (when it declines in power) and the beginning of the sun's yang period (when it grows in strength).



Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Sixth Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

holy days 2008

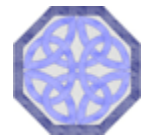
These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Winter Solstice:

Winter Solstice: Astronomical day. “Crush juniper berries in a mortar to release their aroma, mix with cedar or pine needles for a wonderful Winter Solstice incense: burn on charcoal tabs.” — Amber Skyfire

Night of the Silver Fir:

Winter Solstice: Celtic (Druid) holy day. **Night of the Silver Fir.** In Celtic tradition, this day is assigned to the tree the silver fir and the Ogham letter Ailm (A).



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 7

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Amurdad
Day 7

The day of Amurdad celebrates the Av. Ameretat, the Immortality or Life, who presides over plants. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(125) On the day of Amurdad plant shrubs and trees." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The first seven days (first week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrate Ahura Mazda and the Amesha Spentas (literally translated Beneficent Immortals). They are the highest spiritual beings created by Ahura Mazda.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar



The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Masculine
Planet: Saturn
Archetype: Pryderi, son of Pwyll
Symbol: raven
Folk Names:
 Moon of Completeness

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. XI Kal. Ian.
 11 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. XI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or 11 “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

holy days 2007

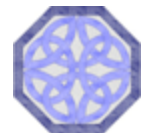
These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Winter Solstice:

Winter Solstice: Astronomical day. The Winter Solstice is at 08:08 GMT in 2007.


Night of the Silver Fir:

Winter Solstice: Celtic (Druid) holy day. **Night of the Silver Fir.** In Celtic tradition, this day is assigned to the tree the silver fir and the Ogham letter Ailm (A). The Winter Solstice is at 08:08 GMT in 2007.



astrological information 2007

Capricorn:

 **Beginning of Capricorn:** Astrological day. First day of the Sun sign Capricorn. Planetary ingress, Sun enters Capricorn.

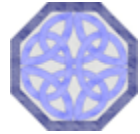
December 23

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Night of Mistletoe:

Night of Mistletoe: Celtic (Druid) holy day. The Night of Mistletoe, too holy to be associated with any Ogham letter, is the night after the Winter Solstice (December 22 in 2007).



Feast Day of Het Heret:

Feast Day of Het Heret: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast Day of Het Heret [Hathor]. The Deities are in festivity. Very favorable.

Festival of the Great Heat:

Festival of the Great Heat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Festival of the Great Heat. Some sources place this holy day on December 21.

Laurentina:

Laurentina: Roman holy day. The **festival of Acca Larentia**. Laurentina, for Acca Larentia (or Lars or Lara), mother of the Lares (Household Goddesses).

Name Day:

Name Day of Day-pa-Adar: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Day-pa-Adar and Day), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Day-pa-Adar. Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar.

Day of Semele and Dionysus:

Day of Semele and Dionysus: Armenian holy day. Day of Semele and Dionysus.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Seventh Day of Saturnalia:

Festival of Saturnalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saturnalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 8

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Day-pa-Adar
Day 8

The day of Day-pa-Adar celebrates the Av. Dadvah, the Creator's day before Adar. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(126) On the day of Day-pa-Adar wash your head and trim your hair and nails." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

The Nameless Day
Mistletoe

In the Celtic tree calendar, this day was considered so holy that it was not part of any tree month and was not assigned an Ogham letter.

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. X Kal. Ian.
10 days before the Kalends of January
Month: December

The **a.d. X Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or ten "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **5** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Full Moon:

Full Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:13 PM GMT in 2007. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

Moon enters Cancer:

Moon Enters Cancer: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Cancer at 10:17 pm GMT.

December 24

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Distribution of the Nectar:

Distribution of the Nectar: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Neter (Supreme Deity) enters to distribute the ration (nectar) of all the Neteru (Deities). There is tremendous modern debate about exactly what the nectar of the deities was, including that it is a divine substance, psychedelic mushrooms, or even honey.

Nodresnach:

Nodresnach: Anglo-Saxon and Germanic holy day. Nodresnach, Mother Night or Night of the Mothers, honoring the process of birth and Mother Goddesses.

Juvenalia:

Juvenalia: Roman holy day. Juvenalia, a holiday for children.

Christmas Eve:

Christmas Eve: Christian holy day. Based on Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) celebrations the night before the Birth of the Twins (Heru and Bastet).



Rustic Dionysia:

Rustic Dionysia: Greek holy day.

Saternalia:

Festival of Saternalia: Roman holy day. December 17 through December 24 are Saternalia, for Saturn, the Planter God.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Posadas:

Posadas: Mexican holy day. December 16-24 is Posadas, the ritual enactment and celebration of the Yule Child, who was originally the Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 9

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Adar
Day 9

The day of Adar celebrates the Av. Atar, Fire. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(127) On the day of Adar (Fire) go for a walk and do not bake bread for it is a grievous sin." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)

 Birch Moon
 Day 1

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below). Robert Graves claimed that the Celts used a 13 month tree calendar. Critics dispute this claim. Graves' claims are based on 19th century work by Edward Davies, who found references to the trees in the 1685 work *Ogygia* by Ruairi Ó Flaitheartaigh, which was in turn derived from oral history and older works such as *Book of Ballymote* and *Auraicept na n-Éces*.

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. IX Kal. Ian.

9 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. IX Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or nine “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **6** in modern Western numerology.

December 25

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of the Twins:

Birthday of the Twins: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birthday of the Twins, Heru Sa Aset and Bast, children of Aset [Isis]. Origin of Yule and Christmas. On Winter Solstice Asar [Osiris] dies. Aset [Isis] with the magick help of Nebt Het [Nephthys] creates a Djed Pillar [artificial penis] for Her husband and impregnates Herself. For three full days (December 22-24) Asar lies dead and the Twins grow in Aset's belly. On this day (December 25th) the Twins are born, the reincarnation or resurrection of Their Father. The green tree is a symbol of the green-skinned Asar, God of fertility and vegetation. The colored lights are symbols of Aset, Goddess of magick and divine light. Red, green, and white are the traditional candle colors of Bast (this was Her birthday alone for several thousand years of early Kemetic history), later being adapted to red for Aset (the color of the Mother's menstrual flow), green for Asar (the color of vegetation), and white for the Twins (the color of pure light).

Elevating the Goddesses:

Elevating the Goddess: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Elevating the Goddesses of the Temple.

Going Forth of Udjat:

Going Forth of Udjat: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Going forth of the Udjat (Utchat) eye singing in Heliopolis.

Birth of the Sun:

Birth of the Sun: Babylonian holy day. The Queen of Heaven gives birth to the Sun.

Yule:

Yule: Celtic and Wiccan holy day. In most traditions celebrated on December 22nd. Also celebrated on December 21st.



Dies Natalis Solis Invicti:

Dies Natalis Solis Invicti: Roman holy day. Dies Natalis Solis Invicti (or **Birthday of the Invincible Sun God**), the end of the Roman Saturnalia, celebrating the birthday of Saturn and the birthday of the Sun.

Yule:

Yule: Norse holy day. See also December 21 and December 22.

Christmas:



Christmas: Christian holy day. Based on numerous pagan holy days, including the Birthday of the Twins (Heru and Bast), Mithra, Frey, Dionysus, Cernunnos, Demeter, Kore Persephone, the Yule Child, the sun, and various Goddesses. Celebrates the mythical birth of Jesus to the Virgin Mary (based on (Isis or Aset) in a manger in Bethlehem (a town that first was founded by Christians several hundred years AFTER the mythical birth). The Christians claim that the mythical Jesus is the Jewish Messiah, even though in Judaism the Jewish Messiah is specifically **not** a deity, but rather a human king sent by the Jewish God.

Bain de Noël:

Bain de Noël: (Frotté feuilles) or **Fête des Membres.** Voodoo holy day.

Family Day:

Family Day: Angolan (Angola) holiday.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 10

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Aban
Day 10

The day of Aban celebrates the Av. Aban, Waters. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: “(128) On the day of Aban (the Waters) abstain from water and do not vex the waters.” Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 2

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VIII Kal. Ian.

8 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. VIII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or eight “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the

Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **7** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Leo:



Moon Enters Leo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Leo at 11:51 pm GMT.

December 26

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast of Neith:

Feast of Neith: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast of Neith. Going forth of Sebek to guide Her. You will see good from Her today. A good day.

Birth of Sobek:

Birth of Sobek: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Birth of Sobek.

Birth of Buddha:

Birth of Buddha: Indian holy day. Birth of Buddha, son of Maya in India.



Haloa of Demeter:

Haloa of Demeter: Greek holy day. Haloa of Demeter.

Daughters of the Sun:

Daughters of the Sun: various traditions. Daughters of the Sun include Amaterasu, Aset [Isis], Athena, Bast, Befana, Dame Abonde, Eileathyia, Frau Sonne, Hebe, Hestia, Igaehindvo, Lucia, Mari, Mary, Maya, Moira, Myrrha (mother of Adonis), Ops, Sol, Spenta Armaiti (mother of Mithra, Persia), the Star Faery, Sunne, Tonantzin, and Yemaya.

Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa (Swahili for “first fruits”), created by Maulana Karenga in 1967, based on a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Principles. In the Swahili language the Seven Principles are called the Nguzo Saba and are: Umoja, Kujichagulia, Ujima, Ujamaa, Nia, Kuumba, and Imani. Umoja (unity) is to strive for and maintain unity in the family, community, nation, and race. Kujichagulia (self-determination) is to define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves, and speak for ourselves. Ujima (cooperative work and responsibility) is to build and maintain our community together and make our brother’s and sister’s problems our problems and to solve them together. Ujamaa (cooperative economics) is to build and maintain our own stores, shops, and other businesses and to profit from them together. Nia (purpose) is to make our collective vocation the building and developing of our community, to restore our people to their traditional greatness. Kuumba (creativity) is to do always as much as we can, in the way we can, so as to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than we inherited it. Imani (faith) is to believe with all our heart in our people, our parents, our teachers, our leaders, and the righteousness and victory of our struggle. Celebrated by more than 20 million Blacks in the United States, Canada, England, the Caribbean, and parts of Africa with parades, community festivals, and family gatherings in the home. Participants dress in African garb, exchange Swahili greetings, decorate their surroundings in the symbolic colors of red, green, and black, tell stories, feast on traditional foods, and exchange homemade gifts. In the Yoruban tradition the Seven

African Powers are: Obatala, Yemaya, Elegba, Oya, Oshun, Chango, and Ogan.

Death of Zarathustra:

Death of Zarathrustra: Zoroastrian holy day. Death of the Prophet Zarathustra (Zoroaster), founder of Zoroastrianism. The Zoarastrian Moded (priest) conducts a ceremony to observe the day.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

lunar information 2008

Hecate Moon:

Hecate Moon: Lunar Greek holy day. On the last day of the lunar month (the day before the New Moon), Greeks would honor Hecate, the Goddess of Witches, by leaving a small meal on altars at crossroads. These meals were eaten by the poor or animals (note use a paper plate, because any plate must be permanently donated to Hecate). Occurs today in 2008. Many modern Witches and Wiccans volunteer to help distribute food the poor on this day. Other modern Witches and Wiccans organize food drives or donate food for the poor on this day.



calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 11

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)

Day of Khwarshed Day 11

The day of Khwarshed celebrates the Av. Hvar Khshaeta, The Shining Sun. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(129) On the day of Khwarshed (the Sun) take your children to the grammar-school so that they may become literate and wise." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 3

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VII Kal. Ian.

7 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. VII Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or seven “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **8** in modern Western numerology.

December 27

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Birthday of Freya and Frey:

Birthday of Freya and Frey: Scandinavian holy day. Birthday of Freya, Great Goddess, and Frey, Her consort, at the Yule Festival called Jul or Jhul.

Kachinas return to earth:

Kachinas Return to Earth: Hopi holy day. The Kachinas return to earth at Soyal.

Halcyon Days:

Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa, a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Powers. Longer explanation at December 26th.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Kemetic tradition:

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition: Everything you see today will be good.

lunar information 2008

New Moon:

New Moon: Lunar. Occurs at 7:22 a.m. Eastern Time in 2008. This is a Wiccan Esbat.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 12

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Mah
Day 12

The day of Mah celebrates the Av. Mah, The Moon. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(130) On the day of Mah (the Moon) drink wine and hold converse with your friends and ask a boon of King Moon." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 4

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:
Moon of Inception
Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. VI Kal. Ian.
6 days before the Kalends of January
Month: December

The **a.d. VI Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or six “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **9** in modern Western numerology.

December 28

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Proceeding of Sekhmet to Letopolis:

Proceeding of Sekhmet to Letopolis: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Proceeding of Sekhmet to Letopolis. Stay home.

Weaver Grandmothers:

Weaver Grandmothers: Wareo holy day. The Weaver Grandmothers Day of the Wareo Tribe of South America.

Festival to the Winds:

Festival to the Winds: Greek holy day.

End of Halcyon Days:

End of Halcyon Days: Greek holy day. December 14-28 are the Halcyon Days, the seven days before and after Yule, a time of calm and tranquility derived from Alcyone, a Greek Goddess of the Pleiades connected with Artemis [Bast] and Aphrodite [Het Heret].

Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa, a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Powers. Longer explanation at December 26th.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)

Day 13

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Tir (or Tishtar)
Day 13

The day of Tishtar celebrates the Av. Tishtrya, The Star Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.


Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(131) On the day of Tir (Sirius) send your children to learn archery and jousting and horsemanship." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)

 Birch Moon
 Day 5

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. V Kal. Ian.
5 days before the Kalends of January
Month: December

The **a.d. V Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or five “days before” the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **1** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Virgo:



Moon Enters Virgo: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Virgo at 4:43 am GMT.

December 29

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Day of Nymphs:

Day of Nymphs: Greek holy day. Day of Nymphs for Artemis [Bast], Andromeda, Ariadne, and Ceres. In the Hellenic [Greek] religion, Artemis is a lesbian Goddess and Her lovers are the Nymphs. This borrows from the Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) belief that Bast [whom the Greeks called Artemis] is the Goddess of Truth. Lesbianism in the Goddess is equated with the Goddess loving Herself and She serves as the archetype for self-love and self-honesty.

Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa, a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Powers. Longer explanation at December 26th.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

Kemetic tradition

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) tradition. Do not go out at dawn on this day.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 14

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Goshorum
Day 14

The day of Gosh celebrates the Av. Geush, Sentient Life or the Ox-Soul. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(132) On the day of Gosh (the Bull) see to the stables and train your oxen to the plough." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The second seven days (second week) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates light and nature.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 6

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. IV Kal. Ian.

4 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. IV Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or four "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they

continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **2** in modern Western numerology.

December 30

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Deities Going Forth:

Neteru Going Forth: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. The Deities go forth for Him in Heaven.

Name Day:

Name Day of Day-pa-Mihr: Zoroastrian holy day. Each day and month of the Zoroastrian calendar is presided over by a spiritual being. When the spiritual being of the day and the month are the same, such as today (Day-pa-Mihr and Day), the day is particularly sacred. In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, this is the sacred day of Day-pa-Mihr. Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra.

Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa, a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Powers. Longer explanation at December 26th.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 15

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Day-pa-Mihr
Day 15

The day of Day-pa-Mihr celebrates the Av. Dadvah, The day of the Creator before Mithra. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(133) On the day of Day-pa-Mihr wash your head and trim your hair and nails, and (pick) your grapes from the vine and throw them into the wine-press so that they may become good." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)



Birch Moon

Day 7

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

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Polarity: Feminine

Planet: Sun

Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)

Symbol: eagle or stag

Folk Names:

Moon of Inception

Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

a.d. III Kal. Ian.

3 days before the Kalends of January

Month: December

The **a.d. III Kal.** designation means *ante diem* or three "days before" the Kalends (first day or New Moon) of the next month. When counting days, the Romans included both the start and end day (in

modern Western culture, we skip the start day). When the Romans switched to a solar calendar, they continued to use the lunar day names.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus' calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa's calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar's calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar's calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius' death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **3** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Moon enters Libra:



Moon Enters Libra: Lunar Ingress. The Moon enters the sign Libra at 1:37 pm GMT.

astrological information 2007

Venus enters Sagittarius:



Venus Enters Sagittarius: Planetary ingress.

December 31

fixed holy days

These holy days are on the same day every year on the solar calendar.

Feast Day of Sekhmet:

Feast Day of Sekhmet: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Feast Day of Sekhmet. This feast day typically includes the drinking of red beer. Sekhmet is Goddess of Endings, but in the ancient calendars this feast was celebrated in the middle of the month of Mekhir. Did the ancient priestesses know that this would be the end of the year in our modern calendar?

Aset Awakened:

Aset Awakened: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Aset [Isis] awakened by Ra.



Heru saves His father:

Heru Saves His Father: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Heru [Horus] saves His father (Asar).

Lucky Day of Sokhit:

Lucky Day of Sokhit: Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) holy day. Lucky Day of Sokhit.

Faery of the Van:

Faery of the Van: Welsh holy day. The Faery of the Van, a golden haired water spirit in a golden boat.

Strenia:

Strenia: Sicilian holy day. Strenia, for the gifts of Pandora.

Dame Abonde:

Dame Abonde: French holy day. Dame Abonde

the Norns:

the Norns: Scandinavian holy day. The Norns

Fire Dance:

Fire Dance: Samoan holy day. Fire Dance, for Fire Goddesses (such as Pele and Mehuea and Fuji).

Feast Day of Yemaya:

Feast Day of Yemaya: Brazilian holy day. Feast Day of Yemaya, canelaria ceremony at the ocean's edge.

Wishing Night:

Wishing Night: Mexican holy day. Wishing Night.

New Year's Eve:

New Year's Eve: Western holiday. New Year's Eve, traditionally celebrated by getting drunk on champagne and watching a big mirrored ball drop in Times Square, New York City.

An old British magick tradition states that if you leave a loaf of bread and a penny on a table overnight on New Year's Eve, that you will have plenty of food throughout the coming year.

Feast Day of St. Nicholas:

Feast Day of St. Nicholas: Christian holy day. Feast Day of Saint Nicholas, bishop of Myra (in Asia Minor) during the 4th century of the Common Era, patron saint of children.



Kwanzaa:

Kwanzaa: Swahili and Afro-American holy day. December 26-January 1 is Kwanzaa, a traditional Swahili festival for the first fruits of the harvest, dedicated to the Seven African Powers. Longer explanation at December 26th.

Navidades:

Navidades: Puerto Rican holy day. December 15-January 6 are the Navidades, for the Yule Child, which is based on the older Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) Twins, Heru Sa Aset [Horus/Apollo] and Bast [Artemis].

holy days 2007 and 2008

These holy days are on different day each year on the solar calendar.

Maidyarem:

Maidyarem: Zoroastrian holy day. **'mid-year' or winter feast**, one of the seven obligatory feasts of Zoroastrianism and one of the six *gahanbars* (or *gahambars*). The gahanbars date back to the pre-Zoroastrian agricultural people of the Iranian Plateau and mark the changing of the agricultural seasons. The gahanbars were absorbed into Zoroastrianism as religious holy days and are celebrated with feasting and fun.

Maidyarem celebrates Vohu Manah, the creator and protector of all animal life, one of the seven male emanations of Ahura Mazda. There are also seven corresponding female emanations of the deity Ahura Mazda.

In the Fasli (seasonal) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from December 31 to January 4. In the Shahanshahi (or Shenshai) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from June 1 to June 5 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In the Qadimi (ancient) calendar, Maidyarem is celebrated from May 2 to May 6 during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

calendar information

Information about this day using different calendars from around the world.

Kemetic (ancient Egyptian) information

Season of Proyet (Sowing)
Month of Mekhir (Rekh-Ur)
Day 16

Zoroastrian information (Fasli calendar)

Month of Day (tenth month)
Day of Mihr
Day 16

The day of Mihr celebrates the Av. Mithra, Yazad of the Contract. Special prayers from the Khorda Avesta are recited in honor of the day's spiritual being.

Activity for the day from *the Counsels of Adhurbadh, Son of Mahraspand*: "(134) On the day of Mihr, if you have been wronged by anyone, stand before Mihr (Mithra) and ask justice of him and cry out aloud (to him)." Adarbad Mahraspandan was a famous saint, high priest, and prime minister of Shapur II (309-379 C.E.).

The third week (eight days) of each Zoroastrian month celebrates moral qualities.

The Fasli, or seasonal, calendar is one of three Zoroastrian calendars still in use.

Celtic (ancient Druid) information

Ogham tree calendar

Beth (B)
┆
Birch Moon
Day 8

The Celtic calendar started out as a moon calendar, but was aligned with the solar year during antiquity. Robert Graves proposed the Celtic tree calendar described here. While widely used by Neo-Pagans, many critics dispute the authenticity. The Beth-Luis-Nion calendar (the one used here) starts with New Year on the Winter Solstice. The Beth-Luis-Faern calendar starts with New Year on Samhain.

Each Celtic tree month (or moon) is named for a Celtic Ogham letter (first line above) and a tree (second line above). All of the Celtic months also had additional folk names (folk names for this month listed below).

Polarity: Feminine
Planet: Sun
Archetype: Taliesin (Celtic God of Bards)
Symbol: eagle or stag
Folk Names:
 Moon of Inception
 Moon of Beginning

Asatru (ancient Norse) information

Month: Yule

Roman information

prid. Kal. Ian.
 (pridie) eve of the Kalends of January
 Month: December

The **pridie Kalends** is the eve of the Kalends (first day of the next month). *Pridie* (abbreviated prid.) is Latin for “the evening before”.

The Roman month of December is named for *decem*, because it was originally the tenth month of the Roman solar year. December was sacred to Vesta, the Roman Goddess of hearth, home, and family.

The earliest Roman months were lunar. According to Roman mythology, the ten month solar calendar aligned to the vernal equinox was introduced by Romulus, the founder of Rome, around 753 BCE. In Romulus’ calendar, December (the tenth month) had 30 days. Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven traditional kings of Rome, added two more months, for a 12 month year. In Numa’s calendar, December had 29 days. Gaius Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus (supreme bridge-builder, a religious title), reorganized the calendar on the first day of 45 BCE. In Caesar’s calendar (the Julian Calendar), December had 31 days. Caesar’s calendar was calculated by Sosigenes, an Egyptian astrologer/astronomer. In 8 BCE, Augustus Caesar fixed errors by pontiffs after Julius’ death and made other minor modifications, resulting in the modern Western calendar. The modern Gregorian Calendar, named for Roman Catholic Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, was a realignment in 1582.

numerology

Today totals **4** in modern Western numerology.

lunar information 2007

Waning Quarter Moon:

Waning Quarter Moon: Lunar. Occurs on this day in 2007.

astrological information 2007

Mars enters Gemini:



Mars retrograde Enters Gemini: Planetary ingress.

days

Sunday is the first day of the week and Saturday (the day of rest, or Jewish Sabbath) is the last day of the week. Christians often change up the order to honor the day they claim that their Jesus died.

Days of the Week

- sunday
- monday
- tuesday
- wednesday
- thursday
- friday
- saturday

sunday

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Named for: the Sun (Frau Sonne, Sunna)

- **English:** Sunday
- **Late Greek:** hermera heliou
- **Latin:** dies solis
- **Old English:** sunnandæg

Goddesses for Sunday: Sunne, Frau Sonne, Aditi, Igaehindvo, Amaterasu, Arinna, Izanami, Ochumare.

Gods for Sunday: Ra, Apollo, Sol, and Helios.


Perfumes: heliotrope, orange blossom, cloves, frankincense, ambergris, musk, myrrh.

Incense: mastic, palaginia.

Wood: laurel.

Color: orange, gold.

Influences: health, healing, confidence and hope, prosperity.

Lucky signs: Sunday is the lucky day for Leo .

Candle: yellow.

monday

Monday is the second day of the week.

Named for: the Moon

- **English:** Monday
- **Old English:** monon dæg

Goddesses for Monday: Luna, Selene, Diana, Re, Gaelach, Ida, Artemis [whom the Greeks associated with Bast], the Witches, Yemaya, Erzulie, Bast.

Perfumes: white poppy, white rose, wallflower.

Incense: myrtle.

Wood: willow.

Color: silver, grey-white.

Influences: agriculture, domestic, long life, medicine, travels, visions, theft (new monn).

Lucky signs: Monday is the lucky day for Cancer .

Candle: white.

tuesday

Tuesday is the third day of the week. In Romance languages Tuesday is named for Mars.

Named for: Tiu (Tyr, Mars)

- **English:** Tuesday
- **Latin:** dies Martis
- **Old English:** Tiwesdæg

Goddesses for Tuesday: Aset [Isis], Soorejnaree, Pingalla, Anna, Aine, Danu, Yngona, Bellona, Aida Wedo, Sun Woman.



Gods for Tuesday: Tiu, Tyr, Mars

Perfumes: hellebore, carnation, patchouli.

Incense: lignum aloes, plantain.

Color: red.

Influences: destination, war, courage, surgery, physical strength.

Lucky signs: Tuesday is the lucky day for Aries  and Scorpio .

Candle: red.

wednesday

Wednesday is the fourth day of the week. In Romance languages Wednesday is named for Mercury.

Named for: Woden (Odin, Mercury)

- **English:** Wednesday
- **Latin:** dies Mercurii
- **Old English:** Wodnesdæg

Goddesses for Wednesday: Aset [Isis], Demeter, Ceres, Spider Woman, Bona Dea, Oya, Devi-Kali, Hella, Rhiannon, Coatlique, Maman Brigitte, Sekhmet, Het Heret [Hathor].



Gods for Wednesday: Woden, Odin, Mercury, Hermes, Djehuti [Thoth]

Perfumes: sweetpea, lavender, mastic, frankincense, cloves.

Incense: cinnamon, cinquefoil.

Color: yellow, grey.

Influences: conjurations, predictions, knowledge, writing, eloquence.

Lucky signs: Wednesday is the lucky day for Gemini  and Virgo .

Candle: purple.

thursday

Thursday is the fifth day of the week. In Romance languages thursday is named for Jupiter.

Named for: Thor (Jupiter)

- **English:** Thursday
- **Latin:** dies Jovis
- **Old English:** Thuredæg, Thurredæg, Thunredæg

Goddesses for Thursday: Juno, Hera, Kwan Yin, Mary, Cybele, Tara, Mawu, Mlaba Mwana Waresa, Ishtar, Nuit.

Gods for Thursday: Thor, Jupiter, Zeus



Perfumes: stock, lilac, storax, aloes.

Incense: nutmeg, henbane.

Wood: pine.

Color: purple, indigo, blue.

Influences: luck, religion, healing, trade and employment, treasure, honors, riches, legal matters.

Lucky signs: Thursday is the lucky day for Sagittarius  and Pisces .

Candle: blue.

friday

Friday is the sixth day of the week. In Romance languages Friday is named for Venus.

Named for: Freya (Venus)

- **English:** Friday
- **Old English:** Frigedæg

Goddesses for Friday: Astarte, Aphrodite, Erzulie, Aida Wedo, Eve, Venus, Freya, Diana, Aset [Isis], the Witch of Gaeta, Chalchiuhtlique.



Perfumes: stephanotis, apple blossom, musk, ambergris.

Incense: saffron, verbena.

Wood: myrtle.

Color: light blue, pale green.

Influences: all love matters, friendships, affection, partnerships, money, sex.

Lucky signs: Friday is the lucky day for Taurus  and Libra .

Candle: green.

saturday

Saturday is the seventh day of the week.

Named for: Saturn

- **English:** Saturday
- **Latin:** dies Saturni
- **Old English:** Sæterndæg

Goddesses for Saturday: Ops, Rhea, Tellus Mater, Gaia, Eartha, Ge, Tonantzin, Asherah, Anath, the Shekinah, the Matronit, Mary, Gula, Herodias, Oddudua, Demeter.

Gods for Saturday: Geb, Saturn



Perfumes: hyacinth, pansy.

Incense: peperwort, assodilious, black poppy seeds, henbane, lodestone, myrrh.

Wood: oak.

Color: black.

Influences: duties, responsibilities, finding families, works of magic, buildings, meditation, life, doctrines.

Lucky signs: Saturday is the lucky day for Capricorn  and Aquarius .

Candle: black.

months

Months of the year

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

January

January is the first month of the year.

Meaning of name: For Janus, Roman God of Gates and Doorways.

Flowers: carnation and snowdrop.

Birthstone: garnet.

Goddesses: Juno, Hera, Hestia, Brigid, Chialchiuhtlique, Elugua or Legba (God).

Gods: Janus or Legba.

February

February is the second month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Latin *februare*, to purify. Roman month of purification.

Flowers: violet and primrose.

Birthstone: amethyst.

Goddesses: Juno Februa, Spandarmat, Brighid, White Buffalo Calf Woman.

March

March is the third month of the year.

Meaning of name: Named for Mars, Roman God of war. This was New Year's in the Julian calendar.

Flower: jonquil or daffodil.

Birthstone: bloodstone and aquamarine.

Goddesses: Ra-Nuit [combined form of Ra and Nuit], Artemis {whom the Greeks associated with Bast}, Minerva, the Witches, the Deer Mothers.

April

April is the fourth month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Aprillis, Roman name for Aphrodite, or Latin *aperire*, to open.

Flowers: sweet pea and daisy.

Birthstone: diamond.

Goddesses: Aphrodite, Ishtar, Artemis [whom the Greeks associated with Bast], Astarte, Eostre [a Germanic Goddess based on Bast], Venus, Terra, Ying-Hua, Erzulie.

May

May is the fifth month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Maria, or Maia, Roman Goddess of Spring. Christian church month of Mary/Yemaya.

Flowers: hawthorne and lily.

Birthstone: emerald.

Goddesses: Maia, Flora, Tanith, Bel, Medb, Mu Lan, Mary, Hera, Aida Wedo.

June

June is the sixth month of the year.

Meaning of name: For Juno, Great Mother, Goddess of Women.

Flower: rose.

Birthstone: moonstone, pearl, alexandrite.

Goddesses: Ishtar, Apt, Apet, Athena, Demeter, Juno, Persephone, Luna, Hera, Rosea, Mawu.

July

July is the seventh month of the year.

Meaning of name: Named for Roman Emperor Julius Caesar.

Flowers: water lily and larkspur.

Birthstone: ruby.

Goddesses: Ishtar, Apt, Apet, Athena, Demeter, Persephone, Sothis, Rosea, Spider Woman.

August

August is the eighth month of the year.

Meaning of name: For Augustus Caesar. In some sources, for Ceres.

Flowers: gladiolus and poppy.

Birthstone: sardonyx and peridot.

Goddesses: Tekhi, Ishtar, Ceres, Lakshmi, Hesperus, Tonantzin.

September

September is the ninth month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Septem*, seven. The seventh month of the Roman calendar.

Flowers: morning glory and aster.

Birthstone: sapphire.

Goddesses: Menkhet, Het Heret [whom the Greeks called Hathor], Pomona, Mala, Ishtar, Yemaya.

Deities: Persephone Kore, Thor, and the Goddess in Her Mother aspect.

October

October is the tenth month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Octo*, eight. The eighth Roman month.

Flowers: calendula and cosmos.

Birthstone: opal and tourmaline.

Goddesses: Het Heret [Hathor], Menkhet, Demeter, Cerers, the Horae, Changing Woman.

November

November is the eleventh month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Novem*, nine. The ninth month of the Roman calendar.

Flower: chrysanthemum.

Birthstone: topaz.

Goddesses: Het Heret [Hathor], Sekhmet, Demeter, the Horae, Diana, Samhain, Calleach, Kali, Astrae, Maman Brigitte.

December

December is the twelfth month of the year.

Meaning of name: From Latin *Decem*, ten. The tenth month in the Roman calendar.

Flowers: poinsettia, holly, mistletoe.

Birthstone: turquoise and zircon.

Goddesses: Vesta, Hestia, Befana, Sekhmet, Astraea, Oya.

list of yogis, yoginis, and yoga instructors

To be included in the list of yogis, yoginis, and yoga instructors, contact Stephen Saunders at majik@majik.org or at (949) 300-6424.

certificate



It isn't always easy for pagans to obtain paperwork to show that they are legitimate clergy (for performing



marriages and other purposes).

Pr Ntr Kmt offers an official certificate that authorizes performance of religious ceremonies and rituals.

Pr Ntr Kmt offers **certificates** to show your religion. These certificates can be used to meet the qualifications in any U.S. state for being allowed to conduct marriages (some states may have additional requirements).

In the United States this official certificate authorizes you to perform any ceremonies that the government recognizes other religions to perform (such as marriages or handfastings). There may be many additional requirements imposed by state governments that apply equally to all religions.

The **title** on the certificate can be: Druid, Guru, Hem Ntr (or any specific deity), Hemet Ntr (or any specific deity), Kher Heb, Magician, Minister, Monk, Nun, Priest, Priestess, Scribe, Sesh Ked, Sesh Per Ankh, Shaman, Web, or Witch. You may suggest a different title that better fits your beliefs.

Native Egyptian titles include: Hem (priest), Hemet (priestess), Kher Heb (lectern priest), Sesh Per Ankh (learned priesthood), Sesh Ked (temple artists), and Web (purity priests who cleaned the temples).

Hem (male) and **hemet** (female) were the primary ancient Egyptian words for priest and priestess. The **web** priest (or priestess) was responsible for the purity of the ritual and the cleanliness of sacred rooms, tools, paraphernalia, and priesthood. The **kher heb** was he priest or priestess who recited the liturgy and magick spells. The **sesh per ankh** were the learned priesthood (including mathematicians, doctors, and scientists). The **sesh ked** were the artists of the priesthood.

If the title of your choice is not on the above list, you can make a special request.

The certificate authorizes you to perform processions, circles, holy days, Sabbats, Esbats, ceremonies, celebrations, fire jumpings, commitments, weddings, handfastings, renewals, annulments, separations, divorces, funerals, blessings, namings, welcomings, baptisms, comings of age, rites of passage, affirmations, dedications, readings, and/or other rituals.

To obtain a certificate, visit the website www.prntrkmt.org or call (949) 566-0001.

CALL NOW (949) 566-0001

Milo



contact information

real mail

Milo, PO Box 1361, Tustin, Calif, 92781, USA.

other web sites

Other websites created and maintained by Milo:

operating systems at <http://www.osdata.com>

This Side of Sanity (a musical band) at <http://www.thissideofsanity.com>

Teen Witch at <http://www.teenwitch.com>

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29 May 1, 2008.
28 April 30, 2008.
27 April 4, 2008.
26 March 30, 2008.
25 March 15, 2008.
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23 February 29, 2008.
22 February 28, 2008.

21 February 2, 2008.
20 January 26, 2008.
19 December 31, 2007.
18 September 30, 2007.
17 September 17, 2007.
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14 September 9, 2007.
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8 August 25, 2007.
7 August 21, 2007.
6 August 19, 2007.
5 August 18, 2007.
4 August 17, 2007.
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pre-release PDF version of July 2008

This PDF is a pre-release version from July 2008.

This is just the calendar section of a larger book (which at more than a thousand pages has become too big for some people). The pagan religious holy days discussed are primarily Kemetic (ancient Egyptian), but I am working on catalogueing the holy days of other religious traditions.

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author: Milo, PO Box 1361, Tustin, CA, 92781, USA

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Milo
P.O. Box 1361
Tustin, Calif.
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This book handcrafted on Macintosh computers  using Tom Bender's Tex-Edit Plus .

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