

THE UNIVERSAL NORMS OF THE LITURGICAL YEAR AND THE CALENDAR

CHAPTER I THE LITURGICAL YEAR

The Romanist year consists of two cycles of feasts and holy days. One is determined by the movable feast of Megalesia. The second is fixed by the solar year.

Megalesia is always the First Sunday after the full moon following the spring equinox. The date of Megalesia determines the dates of Bacchanalia, Ash Wednesday, Lent, Mercuralia and Vestalia. The 4 Sundays preceding the Dionysia are always dedicated to the season of Saturnalia.

I. Static Holidays

New Year's Day

New Year's Day is sacred to Janus, the god of beginnings. On that day, we make an offering to Janus, which includes wine and sacrifice cakes.

Agonalia - Jan 6

This holiday marks the end of the Dionysia. On Agonalia we make an offering to Janus. An offering of wine and sacrificial cakes is appropriate.

Lupercalia - Feb 14th

On Lupercalia, we honor Lupercus and Faunus as the patrons of love and friendship. We decorate our homes and altars with the color red and hearts. It is customary to give gifts to your lover.

An offering to Lupercus of wine and chocolates is appropriate.

Liberalia - March 17

On Liberalia, we honor Bacchus-Liber with an offering of wine. On this day, Romanists who have turned 16 are celebrated as full members of the community. They are given a cognomen of their choosing which is added to the end of their name. It is common to choose a great philosopher or sage for this name. The name should be a continuous inspiration of who we wish to emulate in our lives.

An offering is made to the Lares and a celebration for the youths coming of age follows.

All lent fasting is postponed on Liberalia and resumed afterward.

Spring Equinox - March 19th

The spring equinox is held in honor of Minerva. A sacrifice to Minerva of wine and incense is made.

Minerva is the patron goddess of educators and craftspeople.

Veneralia - April 1st

Veneralia is in honor of Venus. An offering of wine is made to Venus, and it is a sacred time for women to petition Venus for advice and blessings in love affairs.

For Veneralia, myths of Venus are retold and the statue of Venus is given a ritual washing and then adorned with flowers.

Floralia - May 1st

The Floralia is a spring festival where a maypole is decorated and a girl is elected the May Queen and crowned with flowers.

An offering of flowers and cakes is made to Flora.

It is customary to hold games and contests on this day and dress in colorful clothing.

Lemuralia - October 31st

The Lemuralia is a day in which the lemurs, the evil spirits of the dead, roam the earth. The Family Priest should perform a special ritual to sanctify the home from these evil spirits. Romanist members will be given instructions on this ritual.

Saturnalia - Dec 17-24

The Saturnalia is the period leading up to Dionysia. We honor Saturn on these days and remember the Golden Age that Saturn ruled over. On the last day of Saturnalia it is customary to exchange gifts with family and friends.

Dionysia - 12 Days of Liber - Dec 25-Jan 5

During the Dionysia, also called the 12 days of Liber, we celebrate the birth of Liber's earthly incarnation as Dionysus which happened on December 25th. This celebration marks the fulfillment of the providence of Father Jove, the supreme God. Jove in his infinite goodness foresaw immense human suffering caused by our earthly mortality. He conceived his son, Liber-Dionysus to be our liberator from the endless cycle of death and rebirth. Through his mysteries and spiritual guidance, we can attain union with the Divine.

It is common to retell the story of the Orphic Theogony and stories of Dionysus during this time.

During the Dionysia we make offerings of sacrificial cakes and wine to Liber-Dionysus every day. We also honor all the 12 Olympians during the 12 days. It is also customary to honor the Gods consort on their day of celebration.

25th - Vesta

26th - Mars

27th - Diana

28th - Vulcan

29th - Juno

30th - Neptune

31st - Minerva

1st - Venus

2nd - Apollo

3rd - Mercury

4th - Ceres

5th - Jove

2. Movable Holidays

Bacchanalia - 47 days before Megalesia

The Bacchanalia, in honor of the God Bacchus, is a festival where we enjoy food, meat and wine before the time of purification during Lent.

Ash Wednesday - 46 Days before Megalesia

In an act of purification, we make an offering to father Liber on Ash Wednesday asking him to liberate us from our earthly passions during the fast that follows.

The story of Semele, Liber's mother, being turned to ash at the sight of Jove is retold.

We remind ourselves that our bodies are only flesh which will one day turn to ash and that, in order to be worthy of God, we must be purified.

Lent - From Ash Wednesday to Megalesia

As we wait for the rebirth of spring we take this time to honor Proserpina and her yearly time in the underworld.

We retell the story of Ceres searching for Proserpina.

We also take this time as a fast for the time that Liber spent inside Father Jove's thigh waiting to be born again.

Megalesia - The first Sunday after the full moon that occurs after the spring Equinox

On Megalesia, we honor the Great Mother of the Gods, Magna Mater who brings peace to the world. Offerings of spelt cake, incense, milk, wine and honey are all appropriate on Megalesia.

Megalesia is sacred to the working class and agricultural workers. During this festival, all members of the community come together in peace.

The practice of hunting for eggs is also done on the Megalesia. In times past this was practiced on Floralia but today it is done in conjunction with Megalesia.

Here we also honor the rebirth of Liber from Father Jove.

Mercuralia - 50 Days after Megalesia

On Mercuralia, we honor the God Mercury and his mother Maia. The story of Mercury's birth is retold.

This holiday is sacred to travelers, merchants and salespeople.

We make offerings to Mercury on this day and also recognize his earthly incarnations, particularly Hermes the Thrice Great.

Passages from the Hermeticum are read and we reserve part of the day for meditation.

Matronalia - The 2nd Sunday in May

Matronalia is the celebration of our mothers and female ancestors.

An offering is made to the manes of the Matrilineal line and gifts are given to any living mothers or grandmothers.

For mothers who have passed, this is a time to make an offering to their spirit at their graves as well.

Vestalia - 60 Days after Megalesia

On the Vestalia, the Virgin Vesta is honored with offerings of incense and the holy cake known as Mola Salsa.

The stories of Aeneas bringing Vesta to Rome are retold.

Also, on this day we hold a vigil in honor of the hearth of Troy that was put out by the evil tyrant Theodosius. We retell the tale of how he ended the worship of Vesta directly leading to the sacking of Rome 30 years later and the destruction of the ancient city.

This event marks the beginning of the age of intolerance and genocide under the Christians. We honor all martyrs on this day and remember the brutal and bloody persecutions Romanists and other Gentiles faced during the Dark Ages of Christianity.

Feast of Jove - Last Thursday of November (in America)

On the feast of Jove, the statues of Jove, Juno and Minerva are dressed in fine robes and flowers.

A great feast is prepared for family and friends and offered to the Gods.

After the offering the food is mixed back into the dishes and consumed by everyone present.

The Gods should be placed on a special altar near the table so that the meal is shared with the Gods.

The exact date of this feast should coincide with the harvest festival or thanksgiving of every nation.

3. Feast Days and Memorials

Throughout the year, we set aside particular days to honor mortal men and women who have been important to our religion and the Golden Chain that ties the wisdom of the ancients to us today. Some of these people are martyrs, others are great sages, oracles and teachers. You may also notice some philosophers who while nominally Christian were essential for protecting Romanism and philosophy during the Age of Intolerance.

Feast of Socrates: 1/25

Memorial of Proclus: 2/8

Memorial of Giordano Bruno, the Martyr: 2/17

Feast of Pythagoras: 3/3

Memorial of Hypatia of Alexandra, the Martyr: 3/8

Memorial of Aristotle: 4/19

Memorial of Thomas Taylor: 5/15

Memorial of Gemistus Plethon: 6/16

Memorial of Julian the Philosopher: 6/26

Memorial of Julian the Chaldean and Julianus the Theurgist: 9/12

Feast of the Divine Iamblichus: 9/24

Memorial of Asklepiegeneia: 9/28

Memorial of Marsilio Ficino: 10/19

Feast of the Divine Plato: 11/7

Memorial of Porphyry: 11/18

Feast of Plotinus: 12/10

4. Holy Days

Every month there are 3 days of holy significance. They are the Calends on the 1st of every month, sacred to Juno. The Nones on the 5th or 7th of every month, sacred to Bacchus-Liber. And the Ides on the 13th or 15th of every month, sacred to Jove.

CHAPTER II

THE CALENDAR

The Romanist calendar is made to reform the western liturgical year to the original holidays that are concealed and distorted by the Roman Catholic Church. Despite our reformation we recognize that the dates of holidays have shifted slightly since antiquity. We accept these changes and conform our calendar to them.

TABLE OF LITURGICAL DAYS ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE



1. The Megalesia, the Saturnalia and the Dionysia
2. The Agonalia, Ash Wednesday, Liberalia, Lent, Mercuralia, Vestalia, The Feast of Jove
3. Floralia, Veneralia Matronalia, Spring Equinox, Bacchanalia, Lemuralia
4. All Sages Day and All Souls Day
5. Proper Solemnities
 - a. The Solemnity of a Genius or Lares of a place, city or State
 - b. The Solemnity of the anniversary of the consecration of one's own temple
 - c. The Solemnity of the God of one's own temple
 - d. The Solemnity of the patron or founder of the temple



1. Feast Days to the Gods in the general calendar
2. The Sundays of Saturnalia
3. The 12 days of Dionysia
4. The Calends, Nones and Ides
5. Feasts of the Sages in the general calendar
6. Proper Feasts
 - a. Feast of the principal Patron of a Tribe
 - b. The Feast of the anniversary of the consecration of a high temple
 - c. The Feast of a principal patron of a region, country or wider territory
 - d. The Feast of the founder or principal patron of an Order or Curie of a province
 - e. Feasts proper to a specific temple
 - f. Feasts proper to a Tribe, Order or Curie
7. Weekdays of Saturnalia from the 17th through the 24th
8. The weekdays of Lent



1. Obligatory memorials in the general calendar
2. Proper obligatory memorials
 - a. Memorial of a secondary patron of a place, diocese, region or province
 - b. Obligatory memorials proper to a Tribe, Order or Curie
3. Optional Memorials
4. Weekdays of Saturnalia up to and including the 16th
5. Weekdays of ordinary time

If several celebrations fall on the same day, the one highest in rank according to the table of liturgical precedence is observed. However, a solemnity impeded by a liturgical day should be moved to the nearest day while avoiding any other celebrations in section I. Other celebrations are omitted in that year.

GENERAL ROMAN CALENDAR

JANUARY SACRED TO JANUS

Cal.	1	News Year Day 8 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Janus and Venus</i>
IV	2	9 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Apollo</i>
III	3	10 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Mercury</i>
Eve	4	11 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Ceres</i>
Nones	5	12 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
VIII	6	AGONALIA	<i>Sacred to Janus</i>
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XIX	14		
XVIII	15		
XVII	16		
XVI	17		
XV	18		
XIV	19		
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25	Socrates, Father of Philosophy	<i>Feast</i>
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31		

FEBRUARY
MONTH OF PURIFICATION

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8	Proclus, the Scholarch	<i>Memorial</i>
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13	<i>Parentalia begins</i>	<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVI	14	LUPERCALIA	<i>Sacred to Lupercus</i>
XV	15		
XIV	16		
XIII	17	Giordano Bruno the Martyr	<i>Memorial</i>
XII	18		
XI	19		
X	20		
IX	21	<i>Parentalia ends</i>	
VIII	22		
VII	23		
VI	24		
V	25		
IV	26		
III	27		
Eve	28		

MARCH
SACRED TO MARS

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
VI	2		
V	3	Divine Pythagoras	<i>Feast</i>
IV	4		
III	5		
Eve	6		
Nones	7		
VIII	8	Hypatia of Alexandria, the Martyr	<i>Memorial</i>
VII	9		
VI	10		
V	11		
IV	12		
III	13		
Eve	14		
Ides	15		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVII	16		
XVI	17	LIBERALIA	<i>Sacred to Liber</i>
XV	18		
XIV	19	Spring Equinox	<i>Sacred to Minerva</i>
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25		
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31		

APRIL
SACRED TO VENUS

Cal.	1	VENERALIA	<i>Sacred to Venus</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVIII	14		
XVII	15		
XVI	16		
XV	17		
XIV	18		
XIII	19	Aristotle, the Philosopher	<i>Memorial</i>
XII	20		
XI	21		
X	22		
IX	23		
VIII	24		
VII	25		
VI	26		
V	27		
IV	28		
III	29		
Eve	30		

MAY
SACRED TO MAIA

Cal.	1	FLORALIA	<i>Sacred to Flora</i>
VI	2		
V	3		
IV	4		
III	5		
Eve	6		
Nones	7		
VIII	8		
VII	9		
VI	10		
V	11		
IV	12		
III	13		
Eve	14		
Ides	15	Thomas Taylor, the Platonist	<i>Memorial / Sacred to Jove</i>
XVII	16		
XVI	17		
XV	18		
XIV	19		
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25		
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31		

JUNE

SACRED TO JUNO

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVIII	14		
XVII	15		
XVI	16	Gemistus Plethon, the Philosopher	<i>Memorial</i>
XV	17		
XIV	18		
XIII	19		
XII	20		
XI	21		
X	22		
IX	23		
VIII	24		
VII	25		
VI	26	Julian, the Philosopher	<i>Memorial</i>
V	27		
IV	28		
III	29		
Eve	30		

JULY

SACRED TO DIVUS JULIUS CAESAR

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
VI	2		
V	3		
IV	4	Independence Day [USA]	<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
III	5		
Eve	6		
Nones	7		
VIII	8		
VII	9		
VI	10		
V	11		
IV	12		
III	13		
Eve	14		
Ides	15		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVII	16		
XVI	17		
XV	18		
XIV	19		
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25		
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31		

AUGUST

SACRED TO DIVUS AUGUSTUS CAESAR

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XIX	14		
XVIII	15		
XVII	16		
XVI	17		
XV	18		
XIV	19		
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25		
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31		

SEPTEMBER

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12	Julian the Chaldean, the Oracle	<i>Memorial</i>
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVIII	14		
XVII	15		
XVI	16		
XV	17		
XIV	18		
XIII	19		
XII	20		
XI	21		
X	22		
IX	23		
VIII	24	Divine Iamblichus	<i>Feast</i>
VII	25		
VI	26		
V	27		
IV	28		
III	29		
Eve	30		

OCTOBER

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
VI	2		
V	3		
IV	4		
III	5		
Eve	6		
Nones	7		
VIII	8		
VII	9		
VI	10		
V	11		
IV	12		
III	13		
Eve	14		
Ides	15		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVII	16		
XVI	17		
XV	18		
XIV	19	Marsilio Ficino	<i>Memorial</i>
XIII	20		
XII	21		
XI	22		
X	23		
IX	24		
VIII	25		
VII	26		
VI	27		
V	28		
IV	29		
III	30		
Eve	31	LEMURALIA	<i>Solemnity</i>

NOVEMBER

Cal.	1	All Sages Day	<i>Solemnity</i>
IV	2	All Souls Day	
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7	Divine Plato	<i>Feast</i>
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10		
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XVIII	14		
XVII	15		
XVI	16		
XV	17		
XIV	18	Porphyry, the Philosopher	<i>Memorial</i>
XIII	19		
XII	20		
XI	21		
X	22		
IX	23		
VIII	24		
VII	25		
VI	26		
V	27		
IV	28		
III	29		
Eve	30		

[USA] Fourth Sunday: **FEAST OF JOVE**

DECEMBER

SACRED TO SATURN

Cal.	1		<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
IV	2		
III	3		
Eve	4		
Nones	5		
VIII	6		
VII	7		
VI	8		
V	9		
IV	10	Divine Plotinus	<i>Feast</i>
III	11		
Eve	12		
Ides	13		<i>Sacred to Jove</i>
XIX	14		
XVIII	15		
XVII	16		
XVI	17	SATURNALIA Begins	<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
XV	18		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
XIV	19		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
XIII	20		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
XII	21		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
XI	22		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
X	23		<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
IX	24	SATURNALIA Ends	<i>Sacred to Saturn</i>
VIII	25	1 st day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Vesta</i>
VII	26	2 nd day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Mars</i>
VI	27	3 rd day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Diana</i>
V	28	4 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Vulcan</i>
IV	29	5 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Juno</i>
III	30	6 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Neptune</i>
Eve	31	7 th day of DIONYSIA	<i>Sacred to Minerva</i>