Thank you for downloading our 2027 Pre Vatican II Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar.

This will be our sixth year following the pre 1950 Roman Catholic missal. Our sources are the Saint Andrew Daily Missal published 1945, the Father Lasance missal also published 1945 with no revisions. The traditional holy week remains in tact.

Also used is the Catholic Catechism called My Catholic faith by Rev Louis LaRavoire published 1949.

All books mentioned were purchased from the Daughters of Mary Press in Round top New York. www.DaughtersofMaryPress.com

As traditional Catholics we are being persecuted from within. Now more than ever its important for all of us to cling to our traditions of faith and never yield to the modernists and Freemasons who now occupy Rome. This calendar is my small contribution to keeping the true faith alive.

I also want to thank all of you for your kind comments regarding my calendar. The 2026 calendar had almost 3,000 downloads and I thank you so much. Please understand this calendar is created by me, a layman using computer assisted drafting software. I do make mistakes but try to correct them as I find them or as pointed out to me.

Thank you and God bless.

www.Tridentinecatholic.com

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Battle of Vienna Sept 12, 1683



The Battle of Vienna took place at Kahlenberg Mountain near Vienna on 12 September 1683 after the city had been besieged by the Ottoman Empire for two months. The battle was fought by the Holy Roman Empire, led by the Habsburg monarchy, and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, both under the command of Polish King John III Sobieski, against the Ottomans and their vassal and tributary states. The battle was won by the combined forces of the Holy Roman Empire and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, marking the beginning of their military cooperation against the Ottomans

The final push against the Muslims came around 6:00 pm, the Polish king ordered the cavalry to attack in four contingents, three Polish groups and one from the Holy Roman Empire. 18,000 horsemen charged down the hills, the largest cavalry charge in history. Sobieski led the charge at the head of 3,000 Polish heavy lancers



Above: Polish heavy lancers the winged hussars. On their ride from Poland the Hussars prayed daily rosarys out loud.

Left: Polish King Jan III Sobieski



Story has it the Croissant was invented to commemorate the alertness of a Vienna baker who heard Muslims tunneling under the city walls and alerted the city. The croissant was shaped like the ottoman Cresent flag

January 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION Circumcision of our Lord	2 Octave day of St. Stephen, First Martyr
3 Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus Octave day of St. Stephen, First Martyr	4 Octave day Holy Innocents	5 Commemoration of St. Telesphorus Pope and Martyr	6 THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD	7	8	9
10 Feast of the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph	11 Commemoration of St. Hyginus Pope and Marytr	12	13 Octave of the Epiphany	14 St. Hilary Bishop, St. Felix Confessor, Martyr	15 St. Paul,Hermit Confessor Commemoration of St. Maurus Abbot	16 St. Marcellus I Pope and Martyr
17 2nd Sunday after Epiphany St. Anthony Abbot	18 St Peters Chair at Rome	19 Commemoration of SS. Marius, Marth, Audifax and Abachum St. Canute Martyrs	20 Saints Fabian (Pope) and Sebastian Martyrs	21 St. Agnes Virgin and Martyr	22 Saints Vincent and Anastasius Martyrs	23 St. Raymund of Pennafort
24 Septuagesima Sunday St. Timothy Bishop 31 Sexagesima Sunday St. John Bosco Confessor	25 Conversion of St. Paul Apostle Commemoration of St. Peter * Apostle	26 St. Polycarp Bishop and Martyr	27 St. John Chrysostom Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	28 St. Peter Nolasco Confessor Commemoration of 2nd feast of St. Agnes Virgin and Martyr	29 St. Francis de Sales Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	30 St. Martina Virgin and Martyr

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Battle of Lepanto October 7, 1571

Pope Pius V was instrumental in the events leading up to the Battle of Lepanto, which took place on October 7, 1571.

Key Actions by Pope Pius V

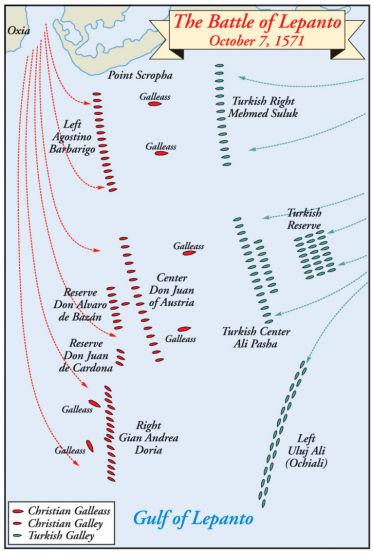
Call to Prayer: Pius V urged Catholics across Europe to pray the Rosary, seeking divine intervention for victory against the Ottoman fleet.

Public Supplications: He organized public prayers and encouraged the faithful to engage in spiritual preparations for the battle.

Blessing the Fleet: The Pope blessed the fleet of the Holy League, which was a coalition of Christian states formed to combat the Ottoman threat.

Impact of the Battle

The Battle of Lepanto was a decisive victory for the Holy League, marking a significant turning point in the struggle against Ottoman expansion into Europe. The Christian forces, despite being outnumbered, managed to defeat the Ottoman fleet, which suffered heavy losses.



Aftermath and Commemoration

Feast of Our Lady of Victory: In gratitude for the victory, Pope Pius V established the feast day of Our Lady of Victory, which is now celebrated as the Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Cultural Significance: The battle is remembered not only for its military significance but also for its spiritual implications, reinforcing the importance of faith in overcoming adversity.

Pope Pius V's actions and the victory at Lepanto are often viewed as a crucial moment in the defense of Christendom during a time of significant threat from the Ottoman Empire.



February 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Saint Ignatius Bishop and Martyr	2 The Purification Of The Blessed Virgin Mary	3 St. Blaise Bishop and Martyr	4 Saint Andrew Corsini Bishop and Confessor	5 Saint Agatha Virgin and Martyr	6 Saint Titus Bishop and Confessor Commemoration of St. Dorothy Virgin and Martyr
7 Quinquagesima Sunday St. Romuald Abbot	8 Saint John of Matha Confessor	9 Saintt Cyril of Alexandria Bishop, Commemoration of St. Apollonia Virgin and Martyr	10 Ash Wednescay Saint Scholastica Virgin	11 Apparition of Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate at Lourdes	12 Seven Founders of the Servite Order Confessors	13
14 1st Sunday of Lent Commemoration of St. Valentine Priest and Martyr	15 Commemoration of SS. Faustinus and Jovita Martyrs	16	17 Ember Wednesday	18 Commemoration of St. Simeon Bishop and Martyr	19 Ember Friday	20 Ember Saturday
21 2nd Sunday of Lent	22 Chair of St. Peter Apostle comm St. Paul Apostle	23 Saint Peter Damian Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the ChurchSt. Timothy Bishop and Martyr	24 Saint Matthias Apostle	25	26	27 Saint Gabriel of the Most Sorrowful Virgin Confessor
28 3rd Sunday of Lent						

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

Lucerne (the Alamo of Catholism), August 10, 1792

During the French Revolution, the 10th of August 1792 marked the last stand of the Bourbon monarchy before the Jacobin reign of terror took control from the more moderate bourgeoisie and slightly less radical Girondins. During the insurrection, the Sans-Culottes stormed the Tuileries Palace in what might be called the Alamo of Catholicism. The Swiss Guards and Royal Musketeers either died where they stood defending the king, or were surrounded, captured, and then massacred in the ensuing weeks along with hundreds of priests and thousands more who refused to submit to the new revolutionary and rabidly atheist government. The sacrifice of the Swiss Guards is memorialized at the Lion Monument in Lucerne.



The Lion of Lucern was designed by the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen and completed in 1821. The monument serves as a tribute to the Swiss Guards who lost their lives during the French Revolution while defending the Tuileries Palace in Paris. American author Mark Twain praised the sculpture of a mortally wounded lion as "the most mournful and moving piece of stone in the world."

March 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4 St Casimir Confessor Comm of St. Lucius I Pope and Martyr	5	6 Saints Perpetua and Felicitas Martyrs
7 4th Sunday of Lent Saint Thomas Aquinas Confessor and Doctor of the Church	8 Saint John of God Confessor	9 Saint Frances of Rome Widow	10 The Forty Holy Martyrs	11	12 St. Gregory the great	13
14 Passion Sunday	15	16	17 Saint Patrick Bishop and Confessor	18 Saint Cyril of Jerusalem Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	19 Our Lady of the 7 sorrows SAINT JOSEPH, Confessor and Patron of the Universal Church	20
21 Palm Sunday Saint Benedict Abbot	22 St. Isidore the Farmer	23	24 Spy Wednesday Holy Gabriel the Archangel	25 Holy Thursday The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary	26 Good Friday (Black Vestments)	27 Holy Saturday Saint John Damascene Confessor and Doctor of the Church
28 Easter Sunday Saint John Capistran Confessor	29	30	31			

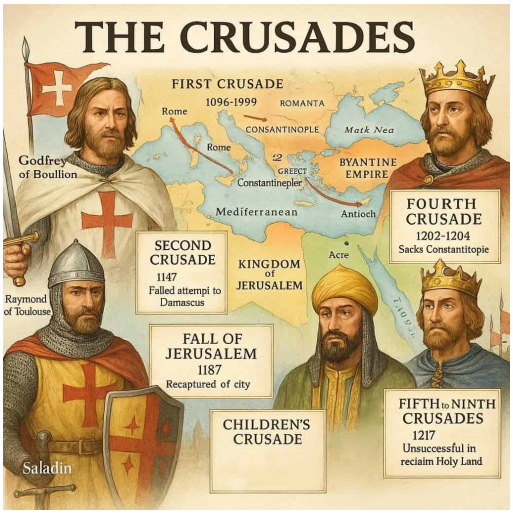
Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

Catholic Crusades - 1096 - 1270



Key Crusades and Their Timeline

Crusade Number	Start Year	End Year	Notable Events
First Crusade	1096	1099	Captummre of Jerusalem
Second Crusade	1147	1149	Failed siege of Damascus
Third Crusade	1189	1192	Richard the Lionheart's campaign
Fourth Crusade	1202	1204	Sack of Constantinople
Fifth Crusade	1217	1221	Attempt to capture Egypt
Sixth Crusade	1228	1229	Treaty of Jaffa
Seventh Crusade		1248	1254 Louis IX's campaigns in Egypt
Eighth Crusade	1270	1270	Louis IX's final expedition



Overview of the Catholic Crusades

The Catholic Crusades were a series of military campaigns launched by the papacy from 1095 to 1291. Their primary goal was to reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control and defend Christianity. These expeditions were characterized by promises of spiritual rewards for those who participated.



April 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

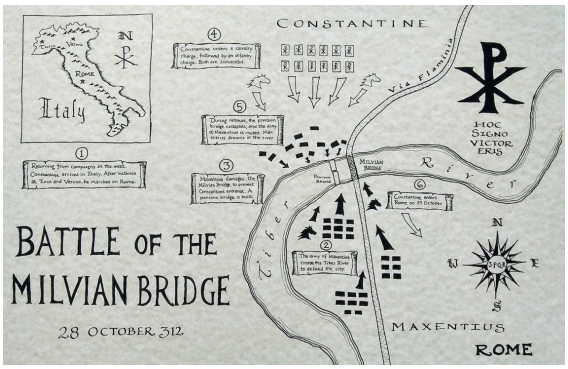
Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2 Saint Francis of Paula Confessor	3
4 Low Sunday Saint Isidore Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	5 Saint Vincent Ferrer Confessor	6	7	8	9	10
11 2nd Sunday after Easter Saint Leo I Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	12	13	14	15	16	17
18 3rd Sunday after Easter	19	20	21 Commemoration of St. Anselm Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	22 Saints Soter and Caius Popes and Martyrs	23 St. George Martyr	24 Saint Fidelis of Sigmaringen Martyr
25 4th Sunday after Easter Greater Litanies and Saint Mark Evangelist	26 Saints Cletus and Marcellinus Popes and Martyrs	27 Saint Peter Canisius Confessor and Doctor of the Church	28 Saint Paul of the Cross Confessor	29 Saint Peter of Verona Martyr	30 Saint Catherine of Siena Virgin	

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Battle of the Milvian Bridge - 312



Date October 28, 312 AD
Location Milvian Bridge, Rome
Belligerents Constantine's forces vs. Maxentius' forces
Outcome Victory for Constantine
Significance Led to Constantine becoming the sole ruler of the Roman Empire and marked a turning point for Christianity
Background: The battle occurred during the civil wars of the Tetrarchy, a system of governance established by Emperor Diocletian. After Diocletian's abdication, rivalries emerged among his successors.
Rival Claims: Both Constantine and Maxentius claimed the imperial throne, leading to open conflict. Constantine, having been proclaimed emperor by his troops, sought to confront Maxentius, who had usurped power in Italy.
Before the battle, Constantine reportedly experienced a significant vision. According to ancient sources, he saw a cross of light in the sky, which he interpreted as a divine sign. This vision inspired him to fight under the protection of the Christian God, marking a pivotal moment in his conversion to Christianity.

Constantine's victory at the Milvian Bridge not only solidified his power but also led to the promotion of Christianity within the Roman Empire. He later issued the Edict of Milan in 313 CE, which established religious tolerance for Christians, fundamentally changing the religious landscape of the empire.

May 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2
Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance
Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Saints Phillip & James
2 5th Sunday after Easter Saint Athanasius Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	3 Rogation Day Solemnity of St. Joseph, Spouse of he BVM	4 Rogation Day Saint Monica Widow	5 Rogation Day Saint Pius V Pope and Confessor	6 Ascension of Our Lord HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION St. John before the Latin Gate	7 Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr	8 Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel
9 Sunday within the Octive of Assension Saint Gregory Nazianzen Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church	10 Saint Antoninus Bishop and Confessor Commemoration of SS. Gordian and Epimachus Martyrs	11	12 Saints Nereus, and companions	13 St. Robert Bellarmine Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	14 Commemoration of St. Boniface Martyr	15 Saint John Baptist de la Salle Confessor
16 Pentecost Sunday Saint Ubald Bishop and Confessor	17 Saint Paschal Baylon Confessor	18 Saint Venantius Martyr	19 Ember Wednesday Saint Peter Celestine Pope and Confessor St. PudentianaVirgin	20 Saint Bernardine of Siena Confessor	21 Ember Friday	22 Ember Saturday
23 Trinity Sunday	24	25 Saint Gregory VII Pope and Confessor Commemoration of St. Urban I Pope and Martyr	26 Saint Philip Neri Confessor St. Pope and Martyr	27 Corpus Christi Saint Bede the Venerable Confessor and Doctor of the Church Comm of St. John I Pope and Martyr	28 Saint Augustine Bishop and Confessor	29 Saint Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Virgin
30 2nd Sunday after Pentecost St. Felix I Pope/Martyr	31 Queenship of the BVM					

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Reconquista - 1212 - 1492

Key Events and Timeline
Beginning of the Reconquista
Battle of Covadonga (circa 718-722): Traditionally recognized as the starting point of the Reconquista, where the Kingdom of Asturias achieved its first victory against the Umayyad Caliphate.
Major Milestones
Year Event
1212 Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa: A decisive Christian victory that led to further territorial gains.
1236 Siege of Córdoba: Major Muslim-held center captured by Christian forces.
1248 Siege of Seville: Another significant conquest, leaving Granada as the last Muslim stronghold.
1492 Capture of Granada: Marked the end of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula.





The Reconquista was a significant historical period marked by military campaigns led by northern Iberian Christian kingdoms against Muslim-ruled al-Andalus. This series of conflicts aimed to reclaim territory that had been under Muslim control since the early 8th century.
The Reconquista concluded in 1492 with the fall of Granada to the Catholic Monarchs of Spain. This event not only ended Muslim governance in the region but also initiated a series of expulsions and forced conversions of Jewish and Muslim communities in the following years.

June 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2
Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance
Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Saint Angela Merici Virgin	2 St. Marcellinus & Companions	3	4 Sacred Heart of Jesus St Francis Caracciolo founder of Clerics reg minor	5 St. Boniface Bishop
6 3rd Sunday after Pentecost St. Norbert Bishop	7	8	9 Commemoration of SS. Primus and Felicianus Martyrs	10 Saint Margaret Queen, Widow	11 Saint Barnabas Apostle	12 St. Basilides & Companions
13 4 th Sunday after Pentecost St Anthony of Padua Confessor and Doctor of the Church	14 Saint Basil the Great Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	15	16	17	18 Saint Ephraem Deacon, Confessor and Doctor of the Church Commemoration of SS. Mark and Marcellian Martyrs	19 Saint Juliana of FalconieriVirgin SS. Gervase and Protase Martyrs
20 5 th Sunday after Pentecost St. Silverius Pope and Martyr	21 Saint Aloysius Gonzaga Confessor	22 Saint Paulinus Bishop and Confessor	23 Vigil of the Birth of St. John the Baptist	24 THE BIRTH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	25 Saint William Abbot	26 Saints John and Paul Martyrs
27 6 th Sunday after Pentecost	28 St. Irenaeus Vigil of the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul	29 SAINTS PETER AND PAUL Apostles	30 Commemoration of St. Paul Apostle & St. Peter Apostle			

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Siege of Jasna Gora - 1655

The Siege of Jasna Gora (in Polish: Oblężenie Jasnej Góry) took place in the winter of 1655 during the Second Northern War, or 'The Deluge' – as the Swedish invasion of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is known. The Swedes were attempting to capture the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa. Their month-long siege, however, was unsuccessful, as a small force consisting of monks from the Jasna Gora monastery led by their Prior (Fr. Augustyn Kordecki) and supported by local volunteers, mostly from the szlachta (Polish nobility), fought off the numerically superior Germans (who were hired by Sweden), saved their sacred icon, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, and, according to some accounts, turned the course of the war.



The warrior monks of Jasna Góra had won a victory that was not only moral but strategically significant as the tide of the war began to turn. Poland would retain its independence, and Jasna Góra lives on as a great symbol of Polish defiance.



July 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

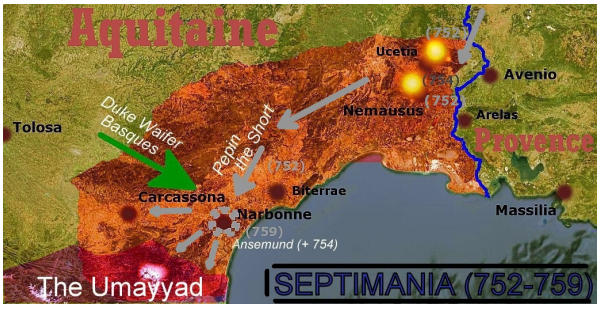
Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST	2 The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of SS. Processus and Martinian Martyrs	3 St. Leo II
4 7 th Sunday after Pentecost	5 St. Anthony Mary Zaccaria	6 Octave Day of Sts. Peter & Paul	7 Saints Cyril and Methodius Bishops and Confessors	8 Saint Elizabeth Queen, Widow	9	10 Seven Holy Brothers (Martyrs), and Saints Rufina and Secunda Virgins and Martyrs
11 8 th Sunday after Pentecost Commemoration of St. Pius I Pope and Martyr	12 Saint John Gualbert Abbot Commemoration of SS. Nabor and Felix Martyrs	13 St. Anacletus	14 Saint Bonaventure Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	15 Saint Henry Emperor, Confessor	16 Commemoration of Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel	17 Commemoration of St. Alexius Confessor
18 9 th Sunday after Pentecost St Camillus de Lellis Confessor St. Symphorosa & Her Seven Sons Martyrs	19 Saint Vincent de Paul Confessor	20 St Jerome Emiliani Confessor St. Margaret Virgin and Martyr	21 St. Praxedes	22 Saint Mary Magdalene Penitent	23 Saint Apollinaris Martyr St. Liborius Saint Ignatius Confessor	24 St. Christina Virgin and Martyr
25 10 th Sunday after Pentecost St. James the Greater	26 Saint Anne Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary	27 Commemoration of St. Pantaleon Martyr	28 Sts Nazarius & Celsus (Martyrs), Victor I (Pope & Martyr), & Innocent I (Pope and Confessor)	29 St MarthaVirgin Commemoration of SS. Felix, Simplicius, Faustinus and Beatrice Martyrs	30 SS. Abdon and Sennen Martyrs	31 St. Ignatius of Loyola

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Siege of Narbonne (752–759)

Pepin the Short's key strategies during the Siege of Narbonne included military organization and alliances, as he effectively mobilized his forces against the Umayyad Muslims and utilized the support of local Frankish lords. His successful campaign ultimately led to the conquest of Septimania from the Muslims in 759. The Siege of Narbonne (752–759) marked a decisive Frankish victory, leading to the elimination of Arab-Berber Muslim troops in the region and the Frankish conquest of Septimania. This significantly weakened Muslim control in Gaul and halted their expansion into western Europe.



Pepin the Short allied with Pope Stephen II to legitimize his kingship and secure papal support, leading to his anointing as King of the Franks in 751 and the Donation of Pepin in 754, which granted lands to the papacy.



The Siege of Narbonne (752–759) was a military campaign led by the Frankish king Pepin the Short against the Umayyad forces in Narbonne, resulting in a decisive Frankish victory and the conquest of Septimania. This siege was part of the broader context of the Islamic invasion of Gaul.

August 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 11 th Sunday after Pentecost St. Peters Chains Commemoration of the Holy Macabees Martyrs	2 St Alphonsus Mary de Ligouri Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church Comm of St. Stephen I Pope and Martyr	3 Finding of the body of St. Stephen the first Martyr	4 Saint Dominic Confessor	5 Dedication of Church of Our Lady of the Snow	6 Transfiguration of our Lord St. Xystus II and Company	7 Saint Cajetan Confessor Comm. of St. Donatus Bishop and Martyr
8 12th Sunday after Pentecost St Cyriacus & company	9 Vigil of Saint LawrenceMartyr Commemoration of St. Romanus Martyr	10 Saint Lawrence Martyr	11 Commemoration of SS. Tiburtius and Susanna (Virgin) Martyrs	12 Saint Clare Virgin	13 Commemoration of SS. Hippolytus and Cassian Martyrs	14 Vigil of the Assumption of the BVM St. Eusebius
15 13th Sunday after Pentecost HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY	16 Saint Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary Confessor	17 Saint Hyacinth Confessor	18 Commemoration of St Agapitus Martyr	19 Saint John Eudes Confessor	20 Saint Bernard Abbot, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	21 Saint Jane Frances Fremiot de Chantal Widow
22 14th Sunday after Pentecost The Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of St. Timothy and Companions Martyrs	23 Saint Philip Benizi Confessor	24 St Bartholomew Apostle	25 Saint Louis King, Confessor	26 Commemoration of St. Zephyrinus Pope and Martyr	27 Saint Joseph Calasanctius Confessor	28 Saint Augustine Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church Commemoration of St. Hermes Martyr
29 15 th Sunday after Pentecost Beheading of Saint John the Baptist Commemoration of St. Sabina Martyr	30 Saint Rose of Lima Virgin SS. Felix and Adauctus Martyrs	31 St Raymund Nonnatus Confessor				

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Saxon wars (772 - 804)

Major Events
Initial Campaigns (772-775): Charlemagne invaded Saxony, destroying sacred sites and subjugating various Saxon groups.
Resistance and Rebellions: Despite initial victories, the Saxons, led by leaders like Widukind, continued to resist, leading to further campaigns.
Final Phase (802-804): Charlemagne implemented more conciliatory measures, including codifying Saxon law and establishing ecclesiastical structures to secure the conversion of the Saxons.
The Saxon Wars were marked by significant violence and resistance, ultimately resulting in the integration of Saxony into the Frankish realm and the widespread adoption of Christianity among the Saxons.





The Saxon Wars were a series of conflicts from 772 to 804 between Charlemagne's Frankish forces and the Saxons, aimed at conquering Saxony and converting its people to Christianity. This prolonged struggle involved 18 campaigns and resulted in the annexation of Saxony into the Frankish realm and the forced conversion of the Saxons
The immediate cause was the destruction of a church at Deventer by the Saxons, who opposed missionary efforts.
Charlemagne aimed to expand his territory and spread Christianity, viewing the Saxons as a significant obstacle.

September 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2
Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance
Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Comm of St. Giles Abbot Comm of Twelve Holy Brothers Martyrs	2 Saint Stephen King, Confessor	3	4
5 16th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Lawrence Justinian Bishop and Confessor	6	7	8 Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of St. Hadrian Martyr	9 Saint Peter Claver Confessor (in the USA) Commemoration of St. Gorgonius Martyr	10 Saint Nicholas of Tolentino Confessor	11 Commemoration of SS. Protus and Hyacinth Martyrs
12 17th Sunday after Pentecost The Most Holy Name of the Blessed Virgin Mary	13	14 The Exaltation of the Holy Cross	15 Ember Wed. The Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary Comm of St. Nicomedes Martyr	16 Saint Cornelius (Pope) and Saint Cyprian (Bishop) Martyrs Com of SS. Euphemia, Virgin, Lucy and Geminianus Martyrs	17 Ember Fri. Comm of the Imprinting of the Sacred Stigmata of St. FrancisConfessor	18 Ember Sat. Saint Joseph of Cupertino Confessor
19 18th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Januarius (Bishop) and Companions Martyrs	20 Commemoration of SS. Eustace and Companions Martyrs	21 Saint Matthew Apostle and Evangelist	22 Saint Thomas of Villanova Bishop and Confessor Commemoration of SS. Maurice and Companions Martyrs	23 Saint Linus Pope & Martyr Comm of St. Thecla Virgin and Martyr	24 Commemoration of Our Lady of Ransom	25
26 19th Sunday after Pentecost St Isaac Jogues, St John de Brebeuf and Companions Martyrs (in the US and Canada) Comm of SS. Cyprian and Justina (Virgin) Martyrs	27 Saints Cosmas and Damian Martyrs	28 Saint Wenceslaus Duke, Martyr	29 DEDICATION OF HOLY MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL	30 Saint Jerome Priest, Confessor and Doctor of the Church		

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

Pope Julius II, the Warrior Pope, 1503 to 1513

Pope Julius II, also known as Giuliano della Rovere, served as the head of the Catholic Church from 1503 until his death in 1513. He is often referred to as the "Warrior Pope" due to his active involvement in military campaigns aimed at reclaiming and consolidating the Papal States.

Pope Julius II's reign is marked by a blend of military prowess and cultural patronage. His efforts not only restored the Papal States but also significantly influenced the artistic landscape of the Renaissance, making him a pivotal figure in both religious and cultural history.

Contributions to Renaissance Art:
Julius II is renowned for his patronage of prominent artists, including Michelangelo and Raphael.



Military Campaigns
Key Actions
Restoration of Papal Authority: Julius II led military efforts to restore the Papal States, which had suffered during the reign of the Borgia family.
Major Conflicts: He engaged in several military campaigns against foreign powers, particularly Venice and France, to regain lost territories.
Formation of Alliances: Julius II formed the League of Cambrai in 1509, an anti-Venetian alliance, and later the Holy League in 1511 to counter French influence in Italy.

October 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2
Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

 Full abstenance

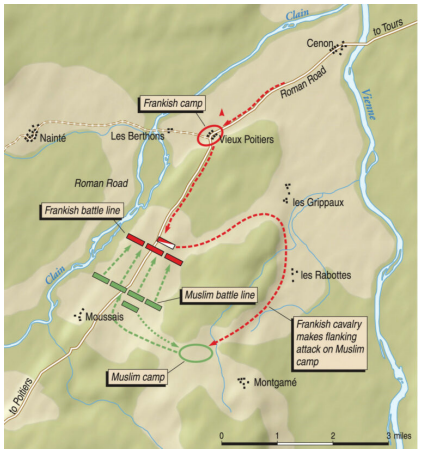
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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1  Commemoration of St. Remegius Bishop, Confesso	2 Holy Guardian Angels
3 20th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Teresa of the Child Jesus Virgin	4 Saint Francis of Assisi Confessor	5 Commemoration of SS. Placid and Companions Martyrs	6 Saint Bruno Confessor	7 Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of St. Mark I Pope, Confessor	8  Saint Bridget Widow Commemoration of SS. Sergius, Bacchus, Marcellus and Apuleius Martyrs	9 Saint John Leonard ConfessorSS. Dionysius (Bishop) Rusticus and Eleutherius Martyrs
10 21st Sunday after Pentecost Saint Francis Borgia Confessor	11 The Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary	12	13 Saint Edward King, Confessor	14 Saint Callistus I Pope and Martyr	15  Saint Teresa of Avila Virgin	16 Saint Hedwig Widow
17 22nd Sunday after Pentecost Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque Virgin	18 Saint Luke Evangelist	19 Saint Peter of Alcantara Confessor	20 Saint John Cantius Confessor	21 Commemoration of St. Hilarion Abbot Commemoration of SS. Ursula and Companions Virgins, Martyrs	22 	23
24 23 rd Sunday after Pentecost Holy Raphael the Archangel	25	26 Commemoration of St. Evaristus Pope, Martyr	27 Vigil of Sts. Simon and Jude, Apostles	28 Saints Simon and Jude Apostles	29 	30
31 Feast of Christ the King Vigil of all Saints	Commemoration of SS. Chrysanthus and Daria Martyrs					

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The Battle of Tours - 732

The Battle of Tours, also known as the Battle of Poitiers, took place in October 732. This significant conflict was fought between the Frankish forces, led by Charles Martel, and the invading Muslim army from Spain.
Charles Martel employed infantry tactics and a strong defensive position to counter the larger Umayyad forces during the Battle of Tours in 732. His troops, primarily heavy infantry, formed a solid line that effectively halted the Muslim advance, despite lacking heavy cavalry
The Battle of Tours is often regarded as a pivotal moment in European history. The victory of Charles Martel and his forces effectively halted the Muslim advance into western Europe. This battle laid the groundwork for the future dominance of the Frankish Empire in the region.



Outcomes
Victory for the Franks: The defeat of the Muslim forces marked a turning point in the struggle for control over western Europe.
Impact on Islamic Expansion: The battle is credited with stopping further Muslim incursions into the continent, shaping the religious and cultural landscape of Europe for centuries to come.
The Battle of Tours remains a crucial event in understanding the dynamics of power in medieval Europe and the historical interactions between Christian and Muslim forces.

November 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2
Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance
Partial abstenance

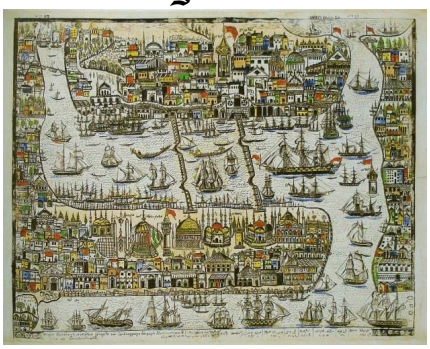
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 FESTIVAL OF ALL THE SAINTS HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION	2 COMMEMORATION OF ALL THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED (All Souls' Day)	3 Within the Octave	4 Saint Charles Borromeo Bishop, Confessor Commemoration of SS. Vitalis and Agricola Martyrs	5	6
7 25 th Sunday after Pentecost	8 Commemoration of Four Crowned Holy Martyrs Martyr	9 Dedication of the Basilica of Our Saviour St Theodore	10 Saint Andrew Avellino Confessor Commemoration of SS. Tryphon, Respicius and Nympha (Virgin) Martyrs	11 Saint Martin of Tours Bishop, Confessor Commemoration of St. Mennas Martyr	12 Saint Martin I Pope, Martyr	14 Saint Didacus Confessor
13 26 th/Sunday after Pentecost Saint Josephat Bishop, Martyr	15 Saint Albert the Great Bishop, Confessor, Doctor of the Church	16 Saint Gertrude Virgin	17 Saint Gregory Thaumaturgus Bishop, Confessor	18 Dedication of the Basilicas of Saints Peter and Paul Apostles	19 Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Widow Commemoration of St. Pontianus Pope Martyr	20 Saint Felix of Valois Confessor
21 27 th/Last Sunday after Pentecost Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary	22 Saint Cecilia Virgin, Martyr	23 Sts Clement I & Felicitas Martyrs	24 Saint John of the Cross Confessor, Doctor of the Church Commemoration of St. Chrysogonus Martyr	25 Saint Catherine of Alexandria Virgin, Martyr	26 Saint Sylvester Abbot Commemoration of St. Peter of Alexandria Bishop, Martyr	27
28 1st Sunday of Advent	29 Commemoration of St. Saturninus Martyr	30 Saint Andrew Apostle				

Great Catholic Battles and Military Leaders

The first Arab siege of Constantinople - 674 - 678

The first Arab siege of Constantinople occurred from 674 to 678, marking a significant conflict during the Arab–Byzantine wars, where the Umayyad Caliphate attempted to capture the Byzantine capital but ultimately failed. The siege was characterized by the use of naval blockades and assaults on the city's fortifications, but the Byzantines, under Emperor Constantine IV, successfully defended the city.

The failure of the siege had lasting implications for both the Umayyad Caliphate and the Byzantine Empire. It marked a significant setback for Arab expansion into Europe and solidified the Byzantine defenses for future conflicts.





Siege Tactics

The Arab forces employed a naval blockade and launched repeated assaults on the city's fortifications. They established bases along the coasts of Asia Minor to support their operations.

The siege was marked by a methodical approach, with the Arab fleets attempting to encircle the city.

Byzantine Defense

The Byzantines, under Emperor Constantine IV, effectively utilized their defenses, including the formidable Theodosian Walls.

A significant factor in the Byzantine victory was the use of Greek fire, a powerful incendiary weapon that helped neutralize the Arab navy.

December 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15|4|2 Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)

Full abstenance

Partial abstenance

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2 Saint Bibiana Virgin, Martyr	3 Saint Francis Xavier Confessor	4 St. Peter Chrysolgus, St. Barbara
5 2nd Sunday of Advent Commemoration of St. Sabbas Abbot	6 Saint Nicholas Bishop and Confessor	7 Saint Ambrose Bishop, Confessor, Doctor of the Church	8 HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY	9 Within the Octave	10 Commemoration of St. Melchiades Pope, Martyr	11 Saint Damasus I Pope, Confessor
12 Gaudete Sunday Within the Octave	13 Saint Lucy Virgin, Martyr	14	15 Ember Wed. Ocatve day of the Immaculate Conception	16 Saint Eusebius Bishop, Martyr	17 Ember Fri.	18 Ember Sat.
19 4th Sunday of Advent	20 Vigile of Saint Thomas Apostle	21 Saint Thomas Apostle	22 St. Frances Xavier Cabrini	23	24 VIGIL OF THE NATIVITY	25 THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD -- In the Second Mass Commemoration of St. Anastasia Martyr
26 Sunday within the Octive Saint Stephen Protomartyr Day within the Octave of Christmas	27 Saint John Apostle, Evangelist Day within the Octave of Christmas	28 The Holy Innocents Martyrs Day within the Octave of Christmas	29 Day within the Octave of Christmas St. Thomas of Canterbury Bishop and Martyr	30 Within the Octave	31 St. Sylvester I Pope and Confessor	

Meaning of the vestment colors

The priest's vestments are a specific color at Mass depending on the seasons of the year and the feast days.

White means joy and purity. It's worn on the Feasts days of Our Lord, the Blessed Mother, St. Joseph, the angels, and those saints who are not martyrs. It's also worn after Easter until Pentecost.

Red is the color of love, fire, and blood. It's worn on Pentecost and on the feast days of the Passion of Jesus, the apostles, and those saints who are martyrs.

Green signifies hope. It's worn during ordinary times, after the Epiphany until Lent, and after Pentecost until Advent, except for the special feast days when red or white is worn.

Purple is the color of penance. It's worn during Advent and Lent.

Black is a sign of death or sadness. It's worn at funeral Masses or on Good Friday. Note:

The chasuble, the stole, and the maniple are all the same color.

Pre Vatican II Fasting Guidelines

"**Abstinence:** All Catholics seven years and older are obliged to observe the Law of Abstinence.
On days of complete abstinence flesh meat, soup or gravy made from meat are not permitted at all. On days of partial abstinence flesh meat, soup or gravy made from meat ar permitted once a day at the principal meal.

Complete abstinence is to be observed on all Fridays of the year, Ash Wednesday, Vigils of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas, and on Holy Saturday. Partial abstinence is to be observed on Ember Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on the Vigil of Pentecost.

Fasting: All Catholics from the completion of their twenty-first year to the beginning of their sixtieth year are bound to observe the Law of fast. The days of fast are the weekdays of Lent, Ember Days, the Vigils of Pentecost, the Immaculate Conception, Christmas. Only one full meal is allowed on a day of Fast. Two other meatless meals are permitted. These meals should be sufficient to maintain strength in accordance with each one's needs. Both of these meals, or collations, together, should not equal one full meal.

It is permissible to eat meat at the principle meal on a Fast Day except on Fridays, Ash Wednesday, and the Vigils of Immaculate Conception, Christmas, and Holy Saturday.

Solid foods between meals is not permitted. Liquids, including coffee, tea, milk and fruit juices are allowed.

In connection with problems arising from the Laws of Fast and Abstinence, a confessor or priest should be consulted. Dispensations may be granted for a serious reason concerning health or the ability to work."