

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.

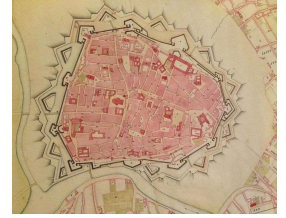
Thank you and God bless.

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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



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 Crescent flag



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

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

Left: Polish King Jan III Sobieski

January 2027

Pre 1955 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

15 | 4 | 2

Vestment colors (Black print denotes white vestments)



Full abstinence



Partial abstinence

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 Martyr	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. Peter's 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	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
31 Sexagesima Sunday St. John Bosco Confessor						

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

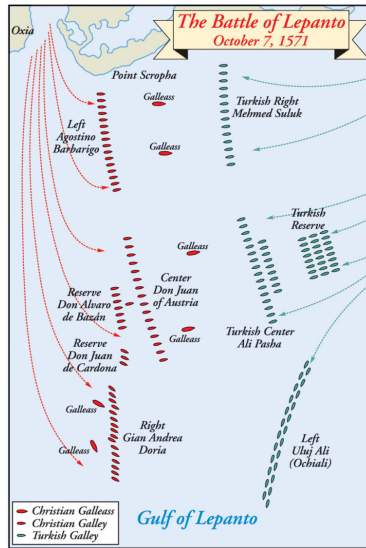
Call to Prayer: Pius V urged Catholics across Europe to pray the Rosary, seeking divine intervention for victory against the Ottoman fleet.

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

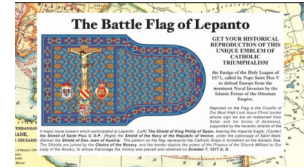
The Battle of Lepanto was a decisive victory for the Holy League, marking a significant turning point in the struggle against Ottoman expansion into Europe. The Christian forces, despite being outnumbered, managed to defeat the Ottoman fleet, which suffered heavy losses.



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 abstinence



Partial abstinence

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 Wednesday 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 Church St. Timothy Bishop and Martyr	24 Saint Matthias Apostle	25	26	27 Saint Gabriel of the Most Sorrowful Virgin Confessor
28 3rd Sunday of Lent						

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 are 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."