

Thank you for downloading the all new 2022 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar.

Starting this year the calendar is from the pre-1950 missal, specifically based on the St. Andrew Daily Missal published in 1945 with NO revisions. This reflects the Genuine Catholic faith before the errors of Vatican II were introduced.

Unlike in the past vestment colors should now be accurate since they are taken from the St. Andrew Missal.

Please scroll down and enjoy.

Tridentine Catholic



Pope St. Pius V

Pope Pius V (17 January 1504 – 1 May 1572), born Antonio Ghislieri (from 1518 called Michele Ghislieri, O.P.), was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 8 January 1566 to his death in 1572. He is venerated as a saint of the Catholic Church. He is chiefly notable for his role in the Council of Trent, the Counter-Reformation, and the standardization of the Roman Rite within the Latin Church. Pius V declared Thomas Aquinas a Doctor of the Church.

He also arranged the formation of the Holy League, an alliance of Catholic states to combat the advancement of the Ottoman Empire in Eastern Europe. Although outnumbered, the Holy League famously defeated the Ottomans at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571. Pius V attributed the victory to the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary and instituted the feast of Our Lady of Victory. Biographers report that as the Battle of Lepanto ended, Pius rose and went over to a window, where he stood gazing toward the East. "...Looking at the sky, he cried out, 'A truce to business; our great task at present is to thank God for the victory which He has just given the Christian army!'"

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January 2022



Denotes full abstinence



Denotes partial abstinence

Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION Circumcision of our Lord
2 Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus Octave day of St. Stephen, First Martyr	3	4 Octave day Holy Innocents	5 Commemoration of St. Telesphorus Pope and Martyr	6 THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD	7 	8
9 Feast of the Holy Family	10	11 Commemoration of St. Hyginus Pope and Martyr	12	13	14  St. Hilary Bishop, St. Felix Confessor, Martyr	15 St. Paul, Hermit Confessor Commemoration of St. Maurus Abbot
16 2nd Sunday after Epiphany St. Marcellus I Pope and Martyr	17 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 3rd Sunday after Epiphany St. Raymond of Pennafort	24	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 4th Sunday after Epiphany St. Martina Virgin and Martyr	31 St. John Bosco Confessor					





Pope St. Pius X

Pope Pius X (Italian: Pio X; born Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto; 2 June 1835 – 20 August 1914) was head and 257th Pope of the Catholic Church from August 1903 to his death in 1914. Pius X is known for vigorously opposing modernist interpretations of Catholic doctrine, promoting liturgical reforms and scholastic philosophy and theology. He initiated the preparation of the 1917 Code of Canon Law, the first comprehensive and systemic work of its kind. He is venerated as a saint in the Catholic Church.





Pius X was devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary under the title of Our Lady of Confidence; while his papal encyclical *Ad diem illum* took on a sense of renewal that was reflected in the motto of his pontificate. He advanced the Liturgical Movement by formulating the principle of *participatio actuosa* (active participation) of the faithful in his *motu proprio*, *Tra le sollecitudini* (1903), he encouraged the frequent reception of Holy Communion, and he lowered the age for First Communion, which became a lasting innovation of his papacy. Like his predecessors, he promoted Thomism as the principal philosophical method to be taught in Catholic institutions. As pope, he vehemently opposed modernism and various nineteenth-century philosophies, which he viewed as an intrusion of secular errors incompatible with Catholic dogma. He also undertook a reform of the Roman Curia with the Apostolic Constitution *Sapienti consilio* in 1908.

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February 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

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 5th Sunday after Epiphany Saint Titus Bishop and Confessor Commemoration of St. Dorothy Virgin and Martyr	7 St. Romuald Abbot	8 Saint John of Matha Confessor	9 Saintt Cyril of Alexandria Bishop, Commemoration of St. Apollonia Virgin and Martyr	10 Saint Scholastica Virgin	11  Apparition of Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate at Lourdes	12 Seven Founders of the Servite Order Confessors
13 Septuagesima Sunday	14 Commemoration of St. Valentine Priest and Martyr	15 Commemoration of SS. Faustinus and Jovita Martyrs	16	17	18  Commemoration of St. Simeon Bishop and Martyr	19
20 Sexagesima Sunday	21	22 Chair of St. Peter Apostle Commemoration of 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 Quinquagesima Sunday Saint Gabriel of the Most Sorrowful Virgin Confessor	28					





Pope Leo XIII

Pope Leo XIII (Italian: Leone XIII; born Vincenzo Gioacchino Raffaele Luigi Pecci; 2 March 1810 – 20 July 1903) was the head of the Catholic Church from 20 February 1878 to his death in 1903. He was the oldest pope (reigning until the age of 93)



He is well known for his intellectualism and his attempts to define the position of the Catholic Church with regard to modern thinking. In his famous 1891 encyclical *Rerum novarum*, Pope Leo outlined the rights of workers to a fair wage, safe working conditions, and the formation of trade unions, while affirming the rights of property and free enterprise, opposing both socialism and laissez-faire capitalism. He influenced Mariology of the Catholic Church and promoted both the rosary and the scapular.

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March 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

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



Pope Gregory XVI



Pope Gregory XVI (Latin: Gregorius XVI; born Bartolomeo Alberto Cappellari; 18 September 1765 – 1 June 1846) was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 2 February 1831 to his death in 1846. He had adopted the name Mauro upon entering the religious order of the Camaldolese.

Strongly conservative and traditionalist, he opposed democratic and modernising reforms in the Papal States and throughout Europe, seeing them as fronts for revolutionary leftism.[citation needed] Against these trends, Gregory XVI sought to strengthen the religious and political authority of the papacy (see ultramontaniam). In the encyclical Mirari vos, he pronounced it "false and absurd, or rather mad, that we must secure and guarantee to each one liberty of conscience." He encouraged missionary activity abroad and condemned the slave trade.






He is the most recent pope to take the pontifical name "Gregory", and the most recent pope who was not a bishop when elected.

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April 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 	2 Saint Francis of Paula Confessor
3 Passion Sunday	4 Saint Isidore Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	5 Saint Vincent Ferrer Confessor	6	7 Seven sorrows of the BVM	8 	9
10 Palm Sunday	11 Saint Leo I Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	12 Tuesday in Holy week	13 Wednesday in Holy Week	14 Maundy Thursday	15  Good Friday	16 Holy Saturday
17 Easter Sunday	18 Easter Monday	19 Easter Tuesday	20 Easter Wednesday	21 Easter Thursday Commemoration of St. Anselm Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	22  Easter Friday Saints Soter and Caius Popes and Martyrs	23 Easter Saturday St. George Martyr
24 Low Sunday Saint Fidelis of Sigmaringen Martyr	25 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





Pope Pius IX

Pius IX (Italian: Pio IX, Pio Nono; born Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti;[a] 13 May 1792 – 7 February 1878) was head of the Catholic Church from 1846 to 1878, the longest verified papal reign. He was notable for convoking the First Vatican Council in 1868 and for permanently losing control of the Papal States in 1870 to the Kingdom of Italy. Thereafter he refused to leave Vatican City, declaring himself a "prisoner of the Vatican". At the time of his election, he was seen as a champion of liberalism and reform, but the Revolutions of 1848 decisively reversed his policies. Upon the assassination of his Prime Minister Rossi, Pius escaped Rome and excommunicated all participants in the short-lived Roman Republic. After its suppression and his return in 1850, his policies and doctrinal pronouncements became increasingly conservative, seeking to stem the revolutionary tide. In his encyclical *Ubi primum* he emphasized Mary's role in salvation.[3] In 1854, he promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, articulating a long-held Catholic belief that Mary, the Mother of God, was conceived without original sin. His 1864 Syllabus of Errors was a strong condemnation against liberalism, modernism, moral relativism, secularization, separation of church and state, and other Enlightenment ideas.

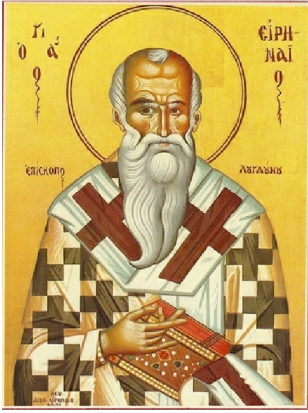
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May 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 2nd Sunday after Easter Saints Phillip & James	2 Saint Athanasius Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church	3 Solemnity of St. Joseph, Spouse of the BVM	4 Saint Monica Widow	5 Saint Pius V Pope and Confessor	6 St. John before the Latin Gate	7 Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr
8 3rd Sunday after Easter Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel	9 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 4th Sunday after Easter Saint John Baptist de la Salle Confessor	16 Saint Ubald Bishop and Confessor	17 Saint Paschal Baylon Confessor	18 Saint Venantius Martyr	19 Saint Peter Celestine Pope and Confessor Commemoration of St. Pudentiana Virgin	20  Saint Bernardine of Siena Confessor	21
22 5th Sunday after Easter	23 Rogation Day	24 Rogation Day	25 Rogation Day Saint Gregory VII Pope and Confessor Commemoration of St. Urban I Pope and Martyr	26 HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION Ascension of Our Lord Saint Philip Neri Confessor St. Pope and Martyr	27  Saint Bede the Venerable Confessor and Doctor of the Church Commemoration of St. John I Pope and Martyr	28 Saint Augustine Bishop and Confessor
29 Sunday within Octave Saint Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Virgin	30 Commemoration of St. Felix I Pope and Martyr	31 Queenship of the BVM				



St. Irenaeus

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Irenaeus (/ɪrɪˈnɛəʊs/; [1] Greek: Εἰρηναῖος Eirēnaios; c. 130 – c. 202 AD)[2] was a Greek bishop noted for his role in guiding and expanding Christian communities in what is now the south of France and, more widely, for the development of Christian theology by combating heresy and defining orthodoxy. Originating from Smyrna, he had seen and heard the preaching of Polycarp, who in turn was said to have heard John the Evangelist, and thus was the last known living connection with the Apostles,







Chosen as bishop of Lugdunum, now Lyon, his best-known work is *Against Heresies*, often cited as *Adversus Haereses*, a refutation of gnosticism, in particular that of Valentinus. To counter the doctrines of the gnostic sects claiming secret wisdom, he offered three pillars of orthodoxy: the scriptures, the tradition handed down from the apostles, and the teaching of the apostles' successors. Intrinsic to his writing is that the surest source of Christian guidance is the church of Rome, and he is the earliest surviving witness to regard all four of the now-canonical gospels as essential.

June 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

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



St. Dominic Guzman

Saint Dominic OP (Spanish: Santo Domingo), also known as Dominic of Osma and Dominic of Caleruega, often called Dominic de Guzmán and Domingo Félix de Guzmán (/ɡuzˈmaːn/; Spanish: [ɡuðˈman]; 8 August 1170 – 6 August 1221), was a Castilian Catholic priest and founder of the Dominican Order. Dominic is the patron saint of astronomers.

Gnosticism again reared its ugly head in the Middle Ages, this time in the form of what was known as Albigensianism. Though the Cistercian order had been enlisted to combat this heresy, its success was minimal at best. St. Dominic instead founded the Order of Preachers, because in all practicality “what was needed was a new policy with missionaries travelling in poverty, but well-equipped intellectually to deal with the errors in a charitable but effective way.” It is even said of the Dominicans that “Our Lady took them under her special protection, and whispered to St. Dominic as he preached.”

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July 2022

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Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

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 4th Sunday after Pentecost St. Leo II	4 Within the Octive	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 Ferial Day
10 5th Sunday after Pentecost Seven Holy Brothers (Martyrs), and Saints Rufina and Secunda Virgins and Martyrs	11 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 6th Sunday after Pentecost Commemoration of St. Alexius Confessor	18 Saint Camillus de Lellis Confessor Commemoration of St. Symphorosa and Her Seven Sons Martyrs	19 Saint Vincent de Paul Confessor	20 Saint Jerome Emiliani Confessor Commemoration of St. Margaret Virgin and Martyr	21 St. Praxedes	22  Saint Mary Magdalene Penitent	23 Saint Apollinaris St. Liborius
24 7th Sunday after Pentecost St. Christina Virgin and Martyr	25 Saint James Apostle Commemoration of St. Christopher Martyr	26 Saint Anne Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary	27 Commemoration of St. Pantaleon Martyr	28 Saints Nazarius and Celsus (Martyrs), Victor I (Pope and Martyr), and Innocent I (Pope and Confessor)	29  Saint Martha Virgin Commemoration of SS. Felix, Simplicius, Faustinus and Beatrice Martyrs	30 SS. Abdon and Sennen Martyrs
31 8th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Ignatius Confessor						





St. thomas Aquinas

Thomas Aquinas (/ə'kwainəs/; Italian: Tommaso d'Aquino, lit. 'Thomas of Aquino'; 1225 – 7 March 1274) was an Italian[10][11] Dominican friar, philosopher, Catholic priest, and Doctor of the Church. An immensely influential philosopher, theologian, and jurist in the tradition of scholasticism, he is also known within the latter as the Doctor Angelicus, the Doctor Communis, and the Doctor Universalis. Among other things, he was a prominent proponent of natural theology and the father of a school of thought (encompassing both theology and philosophy) known as Thomism. He argued that God is the source of both the light of natural reason and the light of faith.[12] His influence on Western thought is considerable, and much of modern philosophy developed or opposed his ideas, particularly in the areas of ethics, natural law, metaphysics, and political theory.





Thomas Aquinas is considered one of the Catholic Church's greatest theologians and philosophers. Pope Benedict XV declared: "This (Dominican) Order ... acquired new luster when the Church declared the teaching of Thomas to be her own and that Doctor, honored with the special praises of the Pontiffs, the master and patron of Catholic schools." [17] The English philosopher Anthony Kenny considers Thomas to be "one of the dozen greatest philosophers of the western world"

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August 2022

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 St. Peters Chains Commemoration of the Holy Macabees Martyrs	2 Saint Alphonsus Mary de Ligouri Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church Commemoration 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 9 th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Cajetan Confessor Commemoration of St. Donatus Bishop and Martyr	8 St Cyriacus & company	9 Vigil of Saint Lawrence Martyr Commemoration of St. Romanus Martyr	10 Saint Lawrence Martyr	11 Commemoration of SS. Tiburtius and Susanna (Virgin) Martyrs	12  Saint Clare Virgin	13 Vigil of the Assumption of the BVM Commemoration of SS. Hippolytus and Cassian Martyrs
14 10 th Sunday after Pentecost St. Eusebius	15 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 11 th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Jane Frances Fremiot de Chantal Widow	22 The Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of St. Timothy and Companions Martyrs	23 Saint Philip Benizi Confessor	24 Saint Bartholomew Apostle	25 Saint Louis King, Confessor	26  Commemoration of St. Zephyrinus Pope and Martyr	27 Saint Joseph Calasanctius Confessor
28 12th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Augustine Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church Commemoration of St. Hermes Martyr	29 Beheading of Saint John the Baptist Commemoration of St. Sabina Martyr	30 Saint Rose of Lima Virgin SS. Felix and Adauctus Martyrs	31 Saint Raymund Nonnatus Confessor			





Knights Templar after battle








The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon (Latin: *Pauperes commilitones Christi Templique Salomonici*), also known as the Order of Solomon's Temple, the Knights Templar or simply the Templars, were a Catholic military order founded in 1119, headquartered on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem through 1128 when they went to meet with Pope Honorius II. They were recognized in 1139 by the papal bull *Omne datum optimum* of Pope Innocent II. The order was active until 1312 when it was perpetually suppressed by Pope Clement V by the bull *Vox in excelso*. The Templars became a favored charity throughout Christendom, and grew rapidly in membership and power. They were prominent in Christian finance. Templar knights, in their distinctive white mantles with a red cross, were amongst the most skilled fighting units of the Crusades. Non-combatant members of the order, who made up as much as 90% of their members, managed a large economic infrastructure throughout Christendom, developing innovative financial techniques that were an early form of banking, building its own network of nearly 1,000 commanderies and fortifications across Europe and the Holy Land, and arguably forming the world's first multinational corporation.

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September 2022

Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Commemoration of St. Giles Abbot Commemoration of Twelve Holy Brothers Martyrs	2  Saint Stephen King, Confessor	3 Saint Pius X Pope
4 13th Sunday after Pentecost	5 Saint Lawrence Justinian Bishop and Confessor	6 Ferial Day	7 Ferial Day	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 14th Sunday after Pentecost Commemoration of SS. Protus and Hyacinth Martyrs	12 The Most Holy Name of the Blessed Virgin Mary	13 Ferial Day	14 The Exaltation of the Holy Cross	15 The Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary Commemoration of St. Nicomedes Martyr	16  Saint Cornelius (Pope) and Saint Cyprian (Bishop) Martyrs Commemoration of SS. Euphemia, Virgin, Lucy and Geminianus Martyrs	17 Commemoration of the Imprinting of the Sacred Stigmata of St. Francis Confessor
18 15th Sunday after Pentecost Saint Joseph of Cupertino Confessor	19 Saint Januarius (Bishop) and Companions Martyrs	20 Commemoration of SS. Eustace and Companions Martyrs	21  Ember Wed. Saint Matthew Apostle and Evangelist	22 Saint Thomas of Villanova Bishop and Confessor Commemoration of SS. Maurice and Companions Martyrs	23  Ember Fri. Saint Linus Pope & Martyr Comm of St. Thecla Virgin and Martyr	24  Ember Sat. Commemoration of Our Lady of Ransom
25 16th Sunday after Pentecost	26 Saint Isaac Jogues, Saint John de Brebeuf and Companions Martyrs (in the US and Canada) Commemoration 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	



Pope Innocent III



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Pope Innocent III (Latin: Innocentius III; 1160 or 1161 – 16 July 1216,[1] born Lotario dei Conti di Segni (anglicized as Lothar of Segni) was the head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 8 January 1198 to his death.

Pope Innocent was one of the most powerful and influential of the medieval popes. He exerted a wide influence over the Christian states of Europe, claiming supremacy over all of Europe's kings. Innocent greatly extended the scope of the Crusades, directing crusades against Muslim Iberia and the Holy Land as well as the Albigensian Crusade against the Cathars in southern France. He organized the Fourth Crusade of 1202–1204, which ended in the sack of Constantinople. Although the attack on Constantinople went against his explicit orders, and the Crusaders were subsequently excommunicated, Innocent reluctantly accepted this result, seeing it as the will of God to reunite the Latin and Orthodox Churches. In the event, the sack of Constantinople and the subsequent period of Frankokratia heightened the hostility between the Latin and Greek churches. (The Byzantine empire was restored in 1261 but never regained its former strength, finally falling in 1453

October 2022

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 <i>Our Lady's Saturday</i> Commemoration of St. Remegius Bishop, Confesso
2 <i>17 th Sunday after Pentecost</i> Holy Guardian Angels	3 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 <i>18 th Sunday after Pentecost</i> Saint John Leonard ConfessorSS. Dionysius (Bishop) Rusticus and Eleutherius Martyrs	10 Saint Francis Borgia Confessor	11 The Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary	12 <i>Ferial Day</i>	13 Saint Edward King, Confessor	14  Saint Callistus I Pope and Martyr	15 Saint Teresa of Avila Virgin
16 <i>19 th Sunday after Pentecost</i> Saint Hedwig Widow	17 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 <i>Our Lady's Saturday</i>
23 <i>20th Sunday after Pentecost</i>	24 <i>Holy Raphael the Archangel</i>	25 Commemoration of SS. Chrysanthus and Daria Martyrs	26 Commemoration of St. Evaristus Pope, Martyr	27 Vigil of Sts. Simon and Jude, Apostles	28  Saints Simon and Jude Apostles	29 <i>Our Lady's Saturday</i>
30 <i>21st Sunday after Pentecost Feast of Christ the King</i>	31 Vigil of all Saints					



St. Alphonsus Liguori



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Alphonsus Liguori CSsR (27 September 1696 – 1 August 1787), sometimes called Alphonsus Maria de Liguori or Saint Alphonsus Liguori, was an Italian Catholic bishop, spiritual writer, composer, musician, artist, poet, lawyer, scholastic philosopher, and theologian.

Liguori was consecrated Bishop of Sant'Agata dei Goti in 1762.[10] He tried to refuse the appointment by using his age and infirmities as arguments against his consecration. He wrote sermons, books, and articles to encourage devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and the Blessed Virgin Mary. He first addressed ecclesiastical abuses in the diocese, reformed the seminary and spiritually rehabilitated the clergy and faithful. He suspended those priests who celebrated Mass in less than 15 minutes and sold his carriage and episcopal ring to give the money to the poor. In the last years of his life, he suffered a painful sickness and a bitter persecution from his fellow priests, who dismissed him from the Congregation that he had founded

November 2022

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION FESTIVAL OF ALL THE SAINTS	2 Black Vestments 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 Within the Octave
6 22 nd Sunday after Pentecost	7 Within the Octave	8 Octave of all Saints 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, Respicus and Nympha (Virgin) Martyrs	11  Saint Martin of Tours Bishop, Confessor Commemoration of St. Mennas Martyr	12 Saint Martin I Pope, Martyr
13 23 rd Sunday after Pentecost Saint Didacus Confessor	14 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 24 th Last Sunday after Pentecost Saint Felix of Valois Confessor	21 Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary	22 Saint Cecilia Virgin, Martyr	23 Saint Clement I Pope and Martyr Commemoration of St. Felicitas Martyr	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 1st Sunday of Advent	28 Ferial Day	29 Commemoration of St. Saturninus Martyr	30 Saint Andrew Apostle			





St. Nicholas of Myra

Saint Nicholas of Myra[a] (traditionally 15 March 270 – 6 December 343),[3][4][b] also known as Nicholas of Bari, was an early Christian bishop of Greek descent from the maritime city of Myra in Asia Minor (Greek: Μύρα; modern-day Demre, Turkey) during the time of the Roman Empire.[7][8] Because of the many miracles attributed to his intercession, he is also known as Nicholas the Wonderworker.[c] Saint Nicholas is the patron saint of sailors, merchants, archers, repentant thieves, prostitutes, children, brewers, pawnbrokers, unmarried people, and students in various cities and countries around Europe. His reputation evolved among the pious, as was common for early Christian saints, and his legendary habit of secret gift-giving gave rise to the traditional model of Santa Claus ("Saint Nick") through Sinterklaas.

The color of the vestments for the day is indicated by the color of the date (white vestments are black numbers)

December 2022

Pre 1950 Traditional Roman Catholic Calendar

 Denotes full abstinence
 Denotes partial abstinence

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Ferial Day	2  Saint Bibiana Virgin, Martyr	3 Saint Francis Xavier Confessor
4 2nd Sunday of Advent St. Peter Chrysolgus, St. Barbara	5 Ferial Day 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 Gaudete Sunday Saint Damasus I Pope, Confessor	12 Within the Octave	13 Saint Lucy Virgin, Martyr	14  Ember Wed.	15 Octave day of the Immaculate Conception	16  Ember Fri. Saint Eusebius Bishop, Martyr	17  Ember Sat. Ferial Day
18 4th Sunday of Advent	19 Ferial Day	20 Vigile of Saint Thomas Apostle	21 Saint Thomas Apostle	22 St. Francis Xavier Cabrini	23  Ferial Day	24 VIGIL OF THE NATIVITY
25 THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD -- In the Second Mass Commemoration of St. Anastasia Martyr	26 Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity 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 Within the Octave 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 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."

