



Faith Times

January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021 Faith Calendar

For Businesses, Civic and Faith Organizations, Non-profits, Schools, Social Groups and Families.



The Thanks-Giving Foundation owns and operates Thanks-Giving Square in downtown Dallas, TX, and creates events and programs that educate, advocate and celebrate the ideals and virtues that are symbolized by The Square. Since its inception, Thanks-Giving Square

has been an aspirational expression of what Dallas could be, and the Foundation works to get the whole community engaged to shape the best future for all of its residents.

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Welcome

Today, new recognition is given to the impact of religious and cultural practices on the way individuals live their lives, whether they are at work, are part of a diverse group of volunteers, or leading a classroom. This project was undertaken to provide basic information about some of the many faith groups that are part of the fabric of our society. It is our hope that the data will enhance understanding between and among people who share time and space together.

Disclaimers

This calendar covers the events that many faiths will experience during the year, 2021. Since all religions have multiple facets, it is not possible to cover the diverse variations within each culture. Nor is it possible to include every recognized religious group; for example, not all Protestant denominations are represented in this calendar and some of those included do not necessarily celebrate the same holidays in the same way. The content of this booklet, submitted by volunteer adherents of the listed faiths, covers well known observances.

In addition, we acknowledge that there are people who claim no affiliation with any organized religion, who still celebrate secular and national holidays such as Earth Day, Thanksgiving, Juneteenth and more. Respect is due to all persons, whether they claim a religious or spiritual commitment or not.

Ideas for Implementation

Ideally, review this with all levels of supervisors, and present the information in a positive way. Create small conversation groups with peers to talk about the important role of faith observances. Plan for celebrations of various holidays, created by employees. Develop award systems for best practices related to faith and cultural appreciation. Underwrite company-wide events or promote whole-group programs.

Codes and Explanations

This Calendar covers one year only, from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

Bold listings signify Holy Days, where absences or special rituals may be observed. They are different from holidays/celebrations, which are also shown. During pandemics, faith adherents will expect to observe their **Holy Days** as always, whether they are working from home, or away at a place of business.

Italicized listings indicate that the holiday or Holy Day begins at sundown the night before the named date and ends at sundown on the actual date.

Followers of the Jain faith begin their holidays at sunrise on the named date and complete the holiday at sunrise the following day.

Some faith groups celebrate their holidays on the same calendar date every year, while others change dates according to Solar or Lunar calendars.

Abbreviations for Featured Faiths

Baha'i (B)	Islam (I)	Protestant (P)
Baptist (Ba)	— Shia (I-Sh)	Secular United States (S-US)
Buddhist (Bu)	— Shia Ismaili (I-ShI)	Applies to celebrations in the United States and in some other western countries.
Catholic (C)	— Sunni (I-Su)	
Christian Science (CS)	Jainism (Ja)	Sikh (S)
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints / Mormon (LDS)	Judaism (J)	Unitarian Universalist (UU)
Eastern Orthodox (EO)	Lutheran (L)	Urantia Book (UB)
Hindu (H)	Methodist (M)	Wiccan (W)
	Native American Indians (NAI)	Zoroastrian (Z)
	Presbyterian (Pre)	

Graphics for Cultural Information



Relative to eating, fasting or diet.



Clothing or other dress, such as head coverings, etc.



Medical issues.



Financial and charitable traditions.



Language, identity and prayer needs.

January

- 1st (S-US) Secular Western New Year
(EO) St. Basil the Great Day
- 3rd (Ba) Epiphany (visit of Magi to child Jesus)
- 5th (S) Guru Gobind Singh ji (anniversary of birth, 10th Sikh guru who began Khalsa)
- 6th (EO) Theophony (Baptism of Jesus Christ)
(L) (Pre) Epiphany (visit of wise men to Jesus's birthplace)
- 10th (CS) Sacrament Sunday (Communion)
- 12th (Pre) Baptism of the Lord
- 13th (UU) The Edict of Torda (marks the foundation of liberal religion)
- 14th (H) Maha Sankranti (marks increase of Sun)
- 18th (S-US) Secular, National MLK Day (celebrating the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.)
- 20th **(Bu) Bodhi Day** (enlightenment of founder of Buddhism)
- 29th **(Z) Jashan-e-Sadeh** (discovery of fire)

February

- 2nd (EO) Presentation of Christ Theotokos (end of physical temple)
(UU) (W) Imbolc (festival marking the beginning of Spring)
- 14th (Pre) Transfiguration of the Lord
- 15th (S-US) Secular National President's Day
- 17th **(C) (P) Ash Wednesday** (first day of Lent)
February 17th – March 31st (C) (P) Lenten Season
- 21st (M) Ash Wednesday (first day of Lent)
- 25th **(J) Fast of Esther**
Feb 25th- March 1st (B) **Ayyam-i-Ha** (period of hospitality)
- 26th **(I-Shi) Yawm-e Ali** (birth of Hazrat Ali, renew commitments)
(J) Purim (Jews in ancient Persia were rescued)
- 27th **(Bu) Sangha day** (commemorates monastic community)

March

- 1st 1st-19th (B) **Baha'i Fast** (period prior to New Year)
- 11th (H) Maha Shirvaratri (honoring the God Shiva)
(I-Su) **Night of the Ascension** (Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Jerusalem)
- 20th (B) **Naw-Ruz** (Baha'i New Year)
20th-21st (Z) **Norooz** (Zoroastrian New Year)
- 21st (I-ShI) **Nav-Ruz** (beginning of a new year-spiritual renewal)
(UU) (W) Ostara (Spring Equinox)
- 25th (EO) Annunciation of the Virgin Mary (celebrating the Mother of Jesus)
- 28th (H) Holi (Vishnu saves Holikaa & Prahlad from fire)
March 28th-April 4th (J) Passover/ Pesach (Jews are saved from slavery in Egypt)
(Ba) (M) (Pre) Palm Sunday (opens Christian Holy Week; Jesus enters Jerusalem)
March 28th-April 3rd (M) (Pre) Holy Week
- 29th March 29th-April 2nd (Ba) (Pre) Holy Week
(I-ShI) **Milad-un-Nabi** (birth of the Prophet)
(I-Su) **Milad al-Nabi/ Laylatul Bara'ah** (night of freedom, forgiveness of sins)
29th-31st (S) Holla Mohalla (festival of colors & martial arts)

April

- 1st (L) (Pre) (M) Maundy Thursday (Last Supper of Jesus)
(Ba) Tenebrae (Service of Shadows)
- 2nd (P) **Good Friday** (day of Crucifixion of Jesus)
- 3rd (L) (Pre) Holy Saturday Easter Vigil (Saturday night until Easter Sunday)
- 4th (C) (P) **Easter Sunday** (celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus)
- 8th (Bu) **Buddha's Birthday** (celebrating Buddha's birth, enlightenment & death)
- 12th (H) Ugadi (Lunar New Year in certain regions of India)
- 13th **April 13th-May 12th (I) Ramadan** (Holy Month of fasting)
- 14th (S) Khalsa Creation Day (Vaisakhi) (begining of Solar year)

20th **April 20th - Mayst (B) Festival of Ridvan** (Baha' Ulla proclaims mission)
April 20th, April 28th and May 1st are no-work days

21st (H) Rama Navami (birth of Hindu God Rama)

23rd (M) Pentecost (descent of Holy Spirit)

25th **(Ja) Mahavir Jayanti** (Birthday of Lord Mahavira)
(EO) Palm Sunday

May

1st (UU) (W) Beltane (Gaelic May Day festival)

2nd (EO) Resurrection of Jesus Christ

9th **(I) Laylat al-Qadr** (Night of Power, when the Prophet received first revelation)

13th (C) (L) (Pre) Ascension of the Lord (bodily ascension of Jesus into heaven)
(I) Eid ul Fitr (celebration of the end of the Ramadan)

17th **(J) Shavuot 17th - 18th** (giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai)

23rd (Ba) (C) (L) (Pre) Pentecost Sunday (descent of the Holy Spirit)
(B) Declaration of the Bab (declaration of the Bab as a messenger of God)

26th **(Bu) Vesak Day** (celebrating Buddha's birth, enlightenment, and death)

28th (EO) Christ's Ascension (the 40th day after Jesus Christ's resurrection)
(B) Ascension of the Baha'u'llah (anniversary of the death of Baha'ullah)

30th (L) (Pre) Holy Trinity/ Trinity Sunday (celebration of the Holy Trinity)

31st (S-US) Memorial Day (national holiday honoring war dead)

June

6th (C) The Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ

16th (S) Martyrdom of Guru, Arjan Dev ji (commemoration of the execution of the Fifth Guru)

19th (S-US) Juneteenth (national commemoration of Texas slaves learning of their freedom)

22nd (UU) (W) Litha (Summer Solstice)

24th (EO) Nativity of St. John the Baptist (celebrates his birth)

27th **(J) Tzom Tammuz** (fast day commemorating the breach of the walls of Jerusalem)

July

- 1st (Z) *Jashan-e-Tirnaan* (festival of rain)
- 4th (S-US) (National Independence Day)
- 9th (B) *The Martyrdom of the Bab* (anniversary of the execution of the Bab)
- 11th (CS) Sacrament Sunday (Communion)
(I-ShI) *Imamat Day* (recognition of His Highness the Aga Khan as 49th hereditary Imam)
- 18th (J) *Tish B'av* (Fast day commemorating the destruction of the First and Second Temples)
18th–22nd (I-Su) *Annual Pilgrimage/ Haj* (five-day period for pilgrimage)
- 19th (EO) Fourth Ecumenical Council (the reinstatement of Photius I as patriarch of Constantinople)
- 20th (I) *Eid ul-Adha* (celebration of Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice Ismael)
- 21st (H) Guru Purnima (the appearance of the incarnation of Lord Krishna, Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu)
- 24th (LDS) Pioneer Day (arrival of 1st Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake Valley)
- 28th (I-Sh) *Eid-e Ghadir* (Hazrat Ali designated successor to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH))

August

- 1st (W) Lamas/ Lughnassad (first harvest)
- 6th (EO) Holy Transfiguration (metamorphosis of Christ on Mount Tabor)
6th–15th (Z) *Shehenshahi Muktabad* (the days before the New Year memorializing ancestors)
- 10th (I-Sh) *Muharram* (remembrance of Hazrat Imam Husayn)
(I-Su) *Islamic New Year* (Birth of the Prophet Mohammed)
- 15th (EO) Dormition of Theotokos (Falling Asleep of the Virgin Mary)
- 16th (Z) *Shehenshahi New Year* (Naw Ruz)
- 19th (I-Su) *10th of Muharram* (Ashura, Noah leaves the ark, Prophet Musa crosses the Red Sea)
- 20th (H) Onam (harvest festival)
- 21st (H) Raksha Bandhan (celebration of sibling love)
(UB) Birth of Jesus (acknowledgment of birth of Jesus)
- 29th (EO) Beheading of Saint John the Baptist
(H) Krishna Janmashtami (Birthday of Krishna)

September

- 1st (EO) Ecclesiastical Calendar Begins
(S) First Prakash Anniversary of Guru Granth Sahib ji (commencement of the Holy Book of the Sikhs)
- 3rd **3rd-10th (Ja) Paryushan** (Worship of the Jina, 8 days of introspection, prayers, and fasting)
- 6th (S-US) Labor Day (tribute to American workers)
- 7th **7th-8th (J) Rosh Hashanah** (Jewish New Year, start of ten days of penitence or Awe)
- 8th (EO) Birth of Virgin Mary
- 9th (H) Ganesh Chaturthi (Birth of Ganesh, God of Success)
- 11th **11th-19th (Ja) Das-Lakshan** (Dedicated to the Ten Virtues through the study of scriptures, and fasting)
- 14th (EO) Exaltation of the Holy Cross
- 16th **(J) Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement, fast day)
- 21st **21st-22nd (J) Sukkot** (Feast of Tabernacles, pilgrimage festival, era of The Temple in Jerusalem)
- 22nd (UU) (W) Mabon (Fall Equinox)
- 24th (NAI) American Indian Heritage Day (state recognition in Texas)
- 26th (EO) Falling Asleep of St. John the Theologian
- 28th **(J) Shemini Atzeret** (the end of Sukkot, marks exodus from Egypt)
- 29th **(J) Simhat Torah** (rejoicing of the laws, start of the annual Torah cycle)

October

- 2nd (Z) **Jashan-e-Mehergan** (thanksgiving for love)
- 3rd (Ba) World Communion day
- 4th (NAI) Indigenous Peoples Day
- 6th 6th-14th (H) Navratri (celebrations of good over evil, vary by culture and region)
- 18th (EO) St. Luke the Evangelist (feast day)
- 19th (I) **Mi'raj** (night journey that symbolizes journey of the soul)
- 31st (L) (M) (Pre) Reformation (commemorates reformation inaugurated by Martin Luther)
(W) Samhain (sow-in)

November

- 1st (L) (M) (Pre) All Saints Day (All Hallows Day)
- 4th (H) Diwali/Deepavali (Festival of Lights, dedicated to Lakshmi)
(S) Bandhi Chorr Divas (Diwali, return of the 6th Guru to the holy city of Amritsar)
- 6th **(B) Birth of the Bab** (herald of the new age for Baha'i)
- 7th **(B) Birth of Baha'u'llah** (founder of the Baha'i faith)
(L) All Saints Day (Church Observance Day)
- 11th (S-US) Veteran's Day (National day honoring military veterans)
- 19th (S) Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev ji (founder of Sikh faith)
- 20th (UU) Trans Remembrance Day (honors those lost in acts of anti-transgender violence)
- 21st (EO) Entrance of Virgin Mary into the Temple
(L) Christ the King (final Sunday of Liturgical Calendar)
- 24th (S) Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur ji
- 25th **(B) Day of the Covenant** (handing of covenant from God to man through Baha'u'llah)
(CS) (S-US) Thanksgiving (national day of thanksgiving)
(NAI) Native American Heritage (annual celebration by presidential proclamation)
- 27th **(B) Ascension of Abdul Baha** (commemorates his death)
- 28th (Pre) 1st Sunday of Advent (then December 5th, 12th, 19th) (preparation for Nativity of Jesus)
(C) (beginning of liturgical year)
- 29th **November 29th-December 6th (J) Hanukah** (Festival of Lights, rededication of the Second Temple in Jerusalem)
November 29th-December 24th (L) Advent (preparation for coming of Jesus)

December

- 13th **(I-Shi) Salgirah** (celebrates birthday of His Highness the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of Shia Ismaili Muslims)
- 14th **(J) Asarah B'Tevet** (fast day, mourning siege of Jerusalem)
- 21st **(Z) Jashan-e-Yalda** (Persian solstice celebration)
- 22nd (UU) (W) Yule (Winter Solstice)
- 24th (Ba) (M) (Pre) Christmas Eve
- 25th **(C) (EO) (P) Christmas Day** (Nativity of the Lord)

Traditional/Cultural Practices

Baha'i (B)



No consumption of mind-altering drugs or alcohol.



Modest dress encouraged.



Prayers each am and pm including reciting of one of three obligatory prayers a day.
City by city structure.

Baptist (Ba)



Some fast and pray, or sacrifice certain foods or actions during the Lenten Season.



Autonomy of individual churches. Ordinances of Communion and Baptism as the Lord's Supper.

Buddhist (Bu)



May be vegetarians daily or during holy days.



Spiritual wrist mala may be worn.



Preferably limited physical greetings such as hugs or handshakes. Special prayers for 49 days after the death of a loved one. A variety of Buddhist lineages are present in the U.S. including Theravada, Mahayana, and Tibetan. Languages include English, Pali, Sanskrit and native Asian languages.



Limited interest rates, charity encouraged.

Catholic (C)



Some Catholics refrain from certain foods during Lent. Fasting during the forty days between Ash Wednesday and Easter.



Modest. Some wear religious medals. Ashes are placed on foreheads on Ash Wednesday.



Prayers are differentiated between Solemnities and Memorials. Sunday Cycles in Year B begin in November 2020 and are completed on November 21, 2021. Weekday Cycles are from January 11 until February 16, 2021 and from May 24 to November 27, 2021. Sign of the cross before an undertaking and meals.

Christian Science (CS)



Followers of Jesus Christ who believe that prayer has a central role to play in meeting human needs, including physical healing. There are no church-based restrictions on how Christian Scientists make their own personal health care decisions.



Helpful and basic guides for personal finance include: “Love God. Love your neighbor” and “do unto others as we would have them do unto us.”



Daily prayer is a part of the practice of Christian Science, and there are specific teachings on prayers to be made daily. National headquarters (Mother Church) is in Boston, Massachusetts. Language is a local choice. Services are free of religious icons and symbols.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints/ Mormon (LDS)



No alcohol, coffee, tea, or anything addictive.



Modest dress.



Language of prayer varies by native tongue.

Eastern Orthodox (EO)



Fasts may occur on Wednesdays or Fridays or on certain Feast Days.



Head covering is optional for women.



Permitted greetings include hugs, handshakes, and cheek kisses. Liturgical languages include Greek and Russian, but Parish language may vary by location.

Hindu (H)



Many follow a vegetarian diet. Fasting varies by individuals.



Forehead markings may include bhandis, sacred ash or powder. Male and female adornments including piercings. Some women utilize head coverings.



Some refrain from social contact with the opposite sex. Worship conducted at home or at Hindu temples. Focus may be on Vishnu, Devi, or Shiva.



Financial rules vary by individual but may be based on the Hindu almanac.

Islam (I)

Shia (I-Sh) and (I-ShI)



No pork; fasting on certain holidays.

Sunni (I-Su)



No pork or alcohol is permitted. Fasting on certain holidays.



Females may choose to wear hijab or other head covering. Modest dress is important.



Timing of prayer during the day varies based on season. Excused time to leave for designated prayer. Many languages used. Members of opposite sex not permitted to shake hands or hug. Multiple faith structures exist under Islam. The Prophet Muhammed is not allowed to be depicted.



Loans discouraged, paying interest is not allowed. Charity is an essential practice.

Jainism (C)



Most are vegetarian or vegan. Some abstain from root vegetables such as potatoes, onions, etc. Animal products are strictly prohibited; including eggs, meat, seafood, etc. No alcohol beverages or mind-altering drugs.



Modest clothing encouraged. No animal hides permitted in place of worship. Symbol of faith is an upright swastika, not to be confused with the Nazi swastika.



Some refuse food, liquid or medicine near the end of life.



Jains greet each other with palms together.

Judaism (J)



Varying levels of kosher diet restrictions during certain holidays. Fasting on some holy days. Some adherents separate meals that contain meat or milk products.



Modest dress by some. Most strictly observant married women wear head coverings in public. Men often wear a skullcap.



Some restrictions on physical contact between members of the opposite sex. Early afternoon prayers may be observed. Reform, Conservative, and Orthodox vary on observance. The latter may refer disputes to a Beit Din or Rabbinic Tribunal. Prayers in multiple languages including Hebrew.

Lutheran (L)



Some fast or sacrifice certain foods or actions during the Lenten Season.



Churches vary times of worship. Prayers may include crossing oneself. Ash Wednesday includes the marking of ashes on one's forehead.

Methodist (M)



Some fast or sacrifice certain foods or actions during the Lenten Season.



In worship services, "The Passing of the Peace" involves handshakes and hugs. Rituals include communion and baptism.



Tithes are encouraged.

Native American Indians (NAI)



Most of the ceremonies/religious/holidays are not open to the public. With many tribal nations in North America, many will return to their homeland for observances. Students' practices are derived from their tribes. From January until December, 2021, with the exception of October, ceremonies include: the Hopi Powamu Festival, Iriquois Midwinter Ceremony, Kwatiutl Midwinter Ceremony, Athabascan Stick dance, Navajo Mountain Chant, the Yaqui Easter Ceremony, the Ute Bear Dance, Green Corn Dance, Sun Dance, the Niman Katchina, Apache Girls' Sunrise Ceremony, World Eskimo Winter Olympics, Eagle Dance, Hopi Flute Ceremony and Hopi Snake Dance, Miwok Acorn Festival, Navajo Night Chant, Shalako Ceremony, Wuwuchim Ceremony, and the Hopi Sayaluna Ceremony.

Presbyterian (Pre)



Some fast or sacrifice certain foods or actions during the Lenten Season.



The liturgical year, known as the Christian year, marks the cycle of the seasons and determines days of celebration. It begins with the season of Advent and the anticipation and preparation for birth of Jesus the Christ, Immanuel, God with us. Rituals include baptism and communion.



Tithes are encouraged.

Sikh (S)



Some are vegetarians.



Males traditionally have long hair, unshorn beards and wear a turban.

Unitarian Universalist (UU)



It is traditional that there is more than one way to be faithful.

Urantia Book (UB)



Food, clothing, and social habits of various religions and cultures are to be respected.



Readers (followers) connect through study groups, national events, and an international conference every three years.

Wiccan (W)



Dietary restrictions vary by tradition and may include fasting.



Certain traditions worship on the eve of the full or new moon starting at sundown. Members are organized into individual traditions that form covens, each governed by a High Priestess or Priest. Other practices such as clothing and head coverings vary by tradition.

Zoroastrian (Z)



Traditionally wear special white undershirt (sudreh) with a waist cord (kusti.) The head is covered during all worship ceremonies.



Farsi, Gujarati, and English are all languages of prayer.

Credits and Acknowledgements

The following contributors have volunteered the information and dates in this publication as members of the Interfaith Council (IFC) and Faith Forward Dallas (FFD) of The Thanks-Giving Foundation of Dallas, Texas. As many nationalities, cultures and ethnic differences make up each faith group, the data may vary.

Comments and feedback may be sent to faithtimesdallas@gmail.com or visit the website, www.thanksgiving.org.

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LDS, Mormon	M. Romney	Wiccan	B. Lankford
Lutheran	J. Pickett	Zoroastrian	A. Sidhwa

2021

January

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August

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September

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October

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November

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December

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